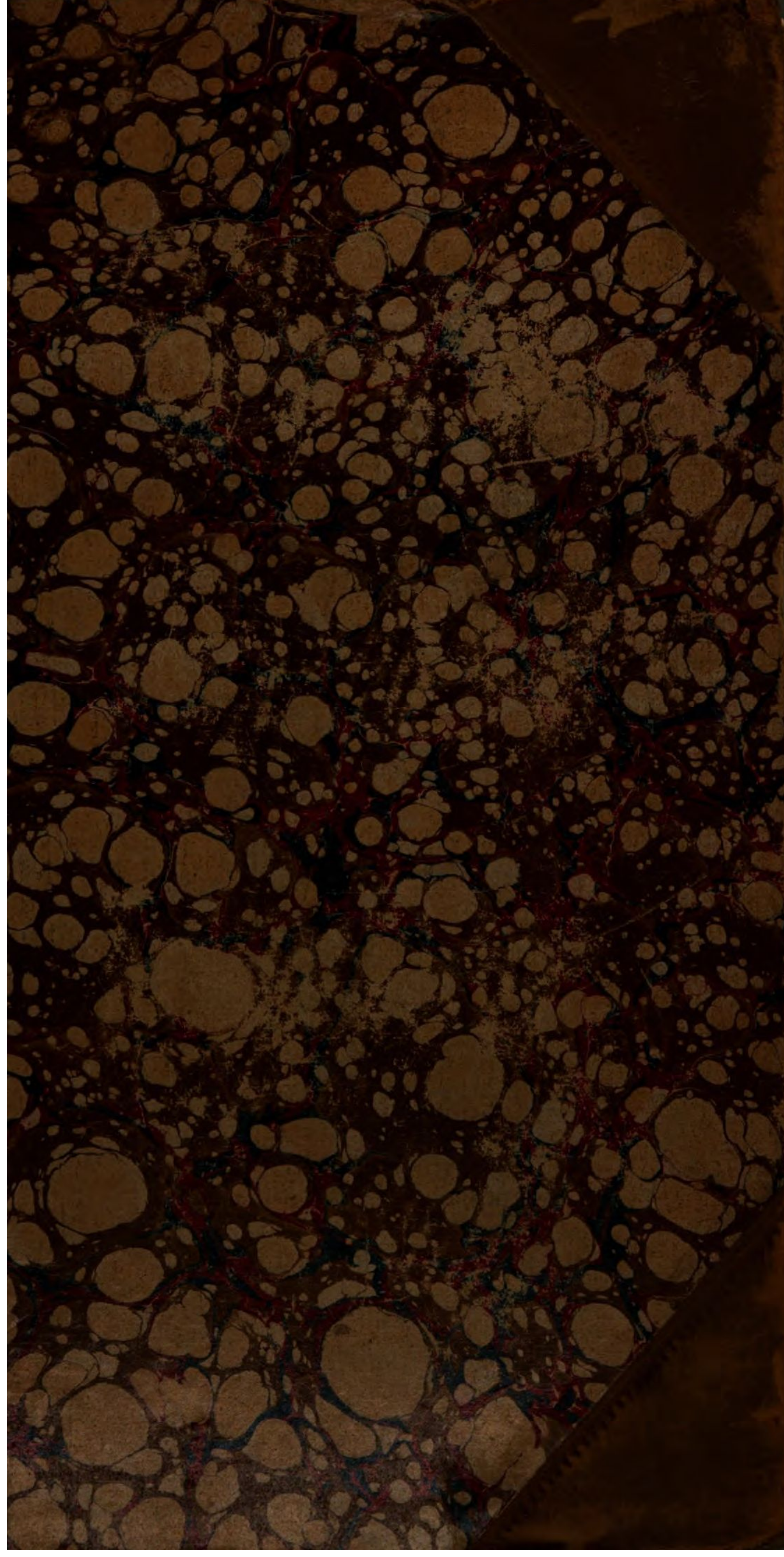
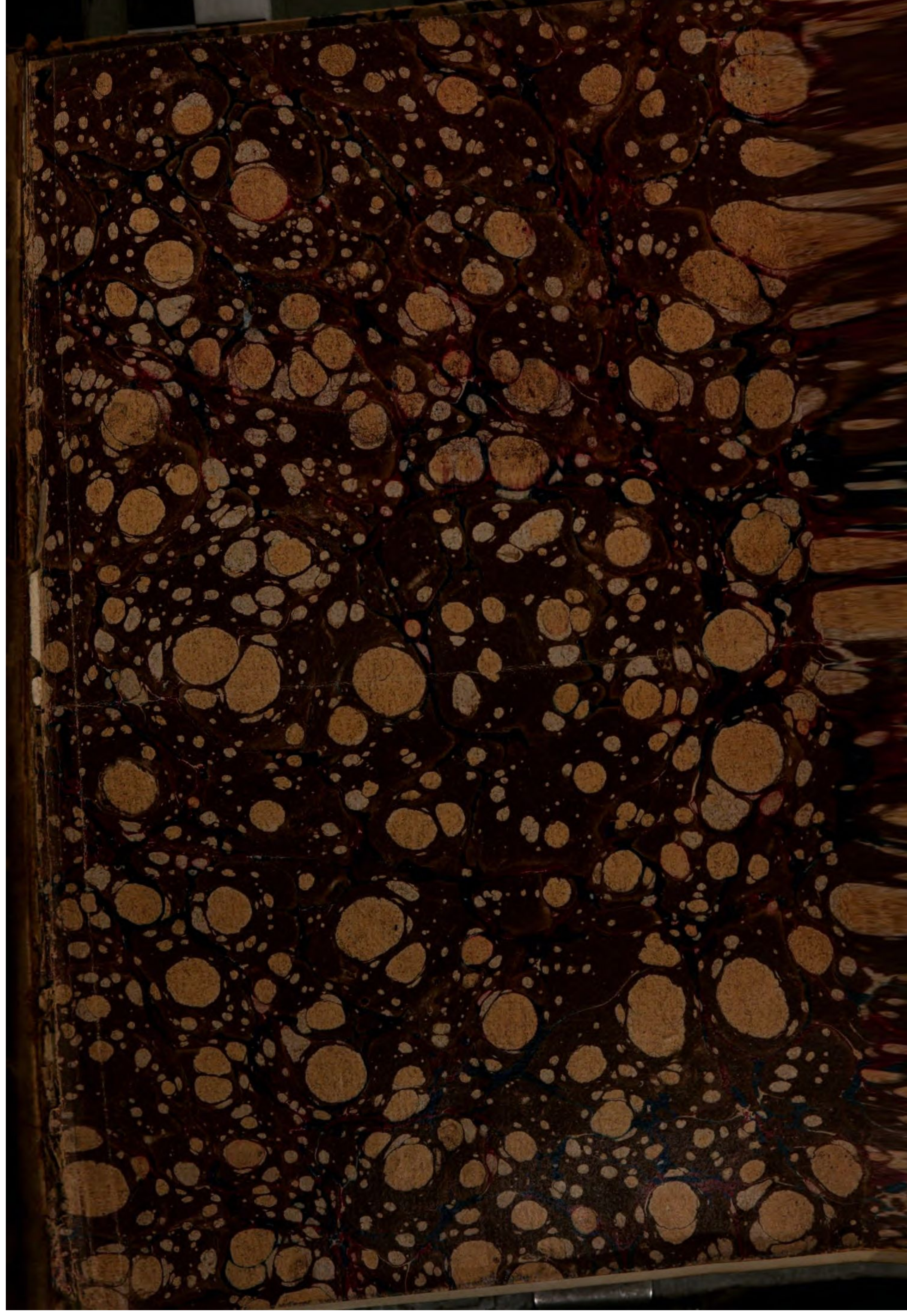




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THE
TRAGEDIES OF ÆSCHYLUS.

LITERALLY TRANSLATED.

WITH
CRITICAL AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES,
AND AN INTRODUCTION.

BY
THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, B.A.,
OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING THE NEW READINGS OF HERMANN'S POSTHUMOUS
EDITION.

TRANSLATED AND CONSIDERED
BY GEORGE BURGESS, A.M.

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P R E F A C E.

THE following translation has been undertaken with the view of presenting the classical student with a close and literal version of *Æschylus*, and of furnishing the general reader with a faithful copy of the Author's thoughts and words, although the graces of poetic expression must be sacrificed in a literal prose version.

The Translator gratefully acknowledges the help he has derived from the labors of his predecessors, and trusts that he will generally be found to have preferred the best rendering consistent with the letter of the text. His object has not been to exhibit an elegant though loose paraphrase, but to render the version as close a verbal transcript of the original as could be done without absolute violation of good taste.

The best scholars of Germany and England have of late combined the duties of the philologer with those of the translator,¹ duties which ought never to have been separated. The present Translator has attempted the same; but, as the limits of the work rendered condensation imperative, his aim has been rather to direct the inquiring student to sources of information than to enter at full length upon all the difficulties of an author like *Æschylus*.

The notes, with a few acknowledged exceptions, are original, and will, it is hoped, prove useful in giving the student some idea of the present condition of the text of *Æschylus*. If the

¹ See Conington's Preface to his translation of "The Agamemnon."

Author shall seem on some occasions to have been severe in his condemnation of particular views, it is not from a disposition to underrate men far above him in reputation and attainments, but because their very superiority lends a dangerous sanction to clever, but unsafe, sophistry.

The translation is accommodated to the text of Dindorf, except in such instances as this scholar's own notes, or the obvious necessity of alteration warranted a change. In all such instances, as in the translation of Sophocles lately published, the reader is duly forewarned.

In the "Supplices," the Translator has confined his notes to a mention of some necessary variations, and a few references to the able notes of Mr. Paley, as he was by no means disposed to venture on the thankless task of commenting on so corrupt a text, without long and careful re-examination of the criticism thereof. Should an opportunity of publishing the original text of *Æschylus* occur hereafter, he still thinks that much may be done, by moderate alteration, to render the heavy accumulation of mystical interpretations unnecessary.

The introductory essay, like prefaces in general, may require some apology. Matters of taste are an open question, and if his remarks shall be thought not wholly devoid of interest, the highest wish of the Author will be realized.

THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY.

Christ Church, Oxford.

INTRODUCTION.

ÆSCHYLUS, son of Euphorion, was born at Eleusis, B.C. 525. His early employment to watch the grapes in a vineyard is traditionally reported to have led to the development of his tragic genius, and possibly to some less excusable propensities of his character, in which the god Bacchus was equally concerned. He first appeared as a tragedian in B.C. 499, with Chœrilus and Pratinas for his competitors. In B.C. 490, he distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon, in company with his brothers Cynegeirus and Ameinias. In B.C. 484, he gained his first tragic victory, and in B.C. 480, he fought at Salamis: thus, as Schlegel¹ observes, "he flourished in the very freshness and vigor of Grecian freedom, and a proud sense of the glorious struggle by which it was won seems to have animated him and his poetry." This warlike vein is conspicuous in the "Persæ" and "Seven against Thebes," while the "Agamemnon" is replete with pathetic illustrations of the toils, dangers, and sufferings of a soldier's life.

His journeys into Sicily involve some intricate questions, but the received opinion seems to settle his first visit in B.C. 468, immediately after his defeat by Sophocles, and he probably spent some time there, if the use of Sicilian words in his later plays may be adduced as an argument. The other journey was probably ten years after, B.C. 458, and, as Müller thinks, was undertaken in consequence of the aristocratic notions so freely expressed in his "Eumenides," which were

¹ Lect. vi. p. 80, ed. Bohn.

too openly opposed to the interests of Pericles' party, then in the ascendant, to render Athens a safe abode for our poet. Other accounts state that a charge of impiety was the real cause of his second departure, and that he only escaped the fury of the populace through the intervention of the Areopagus. His death took place at Gela, B.C. 456. The story is, that an eagle having mistaken his bald head for a stone, dropped a tortoise upon it in order to break the shell, and that the blow proved fatal. There seems, however, little doubt but that our poet died in the ordinary course of nature, as his advanced age would render probable.

The number of plays written by Æschylus is doubtful, but, as in the case of Sophocles, seven only have survived the ravages of time. Among these seven we are fortunate in possessing a complete trilogy, consisting of the "Agamemnon," "Choephoræ," and "Eumenides." The remaining plays are the "Prometheus Bound," the "Seven Chiefs against Thebes," the "Persians," and the "Suppliants."

In criticising the plays of Æschylus, due regard must be had to the state in which Æschylus found the drama, and to the difference between his earlier and later works, as far as the existing specimens allow us to judge.

When we are told that Æschylus formed the dialogue of the Athenian stage, by adding a second actor, it is evident that the preceding dramas must have consisted of little else than a recitative and chorus alternately following each other. The single actor probably detailed some legend possessing a mythological or local interest, while the chorus relieved the monotony by songs and dances connected with the subject. If we consider the earliest specimens of our own drama, we shall find the dialogue heavy, and consisting of long paragraphs, while the more modern stage limits these lengthy speeches to narrative, argument, or soliloquy. But in the "Suppliants" of Æschylus (which some scholars consider

the most ancient specimen of the Greek drama that has descended to us in a complete form), we shall find that the chorus are really the chief personages in the piece, and as Æschylus is considered to have limited the functions of the chorus, it follows that the single actor was rather subservient to carrying on the story, than the hero of it. And this agrees with Aristotle's account, that Æschylus "introduced an actor of first parts,"¹ evidently showing that the histrionic abilities previously required in the actor were of an inferior order. Throughout the whole play of the "Suppliants," the pathos rests entirely with the chorus, the speeches of Danaus and the king are quiet and didactic, and even the herald lacks the haughtiness with which such persons are elsewhere invested. Setting aside the chorus, the whole play exhibits a dead level of moral commonplaces and mythical details. It might indeed be read and performed "with characters omitted." As far as the corrupt state of the choruses will allow us to judge, they were genial, brilliant, and graceful, but the very nature of a chorus destroyed all individualization. Their griefs, joys, and emotions, were common to all their number; there were so many heroines that there was no heroine.

There is another feature in the Suppliants, which points to its extreme antiquity, and that is its undramatic character. In the first chorus we are told as much as we know at the end of the play. Like the prologues prefixed to the comedies of Terence (unnecessary, as the plot is always the same), the opening chorus contains the whole argument of the piece. The Danaïdes have fled from Egypt to avoid the lawless love

¹ Twining has mistaken the sense of Poetics § IV., B., in translating τὸν λόγον πρωταγωνιστὴν παρεσκεύασε, "he made the dialogue the principal part of tragedy." Pacius translates "sermonem primarum partium instituit." Hermann and Ritter both take it to mean the actor, and so Robortelli, in his learned commentary, p. 41, where the subject is admirably illustrated. Dacier was more correct.

of their kinsmen, they crave protection, are admonished to behave themselves; they obtain protection, and, it is to be hoped, follow their father's advice. There is, in fact, something half comic in the whole story, and the effect could only have been heightened by a concluding play in the trilogy (if there was any¹), in which their punishment should have been set before the eyes of the spectator, with real tubs and real water.

After what has been said on the subject of the "Suppliants," the reader will perhaps be surprised to find that Schlegel considers the "Persæ," "both in point of choice of subject, and the manner of handling it, undoubtedly the most imperfect of all the extant tragedies of this poet." Æschylus certainly labored under the same disadvantages as Lucan and Silius Italicus, in having chosen a subject too near his own time to possess a mythical interest, and too much depending upon narrative to be truly dramatic. But he successfully appealed to the feelings of the audience, who doubtless listened to this panegyric upon Athens with as much satisfaction as an English audience applauded the braggart prologues "spoken upon occasion," during the last century. There is too great a desire in German critics to elevate the standard of Athenian refinement. The conclusion of the

¹ The subject of the trilogy is very uncertain, and Müller and Welcker have probably told us much more on the subject than the Athenians themselves knew. If the custom had been *invariable*, surely the didascalizæ would have told us something on the subject! Notwithstanding the opinions of Schlegel, Lect. vi., and Müller, Literature of Greece, XXIII. § 8, I do not believe that either the "Suppliants" or "Persians" formed any part of a trilogy. Æschylus is said to have written either 90 or 70 dramas. Neither of these numbers are divisible both by 4 and 3 without a remainder. If the plays were always acted three or four at a time, this would have been the case. Nor am I single in my opinion. See F. Vater, Comm. de Æsch. Persis, in Neue jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik, Juli, 1843.

"Persians" savors too much of ridicule, to excite any high feelings of commiseration, and this play, like the "Seven against Thebes," ought to have ended sooner.

But in the episodes Æschylus has shown great power. The prevailing notion throughout the play is of a deity favoring the Athenians, and overthrowing the haughty yoke of the Persians. The atheistic impiety of Xerxes is hinted at, and his too-late repentance is an instance of the fatalism found throughout the "Agamemnon," and pervading the Æschylean drama. The piety of the Greeks, on the contrary, is powerfully contrasted, and the deity is accordingly represented as "beginning the fight." This description of the sea-fight is wonderfully animated, and could be written only by an eye-witness of the victory of Salamis, while the description of the fate of the miserable remnants of the Persian army, as detailed by the messenger, is in the highest degree graphic.

Nor was the evocation of Darius less pleasing to an Athenian mind. The ancient prophecies of Bacis and others, which, although they might refer to mythical events, were nevertheless greedily seized upon, and applied to the present moment, and the recognition of ancient local traditions by supernatural powers, was an agreeable sacrifice to the vanity of the Athenians. Every man would have exclaimed with Hamlet :

——— Touching this vision here,
It is an honest ghost—

Nay, Æschylus has excited a feeling of pity for the defeat of the Persians, by the amiable dignity with which he has invested the character of their former lord. The quiet, substantial steadiness of Darius is the most powerful satire upon the intemperance of their subsequent ruler that can be imagined, and the whole evocation is invested with a mystical solemnity that makes us forget its ideality.

Many critics consider the "Persians" as the earliest of the

extant plays of Æschylus, but for the reasons above stated, I am inclined to give the higher antiquity to the "Suppliants."

If the "Seven against Thebes" was connected with the "Eleusinians," as Müller thinks, I scarcely believe that Æschylus would have ended with an anticlimax, by introducing the lamentations of Antigone and Ismena over their fallen brothers. When this critic says, "this concluding scene points as distinctly as the end of the *Choephoræ* to the subject of a new piece, which was doubtless 'the Eleusinians,'"¹ he asserts too much. In the first place, it is clear from Plutarch (*Thes.* p. 14, A), that the burial of the chieftains was effected by Theseus *under a truce*, not by violence. If, therefore, matters were amicably arranged, why should Antigone be "closely connected with this subject?" The fact is, Müller has told us a great deal that we do not know, but has overlooked the only point that Plutarch tells us respecting the "Eleusinians," which, unfortunately, contradicts his whole theory. We might as well say that the threats of the Mycenian elders, at the end of the "Agamemnon," necessarily required the "*Choephoræ*," to open with their revolt, as that, because Antigone threatens to bury her brother, Æschylus was obliged to make her do so in another play, of which all our knowledge only proves the contrary. The theory of tetralogy has been carried much too far.

The "Seven against Thebes" is doubtless an early play, and is as undramatic as the "Persians." But the high tone of true Grecian chivalry which reigns throughout, the splendid individuality of the characters, despite their one common feature of physical valor, is equal to any thing, even in Æschylus. The description of each warrior is not only a physical and heroic, but an ethical picture. The high-souled Amphiaraus, whose destiny led him to that death his wisdom foresaw, whose fate impelled him to that society his sense shrunk

¹ Lit. of Greece, p. 324.

from, is pathetically contrasted with the mad boldness of the other chieftains—his religion with their impiety—his modesty with their idle vaunting—his wisdom with their recklessness. And when Eteocles praises him, we almost forget that he too lies under the ban of fate. So good does Eteocles seem by his praise of the good.

In allusion to the question of a connection between dramas, it may be worth while to observe the different degrees of fatalism that influence the minds of the two brothers in this play, and in the “*Ædipus at Colonus*” of Sophocles. Polynices, in the latter play, is presented to us as the heart-broken fugitive, the wandering victim of a father’s curse, softened by misfortune, and seeking to palliate the wrath of his destiny. But in the Eteocles of *Æschylus* there is no compunction. He remembers the curse of his aged sire, and speaks even with affection of the man who had banned his lawless life by a paternal anathema. But he seeks not to avert the doom. Stern, uncompromising, he will meet the man he must slay, by whom he must himself fall. Still, as Sophocles has softened the character of Polynices till he almost obtains our pity, so has *Æschylus* heightened that of Eteocles with sentiments of temperate prudence and undaunted courage, till he deserves it; and in this respect both have exemplified the precept of Aristotle.¹

I shall now proceed to the consideration of the “*Prometheus*,” the sublimest poem and simplest tragedy of antiquity. I have one motive in doing so, in reference to that great triad of tragedies, the “*Oresteia*,” and that is to show the similar aristocratic spirit that pervades the whole of the four plays. The Titan majesty of mankind had been infringed by the new gods of Olympus, and Prometheus appeared as their protector, the assertor of their rights. Opposed to a new

¹ Poetics, § XIII. 15, and in § XI. 5, he enumerates *οἱ ἐν τῷ φανερώ θάνατοι* among the things that excite pity.

aristocracy, he was still the supreme power of the old one. In the true spirit of the old aristocracy he labored for the benefit of his weaker dependants. The Olympian gods, like the *parvenus* of Aristotle,¹ are every where represented as oppressing mankind and each other. Moreover, Prometheus represents the intellectual ascendancy of mankind over the creation, the power of moral progress in opposition to physical strength and conventional resources. The imprudence of Jove is hereafter to destroy that power, in the haughtiness of which he had thought fit to spurn the god of wisdom from him. Much as I am disinclined to allegorical interpreters and interpretations, much as I dislike the tediousness of an Eustathius or the barbarism of a Fulgentius, still the "Prometheus" of Æschylus can not but seem a magnificent impersonation of mind struggling against circumstances, intellect against force, providence against fate. And the very fatalism of this play is pleasing. Unlike the gloomy demon that lurks over the ill-fated house of Mycenæ, unlike the Fates that but exchange death for revenge, Prometheus is ever cheered by the triumphant prospect before him. As he foresaw his present troubles, so he even names the time of their termination. His very philanthropy, his inability to do further good, force from him the groan of the hero, but, as the good man meets death, so does he meet pain—conscious that there is something yet to come.

The introduction of Io is perfectly agreeable to Aristotle's idea of Episode, and enables us to learn the deeds of Prometheus, and to test his powers of prescience. Moreover, Prometheus and Io are both victims to the power of Zeus, both await their relief from his downfall. The pathetic description of Io's fall, her exclusion from the home of her sorrowing sire, her phantom-stricken wanderings over earth and sea, are all depicted with a power that proves how Æschy-

¹ Cf. Rhet. II. 9, 9.

us could touch the tenderest, as well as the most lofty emotions of the human soul.

Müller has entered, with some ability, into the question of the discrepancy between the character of Zeus as portrayed in this play, and in the later works of our poet. I grant that the tyrannical Zeus of this play is unlike the mild potentate, "who guides men in the ways of wisdom,"¹ or the "great Zeus in heaven,"² whose aid the fatherless may implore with confidence against their oppressors, but I do not see the necessity of reconciling the inconsistency. If Æschylus could create a conception, he might also depart from it. Zeus was as necessarily the tyrant in the Titan world, as he was the mild governor of things in the heroic ages. But Müller has rightly observed, that this discrepancy is partly reconciled by the fact that Prometheus every where appears in the light of an offender against the "powers that be," too proud to reverence Adrasteia. Like Antigone, he is relatively guilty, in offending against ruling authorities; like her, he is abstractedly right. The sin of both is the sin of time and place, not of principle.

Shelley, whose whole poetry is deeply imbued with the mysterious power of Æschylus, has imitated the imagery of this play with a success proving that a man must be a poet to truly appreciate Æschylus. It is to be regretted that this true genius (like Knowles, so often disgraced by imitators) never translated any productions of the Greek drama, with the single exception of the Satyric "Cyclops" of Euripides. He has invested his Prometheus with all the placid grandeur of the deity, all the tenderness of the good man. To say that he imitates, in the modern sense, is to say nothing—to feel that the spirit of Æschylus has passed into the mind of Shelley, is the fairest praise that can be awarded. But the picturesque scenery of Shelley's painting is the marvelous feature

¹ Agam. 176.

² Soph. El. 175.

of the play. The Indian Caucasus, with its ice-bound rocks, and gloomy prospect of the world spread beneath it; the sea, "heaven's ever-changing shadow," and the giant, grotesque glaciers, lost in the dim, chilled atmosphere, form a picture that the mind of Æschylus could conceive, but the hand of the Grecian painter could not imitate. But circumstantial comparison will lead us too much away from the main subject. The legend of Prometheus lives in the poetry of Æschylus and Shelley. The power of one poet can scarcely be measured but by the equality of the other.

The mention of scenery suggests a question of much æsthetic interest, namely, how far the Athenian artist could realize the conceptions of the poet. In the "Prometheus" such an attempt must have been a failure. Setting aside the question of the place of Prometheus' suffering, the poetry draws upon larger resources than the Athenian scene-painter could have possessed. The architectural delineations of the fronts of palaces and other buildings, which usually formed the scene of the drama, were easily executed, and in a country possessing the finest models for imitation, were doubtless unsurpassed for effect and correctness. But the occasional landscape paintings on the *periaktoi* must have been rude, and even grotesque. The most finished frescoes we possess are totally devoid of any attempt to realize nature, the fragments of encaustic paintings are confined to the human form, and such objects as require no perspective; and if we regard the paintings of the earliest Florentine artists, which sprung from the imitation of the latest Greek, improved by Cimabue, Giotto, and a few others, we shall find nothing to justify the supposition that the Greeks ever attained to any excellence in landscape painting. The knowledge of aerial perspective, upon which all the realization of the "Prometheus" would depend, is scarcely three centuries old, and if we consider how long our own stage wanted such scenic accessories, we

can not be surprised at the deficiency of the Greeks. The decorations of the Athenian stage were probably confined to costume and architectural embellishment. Moreover, the fact that the plays were always represented in the day-time must have robbed them of all the exquisite illusion produced by the use and combinations of artificial lights. Such being the case, how great was the power of the poet who could so successfully place nature before his hearers by words only!

The testimony of the didascalia shows that the "Agamemnon," "Choephoræ," and "Eumenides," were performed at the same time, together with a satyric drama called the Proteus. We are, therefore, justified in considering them as forming a trilogy, although I doubt whether the "Oresteia"¹ is a fit name for the trilogy, when Orestes is only indirectly mentioned in the first and principal play. Nor is the connection between the three plays so exact as that which exists in the "King Œdipus," "Œdipus at Colonus," and "Antigone" of Sophocles, which we know did not form a trilogy. At all events, the three plays form the grandest dramatic work of antiquity. It is true, we do not find the lights and shades of character portrayed with the delicate finish of Sophocles, nor is the character of Orestes invested with all the interest of which it might seem capable. But Æschylus, unlike the modern adaptors, who write a piece for two actors in as many days, never sacrificed the play to enhance the

¹ Mr. Burges, who is a clever, but too universal enemy of trilogy, has well remarked, in an article in "The Surplice," March 7, 1846, that, from the words of Euripides (in Arist. Ran. 1122), *πρῶτον δὲ μοι τὸν ἐξ Ὀρεστέας λέγε*, he must have meant only a single play, as Æschylus could not otherwise know which of the three was meant. The substitution of *τιν'* for *τὸν* would meet this objection; but I am more disposed to consider, with Mr. Burges, that the title of Oresteia belonged to the Choephoræ alone. I do not, however, approve of his attempt to get rid of the very name of trilogy.

character. In a play like the "Prometheus," the hero was necessarily the leading character; but in the Agamemnonian history there were no less than four great characters, Agamemnon, Orestes, Clytemnestra, and Cassandra. Nor are the minor parts of the Watchman, the Herald, and Ægisthus, devoid of strongly marked individuality, while Minerva, as Müller has remarked, may almost be considered as the leading character in the "Eumenides."

This attention to the minor characters is almost peculiar to Æschylus. In the extant dramas of Sophocles we everywhere discover a greater amount of subordination to one leading feature, than elaborate filling out of the details. Sophocles forms an abstraction, and not only embodies it in the character of the hero, but sacrifices all surrounding objects to the general conception. The leading character is the type of a moral or religious principle; the subordinate ones are but the means of argument and illustration. In the Æschylean trilogy the play, and not the hero, is the chief object of the poet's attention. Each character is of weighty import, each leads on the action, and each possesses marked and distinct features that give vigor and freshness to every succeeding scene. Moreover, Æschylus excites pity even for the unworthy, by not representing them utterly destitute of better qualities. The Clytemnestra of Sophocles has not one redeeming trait, but Æschylus has found a partial excuse for his heroine in the fated misfortunes of the house of Atreus; nor has he placed her illicit friendship for Ægisthus in so odious a light as Sophocles has done. But the finest point is in the conclusion of the play, when, suddenly stricken with a sad consciousness, Clytemnestra restrains the mad rage of Ægisthus, and exclaims,

Enough of evil—let no further stain imbrue our hands.

Unlike Lady Macbeth, she has no wish to sacrifice a Banquo

to secure her victory. She is a proud, daring woman, but her talents are unequaled. To compare her with Lady Macbeth is, in some respects, a mistake. Semiramis and Lucrecia Borgia are better parallels.

Nor must we less admire the picture of ancient manners which the "Agamemnon" presents to our view. Like Rowena, Iphigenia had probably graced her father's table in the capacity of Hebe. The third cup to the Preserver was perhaps hallowed by the innocence of the cup-bearer. Like the petted daughter of some Saxon chieftain, she could smile away the remembrance of war and toil. Macaulay's exquisite portrait of Virginia gives a delightful idea of the relation between father and daughter in the rough, old times. But the conjugal relations were different. The quiet, sensible replies of Agamemnon to his inquiring spouse remind us of Sir Halbert Glendinning's return, and, like Angelica in "Sir Harry Wildair," Clytemnestra might well complain of the icy coldness of her spouse. It is the meeting of a king and queen, and that is all. Shakespeare, on the contrary, has softened the character of Macbeth by traits of the most affectionate attention to his demon spouse. But if we remember the company in which Agamemnon returned, we shall scarcely be surprised.

Cassandra may possibly be regarded as a second thought of the poet. So complete is the play without her, that we can easily imagine that the fertility of the poet's imagination carried him on, when the play might otherwise not have exceeded the rest in length. Be this as it may, the addition is magnificent. Power, terror, and pathos are alternately blended in this wonderful scene. The weird boldness of the language, the terrific personification of the ancient horrors of the Atrean house, the changes from sad, sensible consciousness to inspired madness, render this scene the most wonderful of any on the Greek stage. A Siddons alone could act Cassan-

dra. The pedantic poem of Lycophron is a strange contrast, and the imitations by Seneca equal even his worst attempts. Virgil alone has approached equal sublimity in his description of the Cumæan Sibyl.

The time will I trust come, when the attempt to find an esoteric meaning in poetry will be set at its proper value. All the allegorizing absurdities of the Greeks themselves never equaled the amount of dull nonsense that has been talked and written concerning these plays. Can we believe that a poet, whose mind was wholly possessed with his subject, whose fiery, perturbed expressions almost struggled with each other to unfold the exuberance of the mind that sent them forth; can we suppose that he would stop short in his course in order to arrange an article or pronoun so as to convey a hidden political or religious axiom? Can we suppose the Athenians so unpractical as to trouble themselves to hunt for such axioms, still less, to apply them? The most careful examination has convinced me that such allusions are always broad and distinct, as in the "*Persæ*," not obscure and unintelligible, as the followers of Suvern generally seem to suppose.

Müller, who is much more learned, has likewise shown much greater taste in his examination of the "*Eumenides*." Although I can not at all times agree with him, yet his knowledge is unquestionable, and his power of drawing inferences tempered with good taste and judgment. The supposition that the excitement caused by Ephialtes was alluded to in this play has also occurred to Schlegel, and bears much more appearance of probability than the generality of such theories.

I can not, however, agree with Müller, that the action is almost at a stand-still in the "*Choephoræ*." There is not, it must be admitted, such vehement progress as in the "*Agamemnon*," but the discovery of Orestes by Electra, and the

catastrophe of the play, are well united by a continued series of incidents, which, though trivial in themselves, lead on gradually and naturally to the consummation. The chief weakness of the play is in the character of Orestes. His dreadful purpose might well cause some wavering in his determination. Sent from the paternal home at an early age, he had not practically felt all his mother's cruelty, and some lurking remains of tenderness for her might remain. But the will of heaven pursues him. The terrors of disease, of calamity in every shape, the Nemesis of the dead, all threaten him, should he swerve from his purpose. Like Ctesiphon in "Ion," a father's murder calls upon him for revenge. I have already touched upon the conclusion of the play, where Orestes seems to express a degree of pity and compunction over the body of Ægisthus. I am aware that many will think the interpretation I have advocated rather too much for the text. The mention of *praise* is so slight, that it may seem scarcely enough to express the feelings I attribute to Orestes. But much might be done by the actor. Those who remember Macready's gesture and action in reading the few words addressed to the slain Polonius,

Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell !

I took thee for thy betters : take thy fortune !

will readily perceive what pathos might be thrown into the brief speech of Orestes.

To write upon the "Eumenides" after Müller, would be almost a useless task. So completely has this great scholar illustrated the spirit and allusions of this play, that the best commentator can do little but praise, quote, and refer to the German critic. It is difficult to say who is the chief personage in the play. The incident certainly turns upon Orestes, but there are so many different interests involved throughout the piece, that till the conclusion, when all parties are satisfied, we remain in suspense.

I shall best conclude these remarks by expressing a hope that my efforts to contribute to an acquaintance with Æschylus may not be deemed an entire failure. But I am painfully aware how much must be effected, how much got rid of, before we can congratulate ourselves on possessing Æschylus in a state even approaching his original magnificence.



PROMETHEUS CHAINED.

PROMETHEUS having, by his attention to the wants of men, provoked the anger of Jove, is bound down, in a cleft of a rock in a distant desert of Scythia. Here he not only relates the wanderings, but foretells the future lot of Io, and likewise alludes to the fall of Jove's dynasty. Disdaining to explain his meaning to Mercury, he is swept into the abyss amid terrific hurricane and earthquake.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

STRENGTH.
FORCE.
VULCAN.
PROMETHEUS.

CHORUS OF NYMPHS, DAUGHTERS OF OCEAN.
IO, DAUGHTER OF INACHUS.
MERCURY.

STRENGTH, FORCE, VULCAN, PROMETHEUS.

STRENGTH. ¹We are come to a plain, the distant boundary

¹ Lucian, in his dialogue entitled "Prometheus," or "Caucasus," has given occasional imitations of passages in this play, not, however, sufficient to amount to a paraphrase, as Dr. Blomfield asserted. Besides, as Lucian lays the scene at Caucasus, he would rather seem to have had the "Prometheus solutus" in mind. (See Schutz, Argum.) But the ancients commonly made Caucasus the seat of the punishment of Prometheus, and, as Æschylus is not over particular in his geography, it is possible that he may be not altogether consistent with himself. Lucian makes no mention of Strength and Force, but brings in Mercury at the beginning of the dialogue. Moreover, Mercury is represented in an excellent humor, and rallies Prometheus good-naturedly upon his tortures. Thus, § 6, he says, *εὖ ἔχει. καταπτήσεται δὲ ἤδη καὶ ὁ αἰετὸς ἀποκερῶν το ἥπαρ, ὥς πάντα ἔχοις ἀντὶ τῆς καλῆς καὶ εὐμηχανοῦ πλαστικῆς*. In regard to the place where Prometheus was bound, the scene doubtless represented a ravine between two precipices rent from each other, with a distant prospect of some of the places mentioned in the wanderings of Io. (See Schutz, *ibid.*) But as the whole mention of Scythia is an anachronism, the less said on this point the better. Compare, however, the following remarks of Humboldt, *Cosmos*, vol. ii. p. 140, "The legend of Prometheus, and the unbinding

of the earth, to the Scythian track, to an untrodden¹ desert. Vulcan, it behooves thee that the mandates, which thy Sire imposed, be thy concern—to bind this daring wretch² to the lofty-cragged rocks, in fetters of adamantine chains that can not be broken; for he stole and gave to mortals thy honor, the brilliancy of fire [that aids] all arts.³ Hence for such a trespass he must needs give retribution to the gods, that he may be taught to submit to the sovereignty of Jupiter, and to cease from his philanthropic disposition.

VULCAN. Strength and Force, as far as you are concerned, the mandate of Jupiter has now⁴ its consummation, and there is no farther obstacle. But I have not the courage to bind perforce a kindred god to this weather-beaten ravine. Yet in every way it is necessary for me to take courage for this task; for a dreadful thing it is to disregard⁵ the directions of the Sire.⁶ Lofty-scheming son of right-counseling Themis, unwilling shall I rivet thee unwilling in indissoluble shackles to this solitary rock, where nor voice nor form of any one of mortals shalt thou see;⁷ but slowly scorched by the bright

the chains of the fire-bringing Titan on the Caucasus by Hercules in journeying eastward—the ascent of Io from the valley of the Hybrites—[See Griffiths' note on v. 717, on ὑβριστης ποταμὸς, which *must* be a proper name.]—toward the Caucasus; and the myth of Phryxus and Helle—all point to the same path on which Phœnician navigators had earlier adventured."

¹ Dindorf, in his note, rightly approves the elegant reading ἄβροτον (=ἀπάνθρωπον) in lieu of the frigid ἄβατον. See Blomf. and Burges. As far as this play is concerned, the tract was not actually *impassable*, but it was so to *mortals*.

² λεωργὸς=ῥαδιοὔργος, πανοὔργος, κακοὔργος. Cf. Liddell and Linwood, s. v. The interpretation and derivation of the etym. magn. ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλάστης, is justly rejected by Dindorf, who remarks that Æschylus paid no attention to the fable respecting Prometheus being the maker of mankind.

³ The epithet παντέχνην, which might perhaps be rendered "art-full," is explained by v. 110 and 254.

⁴ See Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 720, 2d.

⁵ There seems little doubt that ἐνωπιάζειν is the right reading. Its ironical force answers to Terence's "probe curasti."

⁶ I have spelled Sire in all places with a capital letter, as Jove is evidently meant. See my note on v. 49.

⁷ This is not a mere zeugma, but is derived from the supposition that sight was the chief of the senses, and in a manner included the rest. (Cf. Plato Tim. p. 533, C. D.) See the examples adduced by the commentators. Schrader on Musæus 5, and Boyes, Illustrations to Sept. c. Th. 98.

blaze of the sun thou shalt lose the bloom of thy complexion; and to thee joyous shall night in spangled robe¹ veil the light; and the sun again disperse the hoar-frost of the morn; and evermore shall the pain of the present evil waste thee; for no one yet born shall release thee. Such fruits hast thou reaped from thy friendly disposition to mankind. For thou, a god, not crouching beneath the wrath of the gods, hast imparted to mortals honors beyond what was right. In requital whereof thou shalt keep sentinel on this cheerless rock, standing erect, sleepless, not bending a knee:² and many laments and unavailing groans shalt thou utter; for the heart of Jupiter is hard to be entreated; and every one that has newly-acquired power is stern.

ST. Well, well! Why art thou delaying and vainly commiserating? Why loathest thou not the god that is most hateful to the gods, who has betrayed thy prerogative to mortals?

VUL. Relationship and intimacy are of great power.

ST. I grant it—but how is it possible to disobey the Sire's word? Darest thou not this the rather?

VUL. Ay, truly thou art ever pitiless and full of boldness.

ST. For to deplore this wretch is no cure [for him]. But concern not thou thyself vainly with matters that are of no advantage.

VUL. O much detested handicraft!

ST. Wherefore loathest thou it! for with the ills now present thy craft in good truth is not at all chargeable.

VUL. For all that, I would that some other had obtained this.

ST. Every thing has been achieved except for the gods to rule; for no one is free save Jupiter.³

Shakespeare has burlesqued this idea in his exquisite buffoonery, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act, v. sc. 1.

Pyramus. I see a voice: now will I to the chink,
To spy an I can hear my Thisby's face.

¹ Claudian de rapt. Pros. II. 363. "Stellantes nox picta sinus." See on Soph. Trach. 94.

² *i. e.*, having no rest. Soph. Œd. Col. 19. κῶλα κάμψον τοῦδ' ἐπ' ἀξέστον πέτρον.

³ The difficulties of this passage have been increased by no one of the commentators perceiving the evident opposition between Θεοὶ and Ζεύς. As in the formula ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ Θεοὶ (cf. Plato Protag. p. 193, E.; Aristoph. Plut. I. with Bergler's note; Julian Cæs. p. 51, 59, 76; Dionys. Hal.

VUL. I know it—and I have nothing to say against it.¹

ST. Wilt thou not then bestir thyself to cast fetters about this wretch, that the Sire may not espy thee loitering?

VUL. Ay, and in truth you may see the manacles ready.

ST. Take them, and with mighty force clench them with the mallet about his hands: rivet him close to the crags.

VUL. This work of ours is speeding to its consummation and loiters not.

ST. Smite harder, tighten, slacken at no point, for he hath cunning to find outlets even from impracticable difficulties.

VUL. This arm at all events is fastened inextricably.

ST. And now clasp this securely, that he may perceive himself to be a duller contriver than Jupiter.

VUL. Save this [sufferer], no one could with reason find fault with me.

ST. Now by main force rivet the ruthless fang of an adamantine wedge right through his breast.²

VUL. Alas! alas! Prometheus, I sigh over thy sufferings.

ST. Again art thou hanging back, and sighest thou over the enemies of Jupiter? Look to it, that thou hast not at some time to mourn for thyself.

VUL. Thou beholdest a spectacle ill-sighted to the eye.

ST. I behold this wretch receiving his deserts. But fling thou these girths round his sides.

VUL. I must needs do this; urge me not very much.

ST. Ay, but I will urge thee, and set thee on too. Move downward, and strongly link his legs.

VUL. And in truth the task is done with no long toil.

ST. With main force now smite the galling fetters, since stern indeed is the inspector of this work.

A. R. II. p. 80, 32—81, 20, ed. Sylb.) so, from the time of Homer downward, we find Ζεύς constantly mentioned apart from the other gods (cf. II. I. 423, 494), and so also with his epithet πατήρ, as in v. 4, 17, 20, etc.) (Eustath, on II. T. I., p. 111, 30, ὅτι Ζεύς ἀλλαχοῦ μὲν ἀπλῶς πατήρ ἐλεχθῆν). There is evidently, therefore, the opposition expressed in the text: " 'Tis not for the other gods (*i. e.* τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς) to rule, but for Jove alone." This view was approved, but not confirmed, by Paley.

¹ See Dindorf.

² Paley well observes that there is no objection to this interpretation, for if Prometheus could endure the daily gnawing of his entrails by the vulture, the rivets wouldn't put him to much trouble. Lucian, § 6, is content with fastening his hands to the two sides of the chasm.

VUL. Thy tongue sounds in accordance with thy form.

ST. Yield thou to softness, but taunt not me with ruthlessness and harshness of temper.

VUL. Let us go; since he hath the shackles about his limbs.

ST. There now be insolent; and after pillaging the prerogatives of the gods, confer them on creatures of a day. In what will mortals be able to alleviate these agonies of thine? By no true title do the divinities call thee Prometheus; for thou thyself hast need of a Prometheus, by means of which you will slip out of this fate.¹

[*Exeunt* STRENGTH and FORCE.

PROMETHEUS. O divine æther, and ye swift-winged breezes, and ye fountains of rivers, and countless dimpling² of the waves of the deep, and thou earth, mother of all—and to the all-seeing orb of the Sun I appeal; look upon me, what treatment I, a god, am enduring at the hand of the gods! Behold with what indignities mangled I shall have to wrestle through time of years innumerable. Such an ignominious bondage hath the new ruler of the immortals devised against me. Alas! alas! I sigh over the present suffering, and that which is coming on. How, where must a termination of these toils arise? And yet what is it I am saying? I know beforehand all futurity exactly, and no suffering will come upon me unlooked-for. But I needs must bear my doom as easily as may be, knowing as I do, that the might of Necessity can not be resisted.

But yet it is not possible for me either to hold my peace, or not to hold my peace touching these my fortunes. For having bestowed boons upon mortals, I am enthralled unhappy in these hardships. And I am he that searched out the source of fire, by stealth borne-off inclosed in a fennel-

¹ *τύχης* is retained by Dindorf, but *τέχνης* is defended by Griffiths and Paley. I think, with Burges, that it is a gloss upon *Προμηθέως*.

² So Milton, P. L. iv. 165.

Cheer'd with the grateful smell old Ocean *smiles*.

Lord Byron (opening of the *Giaour*):

There mildly *dimpling* Ocean's cheek
Reflects the tints of many a peak,
Caught by the *laughing* tides that lave
Those Edens of the eastern wave.

rod,¹ which has shown itself a teacher of every art to mortals, and a great resource. Such then as this is the vengeance that I endure for my trespasses, being riveted in fetters beneath the naked sky.

Hah! what sound, what ineffable odor² hath been wafted to me, emanating from a god, or from mortal, or of some intermediate nature? Has there come any one to the remote rock as a spectator of my sufferings, or with what intent!³ Behold me an ill-fated god in durance, the foe of Jupiter, him that hath incurred the detestation of all the gods who frequent the court of Jupiter, by reason of my excessive friendliness to mortals. Alas! alas! what can this hasty motion of birds be which I again hear hard by me? The air too is whistling faintly with the whirrings of pinions. Every thing that approaches is to me an object of dread.

CHORUS. Dread thou nothing; for this is a friendly band that has come with the fleet rivalry of their pinions to this rock, after prevailing with difficulty on the mind of our father. And the swiftly-wafting breezes escorted me; for the echo of the clang of steel pierced to the recess of our grotts, and banished my demure-looking reserve; and I sped without my sandals in my winged chariot.

PR. Alas! alas! ye offspring of prolific Thetys, and daughters of Ocean your sire, who rolls around the whole earth in his unslumbering stream; look upon me, see clasped in what bonds I shall keep an unenviable watch on the topmost crags of this ravine.

CH. I see, Prometheus: and a fearful mist full of tears darts over mine eyes, as I looked on thy frame withering

¹ Literally "filling a rod," *πλήρωτος* here being active. Cf. Agam. 361, *ἄτης παναλώτου*. Choeph. 296, *παμφθάρτω μόρω*. Pers. 105, *πολέμους πυργοδαίκτους*. See also Blomfield, and Porson on Hes. 1117, *νάρθηξ* is "ferula" or "fennel-giant," the pith of which makes excellent fuel. Blomfield quotes Proclus on Hesiod, Op. 1, 52, "the *νάρθηξ* preserves flame excellently, having a soft pith inside, that nourishes, but can not extinguish the flame." For a strange fable connected with this theft, see Ælian Hist. An. VI. 51.

² On the preternatural scent supposed to attend the presence of a deity, cf. Eur. Hippol. 1391, with Monk's note, Virg. Æn. I. 403, and La Cerda. See also Boyes's Illustrations.

³ On *δὴ* cf. Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 723, 2.

on the rocks¹ in these galling adamantine fetters: for new pilots are the masters of Olympus; and Jove, contrary to right, lords it with new laws, and things aforetime had in reverence he is obliterating.

PR. Oh would that he had sent me beneath the earth, and below into the boundless Tartarus of Hades that receives the dead, after savagely securing me in indissoluble bonds, so that no god at any time, nor any other being, had exulted in this my doom. Whereas now, hapless one, I, the sport of the winds, suffer pangs that gladden my foes.

CH. Who of the gods is so hard-hearted as that these things should be grateful to him? Who is there that sympathizes not with thy sufferings, Jove excepted? He, indeed, in his wrath, assuming an inflexible temper, is evermore oppressing the celestial race! nor will he cease before that either he shall have sated his heart, or some one by some stratagem shall have seized upon his sovereignty that will be no easy prize.

PR. In truth hereafter the president of the immortals² shall have need of me, albeit that I am ignominiously suffering in stubborn shackles, to discover to him the new plot by which he is to be despoiled of his sceptre and his honors. But neither shall he win me by the honey-tongued charms of persuasion; nor will I at any time, crouching beneath his stern threats, divulge this matter, before he shall have released me from my cruel bonds, and shall be willing to yield me retribution for this outrage.

CH. Thou indeed both art bold, and yieldest nought to thy bitter calamities, but art over free in thy language. But piercing terror is worrying my soul; for I fear for thy fortunes. How, when will it be thy destiny to make the haven and see the end of these thy sufferings? for the son of Saturn has manners that supplication can not reach, and an inexorable heart.

¹ Elmsley's reading, πέτρα . . . τᾷδε, is preferred by Dindorf, and seems more suitable to the passage. But if we read ταῖσδε, it will come to the same thing, retaining πέτραις.

² Surely we should read this sentence interrogatively, as in v. 99, πῶποτε μόχθων Χρῆ τέρματα τῶνδ' ἐπιτεῖλαι; although the editions do not agree as to that passage. So Burges.

PR. I know that Jupiter is harsh, and keeps justice to himself; but for all that he shall hereafter be softened in purpose, when he shall be crushed in this way; and, after calming his unyielding temper with eagerness will he hereafter come into league and friendship with me that will eagerly [welcome him].

CH. Unfold and speak out to us the whole story, from what accusation has Jupiter seized thee, and is thus disgracefully and bitterly tormenting thee. Inform us, if thou be in no respect hurt by the recital.

PR. Painful indeed are these things for me to tell, and painful too for me to hold my peace, and in every way grievous. As soon as the divinities began discord, and a feud was stirred up among them with one another—one party¹ wishing to eject Saturn from his throne, in order forsooth that Jupiter might be king, and others expediting the reverse, that Jupiter might at no time rule over the gods: then I, when I gave the best advice, was not able to prevail upon the Titans, children of Uranus and Terra; but they, contemning in their stout spirits wily schemes, fancied that without any trouble, and by dint of main force, they were to win the sovereignty. But it was not once only that my mother Themis, and Terra, a single person with many titles, had forewarned me of the way in which the future would be accomplished; how it was destined, that, not by main force, nor by the strong hand, but by craft the victors should prevail. When, however, I explained such points in discourse, they deigned not to pay me any regard at all. Of the plans which then presented themselves to me, the best appeared that I should take my mother and promptly side with Jupiter, who was right willing [to receive us]. And 'tis by means of my counsels that the murky abyss of Tartarus overwhelms the antique Saturn, allies and all. After thus being assisted by me, the tyrant of the gods hath recompensed me with this foul recompense. For somehow this malady attaches to tyranny, not

¹ Nominativus Pendens. Soph. Antig. 259, λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοί, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, where see Wunder, and Elmsley on Eur. Heracl. 40. But it is probably only the σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, on which see Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 478, and the same thing takes place with the accusative, as in Antig. 21, sq. 561. See Erfurdt on 21.

to put confidence in its friends. But for your inquiries upon what charge is it that he outrages me, this I will make clear. As soon as he had established himself on his father's throne, he assigns forthwith to the different divinities each his honors, and he was marshaling in order his empire; but of woe-begone mortals he made no account, but wished, after having annihilated the entire race, to plant another new one. And these schemes no one opposed except myself. But I dared: I ransomed mortals from being utterly destroyed, and going down to Hades. 'Tis for this, in truth, that I am bent by sufferings such as these, agonizing to endure, and piteous to look upon. I that had compassion for mortals, have myself been deemed unworthy to obtain this, but mercilessly am thus coerced to order, a spectacle inglorious to Jupiter.

CH. Iron-hearted and formed of rock too, Prometheus, is he, who condoles not with thy toils; for I could have wished never to have beheld them, and now, when I behold them, I am pained in my heart.

PR. Ay, in very deed I am a piteous object for friends to behold.

CH. And didst thou chance to advance even beyond this?

PR. Yes! I prevented mortals from foreseeing their doom.

CH. By finding what remedy for this malady?

PR. I caused blind hopes to dwell within them.

CH. In this thou gavest a mighty benefit to mortals.

PR. Over and above these boons, however, I imparted fire to them.

CH. And do the creatures of a day now possess bright fire?

PR. Yes—from which they will moreover learn thoroughly many arts.

CH. Is it indeed on charges such as these that Jupiter is both visiting thee with indignities, and in no wise grants thee a respite from thy pains? And is no period to thy toils set before thee?

PR. None other assuredly, but when it may please him.

CH. And how shall it be his good pleasure? What hope is there? Seest thou not that thou didst err? but how thou

didst err, I can not relate with pleasure, and it would be a pain to you. But let us leave these points, and search thou for some escape from thine agony.

PR. 'Tis easy, for any one that hath his foot unentangled by sufferings, both to exhort and to admonish him that is in evil plight. But I knew all these things willingly, willingly I erred, I will not gainsay it; and in doing service to mortals I brought upon myself sufferings. Yet not at all did I imagine, that, in such a punishment as this, I was to wither away upon lofty rocks, meeting with this desolate solitary crag. And yet wail ye not over my present sorrows, but after alighting on the ground, list ye to the fortune that is coming on, that ye may learn the whole throughout. Yield to me, yield ye, take ye a share in the woes of him that is now suffering. Hence in the same way doth calamity, roaming to and fro, settle down on different individuals.

CH. Upon those who are nothing loth hast thou urged this, Prometheus: and now having with light step quitted my rapidly-wafted chariot-seat, and the pure æther, highway of the feathered race, I will draw near to this rugged ground: and I long to hear the whole tale of thy sufferings.

Enter OCEAN.

I am arrived at the end of a long journey¹, having passed over [it] to thee, Prometheus, guiding this winged steed of mine, swift of pinion, by my will, without a bit; and, rest assured, I sorrow with thy misfortunes. For both the tie of kindred thus constrains me, and, relationship apart, there is no one on whom I would bestow a larger share [of my regard] than to thyself. And thou shalt know that these words are sincere, and that it is not in me vainly to do lip-service; for come, signify to me in what it is necessary for me to assist thee; for at no time shalt thou say that thou hast a stancher friend than Oceanus.

PR. Hah! what means this? and hast thou too come to be a witness of my pangs? How has thou ventured, after quitting both the stream that bears thy name, and the rock-

¹ See Linwood's Lexicon, s. v. ἀμείβω, whose construing I have followed.

roofed self-wrought¹ grotts, to come into the iron-teeming land? Is it that you may contemplate my misfortunes, and as sympathizing with my woes that thou hast come? Behold a spectacle, me here the friend of Jupiter, that helped to establish his sovereignty, with what pains I am bent by him.

Oc. I see, Prometheus, and to thee, subtle as thou art, I wish to give the best counsel. Know thyself, and assume to thyself new manners; for among the gods too there is a new monarch. But if thou wilt utter words thus harsh and whetted, Jupiter mayhap, though seated far aloft, will hear thee, so that the present bitterness of sufferings will seem to thee to be child's play. But, O hapless one! dismiss the passion which thou feelest, and search for a deliverance from these sufferings of thine. Old-fashioned maxims these, it may be, I appear to thee to utter; yet such become the wages of the tongue that talks too proudly. But not even yet art thou humble, nor submittest to ills; and in addition to those that already beset thee, thou art willing to bring others upon thee. Yet not, if at least thou takest me for thy instructor, wilt thou stretch out thy leg against the pricks; as thou seest that a harsh monarch, and one that is not subject to control, is lording it. And now I for my part will go, and will essay, if I be able, to disinthrall thee from these thy pangs. But be thou still, nor be over impetuous in thy language. What! knowest thou not exactly, extremely intelligent as thou art, that punishment is inflicted on a froward tongue?

Pr. I give thee joy, because that thou hast escaped censure, after taking part in and venturing along with me in all things. And now leave him alone, and let it not concern thee. For in no wise wilt thou persuade him; for he is not open to persuasion. And look thou well to it that thou take not harm thyself by the journey.

Oc. Thou art far better calculated by nature to instruct thy

¹ Cf. Virg. *Æn.* I. 167, "Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo."

"The rudest habitation, ye might think

That it had sprung from earth self-raised, or grown

Out of the living rock."—Wordsworth's *Excursion*, Book vi.

Compare a most picturesque description of Diana's cave, in Apul. Met. II. p. 116; Elm. *Telemachus*, Book I.; *Undine*, ch. viii.; Lane's *Arabian Nights*, vol. iii. p. 385.

neighbors than thyself: I draw my conclusion from fact, and not from word. But think not for a moment to divert me from the attempt. For I am confident, yea, I am confident, that Jupiter will grant me this boon, so as to release thee from these pangs of thine.

PR. In part I commend thee, and will by no means at any time cease to do so. For in zeal to serve me thou lackest nothing. But trouble thyself not; for in vain, without being of any service to me,¹ wilt thou labor, if in any respect thou art willing to labor. But hold thou thy peace, and keep thyself out of harm's way; for I, though I be in misfortune, would not on this account be willing that sufferings should befall as many as possible. No, indeed, since also the disasters of my brother Atlas gall my heart, who is stationed in the western regions, sustaining on his shoulders the pillar of heaven and of earth, a burden not of easy grasp. I commiserated too when I beheld the earth-born inmate of the Cilician caverns, a tremendous prodigy, the hundred-headed impetuous Typhon, overpowered by force, who withstood all the gods, hissing slaughter from his hungry jaws; and from his eyes there flashed a hideous glare, as though he would perforce overthrow the sovereignty of Jove. But the sleepless shaft of Jupiter came upon him, the descending thunderbolt breathing forth flame, which scared him out of his presumptuous bravadoes; for having been smitten to his very soul he was crumbled to a cinder, and thunder-blasted in his prowess. And now, a helpless and paralyzed form, is he lying hard by a narrow frith, pressed down beneath the roots of Ætna.² And,

¹ Although Dindorf has left ΩΚΕΑΝΟΣ before the lines beginning with οὐ δῆτα, yet, as he in his notes, p. 54, approves of the opinion of Elmsley (to which the majority of critics assent), I have continued them to Prometheus. Dindorf (after Burges) remarks that the particles οὐ δῆτα deceived the copyists, who thought that they pointed to the commencement of a new speaker's address. He quotes Soph. Œd. C. 433; Eur. Alcest. 555; Heracl. 507, sqq., where it is used as a continuation of a previous argument, as in the present passage.

² It has been remarked that Æschylus had Pindar in mind, see Pyth. I. 31, and VIII. 20. On this fate of Enceladus cf. Philostrat. de V. Apoll. V. 6; Apollodorus I.; Hygin. Fab. 152; and for poetical descriptions, Cornel. Severus Ætna, 70, "Gurgite Trinacrio morientem Jupiter Ætna Obruit Enceladum, vasti qui pondere montis Æstuat, et patulis exspirat faucibus ignes." Virg. Æn. III. 578; Valer. Flacc. II. 24; Ovid. Met.

seated on the topmost peaks, Vulcan forges the molten masses, whence there shall one day burst forth floods devouring with fell jaws the level fields of fruitful Sicily: with rage such as this shall Typhon boil over in hot artillery of a never-glutted fire-breathing storm; albeit he hath been reduced to ashes by the thunder-bolt of Jupiter. But thou art no novice, nor needest thou me for thine instructor. Save thyself as best thou knowest how; but I will exhaust my present fate until such time as the spirit of Jupiter shall abate its wrath.

OC. Knowest thou not this then, Prometheus, that words are the physicians of a distempered feeling?¹

PR. True, if one seasonably soften down the heart, and do not with rude violence reduce a swelling spirit.

OC. Ay, but in foresight along with boldness² what mischief is there that thou seest to be inherent? inform me.

PR. Superfluous trouble and trifling folly.

OC. Suffer me to sicken in this said sickness, since 'tis of the highest advantage for one that is wise not to seem to be wise.

V. Fab. V. 6; Claudian, de raptu Pros. I. 155; Orph. Arg. 1256. Strabo, I. p. 42, makes Hesiod acquainted with these eruptions. (See Goettling on Theog. 821.) But Prometheus here utters a prophecy concerning an eruption that really took place during the life of Æschylus, Ol. 75, 2, B.C. 479. Cf. Thucydides III. 116; Cluver, Sicil. Antig. p. 104, and Dindorf's clear and learned note. There can be little doubt but Enceladus and Typhon are only different names for the same monster. Burges has well remarked the resemblance between the Egyptian Typho and the Grecian, and considers them both as "two outward forms of one internal idea, representing the destructive principle of matter opposed to the creative." I shall refer the reader to Plutarch's entertaining treatise on Isis and Osiris; but to quote authorities from Herodotus down to the Apologetic Fathers, would be endless.

¹ I think, notwithstanding the arguments of Dindorf, that *ὀργῆς νοσοῦσης* means "a mind distempered," and that *λόγοι* mean "arguments, reasonings." Boyes, who always shows a *poetical* appreciation of his author, aptly quotes Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. 2, c. 8, st. 26.

"Words well dispost,

Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed rage."

And Samson Agonistes:

"Apt words have power to swage
The tumors of a troubled mind."

The reading of Plutarch, *ψυχῆς* appears to be a mere gloss.

² Intellige *audaciam prudentiâ conjunctam*.—Blomfield.

PR. (Not so, for) this trespass will seem to be mine.

OC. Thy language is plainly sending me back to my home.

PR. Lest thy lamentation over me bring thee into ill-will.

OC. What with him who hath lately seated himself on the throne that ruleth over all?

PR. Beware of him lest at any time his heart be moved to wrath.

OC. Thy disaster, Prometheus, is my monitor.

PR. Away! withdraw thee, keep thy present determination.

OC. On me, hastening to start, hast thou urged this injunction; for my winged quadruped flaps with his pinions the smooth track of æther; and blithely would he recline his limbs in his stalls at home. [Exit OCEAN.]

CH. I bewail thee for thy lost fate, Prometheus. A flood of trickling tears from my yielding eyes has bedewed my cheek with its humid gushings; for Jupiter commanding this thine unenviable doom by laws of his own, displays his spear appearing superior o'er the gods of old.¹ And now the whole land echoes with wailing—they wail thy stately and time-graced honors, and those of thy brethren; and all they of mortal race that occupy a dwelling neighboring on hallowed Asia² mourn with thy deeply-deplorable sufferings: the virgins that dwell in the land of Colchis too, fearless of the fight, and the Scythian horde who possess the most remote region of earth around lake Mæotis; and the war-like flower of Arabia,³ who occupy a fortress on the craggy

¹ αἶχμᾶ is rendered "indoles" by Paley (see on Ag. 467). Linwood by "authority," which is much nearer the truth, as the spear was anciently used for the sceptre. Mr. Burges opportunely suggests Pindar's ἔγχος ζάκοτον, which he gives to Jupiter, Nem. vi. 90.

² Asia is here personified.

³ All commentators, from the scholiast downward, are naturally surprised at this mention of Arabia, when Prometheus is occupied in describing the countries bordering on the Euxine. Burges conjectures Ἀβάριος, which he supports with considerable learning. But although the name Ἀβάριδες (mentioned by Suidas) might well be given to those who dwelt in unknown parts of the earth, from the legendary travels of Abaris with his arrow, yet the epithet ἄπειρον ἄνθος seems to point to some really existing nation, while Ἀβάριες would rather seem proverbial. Till, then, we are more certain, Æschylus must still stand chargeable with geographical inconsistency.

heights in the neighborhood of Caucasus, a warrior-host, clamoring amid sharply-barbed spears.

One other god only, indeed, have I heretofore beheld in miseries, the Titan Atlas, subdued by the galling of adamantine¹ bonds, who evermore in his back is groaning beneath² the excessive mighty mass of the pole of heaven. And the billow of the deep roars as it falls in cadence, the depth moans, and the murky vault of Hades rumbles beneath the earth, and the fountains of the pure streaming rivers wail for his piteous pains.

PR. Do not, I pray you, suppose that I am holding my peace from pride or self-will; but by reflection am I gnawed to the heart, seeing myself thus ignominiously entreated.³ And yet who but myself defined completely the prerogative for these same new gods? But on these matters I say nothing, for I should speak to you already acquainted with these things. But for the misfortunes that existed among mortals, hear how I made them, that aforetime lived as infants, rational and possessed of intellect.⁴ And I will tell you, having no complaint against mankind, as detailing the kindness of the boons which I bestowed upon them: they who at first seeing saw in vain, hearing they heard not. But, like to the forms of dreams, for a long time they used to huddle together all things at random, and nought knew they about brick-built⁵ and sun-ward houses, nor carpentry; but they dwelt in the excavated earth like tiny emmets in the

¹ I have followed Burges and Dindorf, although the latter retains *ἀκαμαντοδέτοις* in his text.

² Why Dindorf should have adopted Hermann's frigid *ὑποστεγάζει*, is not easily seen. The reader will, however, find Griffiths' foot-note well deserving of inspection.

³ On *προσελούμενον*, see Dindorf.

⁴ Among the mythographi discovered by Maii, and subsequently edited by Bode, the reader will find some allegorical explanations of these benefits given by Prometheus. See Myth. primus I. 1, and tertius 3, 10, 9. They are, however, little else than compilations from the commentary of Servius on Virgil, and the silly, but amusing, mythology of Fulgentius. On the endowment of speech and reason to men by Prometheus, cf. Themist. Or. xxxvi. p. 323, C. D. and xxvi. p. 338, C. ed. Hard.; and for general illustrations, the notes of Wasse on Sallust, Cat. sub init.

⁵ Brick-building is first ascribed to Euryalus and Hyperbius, two brothers at Athens, by Pliny, H. N. vii. 56, quoted by Stanley. After caves, huts of beams, filled in with turf-clods, were probably the first

sunless depths of caverns. And they had no sure sign either of winter, or of flowery spring, or of fruitful summer; but they used to do every thing without judgment, until indeed I showed to them the risings of the stars and their settings,¹ hard to be discerned.

And verily I discover for them Numbers, the surpassing all inventions,² the combinations too of letters, and Memory, effective mother-nurse of all arts. I also first bound with yokes beasts submissive to the collars; and in order that with their bodies they might become to mortals substitutes for their severest toils, I brought steeds under cars obedient to the rein,³ a glory to pompous luxury. And none other than I invented the canvas-winged chariots of mariners that roam over the ocean. After discovering for mortals such inventions, wretch that I am, I myself have no device whereby I may escape from my present misery.

CH. Thou hast suffered unseemly ills, balked in thy discretion thou art erring; and like a bad physician, having fallen into a distemper thou art faint-hearted, and, in reference to thyself, thou canst not discover by what manner of medicines thou mayest be cured.

PR. When thou hearest the rest of my tale, thou wilt wonder still more what arts and resources I contrived. For the greatest—if that any one fell into a distemper, there was no remedy, neither in the way of diet, nor of liniment, nor of potion, but for lack of medicines they used to pine away to skeletons, before that I pointed out to them the composition⁴

dwelling of men. See Mallet's Northern Antiquities, p. 217, ed. Bohn. This whole passage has been imitated by Moschion apud Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 11, while the early reformation of men has ever been a favorite theme for poets. Cf. Eurip. Suppl. 200 sqq.; Manilius I. 41, sqq.; and Bronkhus. on Tibull. I. 3, 35.

¹ Cf. Apul. de Deo Socr. § II. ed. meæ, "quos probe callet, qui signorum ortus et obitus comprehendit," Catullus (in a poem imitated from Callimachus) carm. 67, 1. "Omnia qui magni dispexit lumina mundi, Qui stellarum ortus comperit atque obitus." See on Agam. 7.

² On the following discoveries consult the learned and entertaining notes of Stanley.

³ ἤγαγον φιληνίους, i. e. ὥστε φιληνίους εἶναι.

⁴ See the elaborate notes of Blomfield and Burges, from whence all the other commentators have derived their information. Κράσις is what Scribonius Largus calls "compositio." Cf. Rhodii Lexicon Scribon. p. 364—5; Serenus Sammonicus "synthesis." The former writer ob-

of mild remedies, wherewith they ward off all their maladies. Many modes too of the divining art did I classify, and was the first that discriminated among dreams those which are destined to be a true vision; obscure vocal omens¹ too I made known to them; tokens also incidental on the road, and the flight of birds of crooked talons I clearly defined, both those that are in their nature auspicious, and the ill-omened, and what the kind of life that each leads, and what are their feuds and endearments² and intercourse one with another: the smoothness too of the entrails, and what hue they must have to be acceptable to the gods, the various happy formations of the gall and liver, and the limbs enveloped in fat: and having roasted the long chine I pointed out to mortals the way into an abstruse art; and I brought to light the fiery symbols³ that were aforetime wrapt in darkness. Such indeed were these boons; and the gains to mankind that were hidden under ground, brass, iron, silver, and gold—who could assert that he had discovered before me? No one, I well know, who does not mean to idly babble. And in one brief sentence learn the whole at once—All arts among the human race are from Prometheus.

CH. Do not now serve the human race beyond what is profitable, nor disregard thyself in thy distress: since I have good hopes that thou shalt yet be liberated from these shackles, and be not one whit less powerful than Jove.

PR. Not at all in this way is Fate, that brings events to their consummation ordained to accomplish these things: but

serves in his preface, p. 2, “*est enim hæc pars (compositio, scilicet) medicinæ ut maxime necessaria, ita certe antiquissima, et ob hoc primum celebrata atque illustrata. Siquidem verum est, antiquos herbis ac radicibus earum corporis vitia curasse.*”

¹ Apul. de Deo Socr. § 20, ed. meæ, “*ut videmus plerisque usu venire, qui nimia ominum superstitione, non suoapte corde, sed alterius verbo, reguntur: et per angiporta reptantes, consilia ex alienis vocibus colligunt.*” Such was the voice that appeared to Socrates. See Plato Theog. p. 11. A. Xenoph. Apol. 12; Proclus in Alcib. Prim. 13, p. 41, Creuz. See also Stanley’s note.

² On these augurial terms see Abresch.

³ Although the Vatican mythologist above quoted observes of Prometheus, “*deprehendit præterea rationem fulminum, et hominibus indicavit—*” I should nevertheless follow Stanley and Blomfield, in understanding these words to apply to the omens derived from the flame and smoke ascending from the sacrifices.

after having been bent by countless sufferings and calamities, thus am I to escape from my shackles. And art is far less powerful than necessity.

CH. Who then is the pilot of necessity?

PR. The triform Fates and the remembering Furies.

CH. Is Jupiter then less powerful than these?

PR. Most certainly he can not at any rate escape his doom.¹

CH. Why, what is doomed for Jupiter but to reign for evermore?

PR. This thou mayest not yet learn, and do not press it.

CH. 'Tis surely some solemn mystery that thou veilest.

PR. Make mention of some other matter; it is by no means seasonable to proclaim this; but it must be shrouded in deepest concealment; for it is by keeping this secret that I am to escape from my ignominious shackles and miseries.

CH. Never may Jupiter, who directs all things, set his might in opposition to my purpose: nor may I be backward in attending upon the gods at their hallowed banquets, at which oxen are sacrificed, beside the restless stream of my sire Ocean; and may I not trespass in my words; but may this feeling abide by me and never melt away. Sweet it is to pass through a long life in confident hopes, making the spirits swell with bright merriment; but I shudder as I behold thee harrowed by agonies incalculable For not standing in awe of Jupiter, thou, Prometheus, in thy self-will honorest mortals to excess. Come, my friend, own how boonless was the boon; say where is any aid? What relief can come from the creatures of a day? Sawest thou not the powerless weakness, nought better than a dream, in which the blind race of men is entangled? Never shall at any time the schemes of mortals evade the harmonious system of Jupiter. This I learned by witnessing thy destructive fate, Prometheus. And far different is this strain that now flits toward me from that hymenæal chant which I raised around the baths and thy couch with the consent² of nuptials, when, after having

¹ Cf. Herodot. I. 91, quoted by Blomfield: *τὴν πεπρωμένην μοίρην ἀδύνατά ἐστι ἀποφυγέειν καὶ τῷ θεῷ*. On this Pythagorean notion of Æschylus see Stanley.

² Or, "in pleasure at the nuptials." See Linwood. Burges: "for the one-ness of marriage."

won Hesione with thy love-tokens, thou didst conduct her our sister to be thy bride, the sharer of thy bed.

*Enter Io.*¹

What land is this? what race? whom shall I say I here behold storm-tossed in rocky fetters? Of what trespass is the retribution destroying thee? Declare to me into what part of earth I forlorn have roamed. Ah me! alas! alas! again the hornet² stings me miserable: O earth avert³ the goblin of earth-born Argus:⁴ I am terrified at the sight of the neatherd of thousand eyes, for he is journeying on,

¹ No clew is given as to the form in which Io was represented on the stage. In v. 848, the promise *ἐνταῦθα δὴ σε Ζεὺς τίθησιν ἔμφρονα* does not imply any bodily change, but that Io labored under a mental delusion. Still the mythologists are against us, who agree in making her transformation complete. Perhaps she was represented with horns, like the Egyptian figures of Isis, but in other respects as a virgin, which is somewhat confirmed by v. 592, *κλύεις φθέγμα τῆς βούκερω παρθένου*;

² "Gad-fly" or "brize." See the commentators.

³ On the discrepancies of reading, see Dind. With the whole passage compare Nonnus, *Dionys.* III. p. 62. 2.

ταυροφυῆς ὅτε πόρτις ἀμειβομένοιο προσώπου
εἰς ἀγέλην ἄγρυνλος ἐλαύνετο σύννομος Ἰώ.
καὶ δαμάλης ἄγρυνπνον ἐθήκατο βουκόλον Ἥρη
ποικίλον ἀπλανέεσσι κεκασμένον Ἄργον ὀπωπᾶις,
Ζηνὸς ὀπιπεντῆρα βοοκραίρων ὑμεναίων.
Ζηνὸς ἀθηήτοιο καὶ ἐς νομὸν ἦε κούρη,
ὀφθαλμοὺς τρομέουσα πολυγλήνοιο νομῆος.
γυιοβόρῳ δὲ μύωπι χαρασσομένη δέμας Ἰώ
Ἰονίης [ἄλος] οἶδμα κατέγραφε φοιτάδι χηλῇ.
ἦλθε καὶ εἰς Ἀιγυπτον—

This writer, who constantly has the Athenian dramatists in view, pursues the narrative of Io's wanderings with an evident reference to Æschylus. See other illustrations from the poets in Stanley's notes.

⁴ The ghost of Argus was doubtless whimsically represented, but probably without the waste of flour that is peculiar to modern stage spectres. Perhaps, as Burges describes, "a mute in a dress resembling a peacock's tail expanded, and with a Pan's pipe slung to his side, which ever and anon he seems to sound; and with a goad in his hand, mounted at one end with a representation of a hornet or gad-fly." But this phantom, like Macbeth's dagger, is supposed to be in the mind only. With a similar idea Apuleius, *Apol.* p. 315, ed. Elm. invokes upon Æmilianus in the following mild terms: "At . . . semper obvias species mortuorum, quidquid umbrarum est usquam, quidquid lemorum, quidquid manium, quidquid larvarum oculis tuis oggerat: omnia noctium occursacula, omnia bustorum formidamina, omnia sepulchrorum terculamenta, a quibus tamen ævo emerito haud longe abes."

keeping a cunning glance, whom not even after death does earth conceal; but issuing forth from among the departed he chases me miserable, and he makes me to wander famished along the shingled strand, while the sounding wax-compacted pipe drones on a sleepy strain. Oh! oh! ye powers! Oh! powers! whither do my far-roaming wanderings convey me? In what, in what, O son of Saturn, hast thou, having found me transgressing, shackled me in these pangs? Ah! ah! and art thus wearing out a timorous wretch phrensied with sting-driven fear. Burn me with fire, or bury me in earth, or give me for food to the monsters of the deep, and grudge me not these prayers, O king! Amply have my much-traversed wanderings harassed me; nor can I discover how I may avoid pain. Hearest thou the address of the ox-horned maiden?

PR. How can I fail to hear the damsel that is phrensy-driven by the hornet, the daughter of Inachus, who warms the heart of Jupiter with love, and now, abhorred of Juno, is driven perforce courses of exceeding length?

IO. From whence utterest thou the name of my father? Tell me, the wo-begone, who thou art, who, I say, O hapless one, that hast thus correctly accosted me miserable, and hast named the heaven-inflicted disorder which wastes me, fretting with its maddening stings? Ah! ah! violently driven by the famishing tortures of my boundings have I come a victim to the wrathful counsels of Juno. And of the ill-fated who are there, ah me! that endure woes such as mine? But do thou clearly define to me what remains for me to suffer, what salve:¹ what remedy there is for my malady, discover to me, if at all thou knowest: speak, tell it to the wretched roaming damsel.

PR. I will tell thee clearly every thing which thou desirest to learn, not interweaving riddles, but in plain language, as it is right to open the mouth to friends. Thou seest him that bestowed fire on mortals, Prometheus.

IO. O thou that didst dawn a common benefit upon mortals, wretched Prometheus, as penance for what offense art thou thus suffering?

¹ I have followed Dindorf's elegant emendation. See his note, and Blomf. on Ag. 1.

PR. I have just ceased lamenting my own pangs.

IO. Wilt thou not then accord to me this boon?

PR. Say what it is that thou art asking, for thou mightest learn every thing from me.

IO. Say who it was that bound thee fast in this cleft?

PR. The decree of Jupiter, but the hand of Vulcan.

IO. And for what offenses art thou paying the penalty?

PR. Thus much alone is all that I can clearly explain to thee.

IO. At least, in addition to this, discover what time shall be to me woe-worn the limit of my wanderings.

PR. Not to learn this is better for thee than to learn it.

IO. Yet conceal not from me what I am to endure.

PR. Nay, I grudge thee not this gift.

IO. Why then delayest thou to utter the whole?

PR. 'Tis not reluctance, but I am loth to shock thy feelings.

IO. Do not be more anxious on my account than is agreeable to me.¹

PR. Since thou art eager, I must needs tell thee: attend thou.

CH. Not yet, however; but grant me also a share of the pleasure. Let us first learn the malady of this maiden, from her own tale of her destructive² fortunes; but, for the sequel of her afflictions let her be informed by thee.

PR. It is thy part, Io, to minister to the gratification of these now before thee, both for all other reasons, and that they are the sisters of thy father. Since to weep and lament over misfortunes, when one is sure to win a tear from the listeners, is well worth the while.

IO. I know not how I should disobey you; and in a plain tale ye shall learn every thing that ye desire: and yet I am pained even to speak of the tempest that hath been sent upon me from heaven, and the utter marring of my per-

¹ After the remarks of Dindorf and Paley, it seems that the above must be the sense, whether we read *ὥν* with Hermann, or take *ὥς* for *ἢ ὥς* with the above mentioned editor.

² Paley remarks that *τὰς πολ. τύχας* is used in the same manner as in Pers. 453, *φθαρέντες* = "shipwrecked" (see his note), or "wandering." He renders the present passage, "the adventures of her long wanderings."

son, whence it suddenly came upon me, a wretched creature! For nightly visions thronging to my maiden chamber, would entice me with smooth words: "⊙ damsel, greatly fortunate, why dost thou live long time in maidenhood, when it is in thy power to achieve a match the very noblest? for Jupiter is fired by thy charms with the shaft of passion, and longs with thee to share in love. But do not, my child, spurn away from thee the couch of Jupiter; but go forth to Lerna's fertile mead, to the folds and ox-stalls of thy father, that the eye of Jove may have respite from its longing." By dreams such as these was I unhappy beset every night, until at length I made bold to tell my sire of the dreams that haunted me by night. And he dispatched both to Pytho and to Dodona¹ many a messenger to consult the oracles, that he might learn what it behooved him to do or say, so as to perform what was well-pleasing to the divinities. And they came bringing a report back of oracles ambiguously worded, indistinct, and obscurely delivered. But at last a clear response came to Inachus, plainly charging and directing him to thrust me forth both from my home and my country, to stray an outcast to earth's remotest limits; and that, if he would not, a fiery-visaged thunder-bolt would come from Jupiter, and utterly blot out his whole race. Overcome by oracles of Loxias such as these, unwilling did me expel and exclude me unwilling from his dwelling: but the bit of Jupiter² perforce constrained him to do this. And straightway my person and my mind were distorted, and horned, as ye see, stung by the keenly-biting fly, I rushed with maniac boundings to the sweet stream of Cerchneia, and the fountain³ of Lerna; and the earth-born neatherd Argus of untempered fierceness, kept dogging me, peering after my footsteps with thick-set eyes. Him, however, an unlooked-for sudden fate bereaved of life; but I

With the earlier circumstances of this narrative compare the beautiful story of Psyche in Apuleius, *Met.* IV. p. 157, sqq. Elm.

² Cf. Ag. 217, ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνάγκας ἔδν λέπαδνον.

³ κρήνην is the elegant conjecture of Canter, approved by Dindorf. In addition to the remarks of the commentators, the tradition preserved by Pausanias II. 15, greatly confirms this emendation. He remarks, *θέρονος δὲ αὖτα σφίσις ἐστὶ τὰ ρεύματα, πλὴν τῶν ἐν Δέρνῃ*. It was probably somewhat proverbial.

hornet-stricken am driven by the scourge divine from land to land. Thou hearest what has taken place, and if thou art able to say what pangs there remain for me, declare them; and do not, compassionating me, warm me with false tales, for I pronounce fabricated statements to be a most foul malady.

CH. Ah! ah! forbear! Alas! Never never did I expect that a tale [so] strange would come to my ears, or that sufferings thus horrible to witness and horrible to endure, outrages, terrors with their two-edged goad, would chill my spirit. Alas! alas! O Fate! Fate! I shudder as I behold the condition of Io.

PR. Prematurely, however, art thou sighing, and art full of terror. Hold, until thou shalt also have heard the residue.

CH. Say on; inform me fully: to the sick indeed it is sweet to get a clear knowledge beforehand of the sequel of their sorrows.

PR. Your former desire at any rate ye gained from me easily; for first of all ye desired to be informed by her recital of the affliction¹ that attaches to herself. Now give ear to the rest, what sort of sufferings it is the fate of this young damsel before you to undergo at the hand of Juno: thou too, seed of Inachus, lay to heart my words, that thou mayest be fully informed of the termination of thy journey. In the first place, after turning thyself from this spot toward the rising of the sun, traverse unplowed fields; and thou wilt reach the wandering Scythians, who, raised from off the ground, inhabit wicker dwellings on well-wheeled cars, equipped with distant-shooting bows; to whom thou must not draw near, but pass on out of their land, bringing thy feet to approach the rugged roaring shores. And on thy left hand dwell the Chalybes, workers of iron, of whom thou must needs beware, for they are barbarous, and not accessible to strangers. And thou wilt come to the river Hybristes,²

¹ I shall not attempt to enter into the much-disputed geography of Io's wanderings. So much has been said, and to so little purpose, on this perplexing subject, that to write additional notes would be only to furnish more reasons for doubting.

² Probably the Kurban. Schutz well observes that the words *οὐ ψευδώνυμον* could not be applied to an epithet of the poet's own creation. Such, too, was Humboldt's idea. See my first note on this play.

not falsely so called, which do not thou cross, for it is not easy to ford, until thou shalt have come to Caucasus itself, loftiest of mountains, where from its very brow the river spouts forth its might. And surmounting its peaks that neighbor on the stars, thou must go into a southward track, where thou wilt come to the man-detesting host of Amazons, who hereafter shall make a settlement, Themiscyra, on the banks of Thermodon, where lies the rugged Salmydessian sea-gorge, a host by mariners hated, a step-dame to ships; and they will conduct thee on thy way, and that right willingly. Thou shalt come too to the Cimmerian isthmus, hard by the very portals of a lake, with narrow passage, which thou undauntedly must leave, and cross the Mæotic frith; and there shall exist for evermore among mortals a famous legend concerning thy passage, and after thy name it shall be called the Bosphorus; and after having quitted European ground, thou shalt come to the Asiatic continent. Does not then the sovereign of the gods seem to you to be violent alike toward all things? for he a god lusting to enjoy the charms of this mortal fair one, hath cast upon her these wanderings. And a bitter wooer, maiden, hast thou found for thy hand; for think that the words which thou hast now heard are not even for a prelude.

IO. Woe is me! ah! ah!

PR. Thou too in thy turn¹ art crying out and moaning: what wilt thou do then, when thou learnest the residue of thy ills?

CH. What! hast thou aught of suffering left to tell to her?

PR. Ay, a tempestuous sea of baleful calamities.

IO. What gain then is it for me to live? but why did I not quickly fling myself from this rough precipice, that dashing on the plain I had rid myself of all my pangs? for better is it once to die, than all one's days to suffer ill.

PR. Verily thou wouldst hardly bear the agonies of me to whom it is not doomed to die. For this would be an escape from sufferings. But now there is no limit set to my hardships, until Jove shall have been deposed from his tyranny.

¹ See Schutz and Griffiths.

IO. What! is it possible that Jupiter should ever fall from his power?

PR. Glad wouldst thou be, I ween, to witness this event.

IO. And how not so, I, who through Jupiter am suffering ill?

PR. Well, then, thou mayest assure thyself of these things that they are so.

IO. By whom is he to be despoiled of his sceptre of tyranny.

PR. Himself, by his own senseless counsels.

IO. In what manner? Specify it, if there be no harm.

PR. He will make such a match as he shall one day rue.¹

IO. Celestial or mortal? If it may be spoken, tell me.

PR. But why ask its nature? for it is not a matter that I can communicate to you.

IO. Is it by a consort that he is to be ejected from his throne?

PR. Yes, surely, one that shall give birth to a son mightier than the father.²

IO. And has he no refuge from this misfortune?

PR. Not he, indeed, before at any rate I after being liberated from my shackles—

IO. Who, then, is he that shall liberate thee in despite of Jupiter?

PR. It is ordained that it shall be one of thine own descendants.

IO. How sayest thou? Shall child of mine release thee from thy ills?

¹ Wrapped in mystery as the liberation of Prometheus is in this drama, it may be amusing to compare the following extracts from the Short Chronicle prefixed to Sir I. Newton's Chronology.

"968. B.C. Sesak, having carried on his victories to Mount Caucasus, leaves his nephew Prometheus there, to guard the pass, etc.

"937. The Argonautic expedition. Prometheus leaves Mount Caucasus, being set at liberty by Hercules," etc.—Old Translator.

² Stanley compares Pindar, Isth. vii. 33.

——— πεπρωμένον ἦν φέρ-
-τερον γόνον [οἱ] ἄνακτα πατρὸς τεκεῖν.

And Apoll. Rhod. iv. 201. Also the words of Thetis herself in Nonnus, Dionys. xxxiii. 356.

Ζεὺς με πατὴρ ἐδίωκε καὶ ἤθελεν ἐς γάμον ἔλκειν,
εἰ μὴ μιν ποθέοντα γέρων ἀνέκοπτε Προμηθεύς,
θεσπίζων Κρονίωνος ἀρείονα παῖδα φντεῦσαι.

PR. Yes, the third of thy lineage in addition to ten other generations.¹

IO. This prophecy of thine is no longer easy for me to form a guess upon.

PR. Nor seek thou to know over well thine own pangs.

IO. Do not, after proffering me a benefit, withhold it from me.

PR. I will freely grant thee one of two disclosures.

IO. Explain to me first of what sort they are, and allow me my choice.

PR. I allow it thee; for choose whether I shall clearly tell to thee the residue of thy troubles, or who it is that is to be my deliverer.

CH. Of these twain do thou vouchsafe to bestow the one boon on this damsel, and the other on me, and disdain thou not my request. To her tell the rest of her wanderings, and to me him that is to deliver thee; for this I long [to hear].

PR. Seeing that ye are eagerly bent upon it, I will not oppose your wishes, so as not to utter every thing as much as ye desire. To thee in the first place, Io, will I describe thy mazy wanderings, which do thou engrave on the recording tablets of thy mind.

When thou shalt have crossed the stream that is the boundary of the Continents, to the ruddy realms of morn where walks the sun² having passed over the roaring swell of the sea, until thou shalt reach the Gorgonian plains of Cisthene, where dwell the Phorcides, three swan-like aged damsels, that possess one eye in common, that have but a single tooth, on whom ne'er doth the sun glance with his rays, nor the nightly moon. And hard by are three winged sisters of these, the snake-tressed Gorgons, abhorred of mortals, whom none of human race can look upon and retain the breath of life.³ Such is this cau-

¹ "These were: 1. Epaphus; 2. Lybia; 3. Belus; 4. Danaus; 5. Hypermnestra; 6. Abas; 7. Prætus; 8. Acrisius; 9. Danae; 10. Perseus; 11. Electryon; 12. Alcmena; 13. Hercules."—Blomfield.

² For two ways of supplying the lacuna in this description of Io's travels, see Dindorf and Paley.

³ Being turned into stone. Such was the punishment of the fire-worshippers in the story of the first Lady of Baghdad. See *Arabian Nights*, Vol. I., p. 198. The mythico-geographical allusions in the following lines have been so fully and so learnedly illustrated, that I shall content myself with referring to the commentators.

tion¹ which I mention to thee. Now lend an ear to another hideous spectacle; for be on thy guard against the keen-fanged hounds of Jupiter that never bark, the gryphons, and the cavalry host of one-eyed Arimaspians, who dwell on the banks of the gold-gushing fount, the stream of Pluto: go not thou nigh to these. And thou wilt reach a far-distant land, a dark tribe, who dwell close upon the fountains of the sun, where is the river Æthiops. Along the banks of this wend thy way, until thou shalt have reached the cataract where from the Bybline mountains the Nile pours forth his hallowed, grateful stream. This will guide thee to the triangular land of the Nile; where at length, Io, it is ordained for thee and thy children after thee to found the distant colony. And if aught of this is obscurely uttered, and hard to be understood, question me anew, and learn it thoroughly and clearly: as for leisure, I have more than I desire.

CH. If indeed thou hast aught to tell of her baleful wanderings, that still remains or hath been omitted, say on; but if thou hast told the whole, give to us in our turn the favor which we ask, and you, perchance, remember.

PR. She hath heard the full term of her journeying. And that she may know that she hath not been listening to me in vain, I will relate what hardships she endured before she came hither, giving her this as a sure proof of my statements. The very great multitude indeed of words I shall omit, and I will proceed to the termination itself of thine aberrations. For after that thou hadst come to the Molossian plains, and about the lofty ridge of Dodona, where is the oracular seat of Thesprotian Jove, and a portent passing belief, the speaking oaks, by which thou wast clearly and without any ambiguity saluted illustrious spouse of Jove that art to be; if aught of this hath any charms for thee.² Thence madly rushing along the sea-side track, thou didst dart away to the vast bay of Rhea, from which thou art tempest-driven in retrograde courses: and in time to come, know well that the gulf of the deep shall be called IO-nian, a memorial of thy passage to all mortals. These hast thou as tokens of my intelligence, how that it perceives somewhat beyond what appears.

¹ See Linwood's Lexicon and Griffiths' note.

² There is still much doubt about the elision *ἔσσεσθ'*, *εἰ*. Others read the passage interrogatively. See Griffiths and Dindorf.

The rest I shall tell both to you and to her in common, after reaching the very identical track of my former narrative. There is on the land's utmost verge a city Canopus, hard by the Nile's very mouth and alluvial dike; on this spot Jupiter at length makes thee sane by merely soothing and touching thee with his unalarming hand. And named after the progeniture of Jupiter¹ thou shalt give birth to swarthy Epaphus, who shall reap the harvest of all the land which the wide-streaming Nile waters. But fifth in descent from him a generation of fifty virgins shall again come to Argos, not of their own accord, fleeing from incestuous wedlock with their cousins; and these with fluttering hearts, like falcons left not far behind by doves, shall come pursuing marriage such as should not be pursued, but heaven shall be jealous over their persons;² and Pelasgia shall receive them after being crushed by a deed of night-fenced daring, wrought by woman's hand; for each bride shall bereave her respective husband of life, having dyed in their throats³ a sword of twin sharp edge. Would that in guise like this Venus might visit my foes! But tenderness shall soften one⁴ of the maidens, so that she shall not slay the

¹ This pun upon the name of Epaphus is preserved by Moschus II. 50.

ἐν δ' ἦν Ζεὺς, ἐπαφόμενος ἡρέμα χειρὶ θεεῖῃ
πόρτιος Ἰναχίης. τὴν ἐπταπόρῳ παρὰ Νείλῳ
ἐκ βόος εὐκεράοιο πάλιν μετὰμειβε γυναικα.

and Nonnus, III. p. 62, 20 :

ἐνθ' Ἐπαφὸν διὸν τίκτεν ἀκηρασίῳ ὅτι κόλπων
Ἰναχίης δαμάλης ἐπαφήσατο θεῖος ἀκοίτης
χερσὶν ἐρωμανέεσσι—

² There is much difficulty in this passage. Dindorf understands ἐκείνων (*Ægypti filiorum*), and so Paley, referring to his notes on Ag. 938, Suppl. 437. Mr. Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 696, Obs. 3, appears to take the same view. There does not, therefore, seem any need of alteration. On the other interpretation sometimes given to φθόνον ἵξει σωμάτων, see Linwood, v. φθόνος.

³ σφαγαῖσι is rightly rendered "in jugulo" by Blomfield, after Ruhnck. Ep. Crit. I. p. 71. To the examples quoted add Apul. Met. I. p. 108, "per jugulum sinistrum capulotenus gladium totum ei demergit," and p. 110, "jugulo ejus vulnus dehiscit in patorem." The expression νυκτιφρουρήτῳ θράσει is well illustrated by the words of Nonnus, l. c. p. 64, 17,

καὶ κρυφίοις ξιφέεσσι σιδηροφόρων ἐπὶ λέκτρων
ἄρσενα γυμνὸν ἄρῃα κατεύνασε θῆλιν ἐννύ.

⁴ See Nonnus, l. c. Ovid. ep. xiv. 51, sqq.

"Sed timor, et pietas crudelibus obstitit ausis :
Castaque mandatum dextra refugit opus."

partner of her couch, but shall be blunt in her resolve; and of the two alternatives she shall choose the former, to be called a coward rather than a murderess. She in Argos shall give birth to a race of kings. There needs a long discourse to detail these things distinctly; but from this seed be sure shall spring a dauntless warrior renowned in archery, who shall set me free from these toils. Such predictions did my aged mother the Titaness Themis rehearse to me; but how and when—to tell this requires a long detail, and thou in knowing it all wouldst be in nought a gainer.

IO. Eleleu! Eleleu! Once more the spasm¹ and maddening phrensies inflame me—and the sting of the hornet, wrought by no fire,² envenoms me; and with panic my heart throbs violently against my breast. My eyes, too, are rolling in a mazy whirl, and I am carried out of my course by the raging blast of madness, having no control of tongue, but my troubled words dash idly against the surges of loathsome calamity.

[*Exit* Io.]

CH. Wise was the man, ay, wise indeed, who first weighed well this maxim, and with his tongue published it abroad, that to match in one's own degree is best by far;³ and that one who lives by labor should woo the hand neither of any that have waxed wanton in opulence, nor of such as pride themselves on nobility of birth. Never, O Destinies,⁴ never may ye behold me approaching as a partner the couch of Jupiter: nor may I be⁵ brought to the arms of any bridegroom from among the sons of heaven: for I am in dread when I behold the maiden Io, contented with no mortal lover, greatly marred by wearisome wanderings at the hand of Juno. For myself, indeed—inasmuch as wedlock on one's own level is free from apprehension—I feel no alarm.⁶ And oh! never may the love of the mightier gods cast on me a glance that none can elude. This at least is a war without a conflict,

¹ On σφάκελος see Ruhnck. Tim. p. 123, and Blomfield.

² See Paley. α is never intensive.

³ On this admonition, generally attributed to Pittacus, see Griffiths, and for a modern illustration in the miseries of Sir John Anvil (or Enville), Knt., the Spectator, No. 299.

⁴ Paley would supply πότνιαι to complete the metre.

⁵ I have followed Griffiths.

⁶ Dindorf would throw out ἄφοβος, Paley οὐ δέδια, remarking that the sense appears to require ὅτε.

accomplishing things impossible:¹ nor know I what might become of me, for I see not how I could evade the counsel of Jove.

PR. Yet truly shall Jove, albeit he is self-willed in his temper, be lowly, in such² wedlock is he prepared to wed, as shall hurl him out of his sovereignty and off his throne a forgotten thing; and the curse of his father Saturn shall then at length find entire consummation, which he imprecated when he was deposed from his ancient throne. From disasters such as these there is no one of the gods besides myself that can clearly disclose to him a way of escape. I know this, and by what means. Wherefore let him rest on in his presumption, putting confidence in his thunders aloft, brandishing in his hand a fire-breathing bolt. For not one jot shall these suffice to save him from falling dishonored in a downfall beyond endurance; such an antagonist is he now with his own hands preparing against himself, a portent that shall baffle all resistance; who shall invent a flame more potent than the lightning, and a mighty din that shall surpass the thunder; and shall shiver the ocean trident, that earth-convulsing pest, the spear of Neptune. And when he hath stumbled upon this mischief, he shall be taught how great is the difference between sovereignty and slavery.

CH. Thou forsooth art boding against Jupiter the things thou wishest.

PR. Things that shall come to pass, and that I desire to boot.

CH. And are we to expect that any one will get the mastery of Jove?

PR. Ay, and pangs too yet harder to bear than these [of mine] shall he sustain.

CH. And how is it that thou art not dismayed blurting out words such as these?

PR. Why at what should I be terrified to whom it is not destined to die.

CH. Yet perchance he will provide for thee affliction more grievous than even this.

PR. Let him do it then, all is foreseen by me.

¹ *i. e.* possessing resources even among impossibilities. Cf. Antig. 360. ἄπορος ἐπ' οὐδὲν ἔρχεται, and for the construction, Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 581, 2. obs.

² I think Elmsley has settled the question in favor of τοῖον for οἷον.

CH. They that do homage to Adrasteia are wise.

PR. Do homage, make thy prayer, cringe to each ruler of the day. I care for Jove less than nothing; let him do, let him lord it for this brief span, e'en as he list, for not long shall he rule over the gods. But no more, for I descry Jove's courier close at hand, the menial of the new monarch: beyond all [doubt] he has come to announce to us some news.

Enter MERCURY.

Thee, the contriver, thee full of gall and bitterness, who sinned against the gods by bestowing their honors on creatures of a day, the thief of fire, I address. The Sire commands thee to divulge of what nuptials it is that thou art vaunting, by means of which he is to be put down from his power. And these things, moreover, without any kind of mystery, but each exactly as it is, do thou tell out; and entail not upon me, Prometheus, a double journey; and thou perceivest that by such conduct Jove is not softened.

PR. High sounding, i'faith, and full of haughtiness is thy speech, as beseems a lackey of the gods. Young in years, ye are young in power;¹ and ye fancy forsooth that ye dwell in a citadel impregnable against sorrow. Have I not known two monarchs² dethroned from it? And the third that now is ruler I shall also see expelled most foully and most quickly. Seem I to thee in aught to be dismayed at, and to crouch beneath the new gods? Widely, ay altogether, do I come short [of such feelings]. But do thou hie thee back the way by which thou camest: for not one tittle shalt thou learn of the matter on which thou questionest me.

MER. Yet truly 'twas by such self-will even before now that thou didst bring thyself to such a calamitous mooring.

PR. Be well assured that I would not barter my wretched

¹ "In Æschylus we seem to read the vehement language of an old servant of exploded Titanism: with him Jupiter and the Olympians are but a new dynasty, fresh and exulting, insolent and capricious, the victory just gained and yet but imperfectly secured over the mysterious and venerable beings who had preceded, TIME, HEAVEN, OCEAN, EARTH and her gigantic progeny: Jupiter is still but half the monarch of the world; his future fall is not obscurely predicted, and even while he reigns, a gloomy irresistible destiny controls his power."—Quart. Rev. xxviii. 416.

² Uranus and Saturn. Cf. Agam. 167 sqq.

plight for thy drudgery ; for better do I deem it to be a lackey to this rock, than to be born the confidential courier of father Jove. Thus is it meet to repay insult in kind.

MER. Thou seemest to revel in thy present state.

PR. Revel ! Would that I might see my foes thus reveling, and among these I reckon thee.

MER. What dost thou impute to me also any blame for thy mischances ?

PR. In plain truth, I detest all the gods, as many of them as, after having received benefits at my hands, are iniquitously visiting me with evils.

MER. I hear thee raving with no slight disorder.

PR. Disordered I would be, if disorder it be to loathe one's foes.

MER. Thou wouldst be beyond endurance, wert thou in prosperity.

PR. Woe's me !

MER. This word of thine Jove knows not.

PR. Ay, but Time as he grows old teaches all things.

MER. And yet verily thou knowest not yet how to be discreet.

PR. No i'faith, or I should not have held parley with thee, menial as thou art.

MER. Thou seemest disposed to tell nought of the things which the Sire desires.

PR. In sooth, being under obligation as I am to him, I am bound to return his favor.

MER. Thou floutest me, forsooth, as if I were a boy.

PR. Why, art thou not a boy, and yet sillier than one, if thou lookest to obtain any information from me ? There is no outrage nor artifice by which Jupiter shall bring me to utter this, before my torturing shackles shall have been loosened. Wherefore let his glowing lightning be hurled, and with the white feathered shower of snow, and thunderings beneath the earth let him confound and embroil the universe ; for nought of these things shall bend me so much as even to say by whom it is doomed that he shall be put down from his sovereignty.

MER. Consider now whether this determination seems availing.

PR. Long since has this been considered and resolved.

MER. Resolve, O vain one, resolve at length in consideration of thy present sufferings to come to thy right senses.

PR. Thou troublest me with thine admonitions as vainly as [thou mightest] a billow.¹ Never let it enter your thoughts that I, affrighted by the purpose of Jupiter, shall become womanish, and shall importune the object whom I greatly loathe, with effeminate upliftings of my hands, to release me from these shackles: I want much of that.

MER. With all that I have said I seem to be speaking to no purpose; for not one whit art thou melted or softened in thy heart by entreaties, but art champing the bit like a colt fresh yoked, and struggling against the reins. But on the strength of an impotent scheme art thou thus violent; for obstinacy in one not soundly wise, itself by itself availeth less than nothing. And mark, if thou art not persuaded by my words, what a tempest and three-fold surge of ills, from which there is no escape, will come upon thee. For in the first place the Sire will shiver this craggy cleft with thunder and the blaze of his bolt, and will overwhelm thy body, and a clasping arm of rock shall bear thee up. And after thou shalt have passed through to its close, a long space of time, thou shalt come back into the light; and a winged hound of Jupiter, a blood-thirsting eagle, shall ravenously mangle thy huge lacerated frame, stealing upon thee an unbidden guest, and [tarrying] all the live-long day, and shall banquet his fill on the black viands² of thy liver. To such labors look thou for no termination, until some god shall appear as a substitute in thy pangs, and shall be willing to go both to gloomy Hades, and to the murky depths around Tartarus. Wherefore advise thee, since this is no fictitious vaunt, but uttered in great earnestness; for the divine mouth

¹ Milton, *Samson Agon.*

Dalilah. "I see thou art implacable, more deaf
To prayers than winds or seas."

Merchant of Venice, Act. 4, sc. 1.

"You may as well go stand upon the beach
And bid the main flood bate his usual height."

See Schrader on Musæus, 320.

² See Linwood's *Lexicon*. Cf. Nonnus, *Dionys.* II. p. 45, 22.

δεσμὸν φυγὼν δολόμητις ὁμαρτήσσειε Προμηθεὺς,
ἥπατος ἡβώνοντος ἀφειδέα δαιτυμονῆα
οὐρανίης θρασὺν ὄρνιν ἔχων πομπῇα κελεύθου.

knows not how to utter falsehood, but will bring every word to pass. But do thou look around and reflect, and never for a moment deem pertinacity better than discretion.

CH. To us, indeed, Mercury seems to propose no unseasonable counsel; for he bids thee to abandon thy recklessness, and seek out wise consideration. Be persuaded; for to a wise man 'tis disgraceful to err.

PR. To me already well aware of it hath this fellow urged his message; but for a foe to suffer horribly at the hands of foes is no indignity. Wherefore let the doubly-pointed wreath of his fire be hurled at me, and ether be torn piecemeal by thunder, and spasm of savage blasts; and let the wind rock earth from her base, roots and all, and with stormy surge mingle in rough tide the billow of the deep and the paths of the stars; and fling my body into black Tartarus, with a whirl, in the stern eddies of necessity. Yet by no possible means shall he visit me with death.

MER. Resolutions and expressions, in truth, such as these of thine, one may hear from maniacs. For in what point doth his fate fall short of insanity?¹ What doth it abate from ravings? But do ye then at any rate, that sympathize with him in his sufferings, withdraw hence speedily somewhither from this spot, lest the harsh bellowing of the thunder smite you with idiotcy.

CH. Utter and advise me to something else, in which too thou mayest prevail upon me; for in this, be sure, thou hast intruded a proposal not to be borne. How is it that thou urgest me to practice baseness? Along with him here I am willing to endure what is destined, for I have learned to abhor traitors; and there is no evil which I hold in greater abomination.

MER. Well then, bear in mind the things of which I forewarn you: and do not, when ye have been caught in the snares of Atè, throw the blame on fortune, nor ever at any time say that Jove cast you into unforeseen calamity: no indeed, but ye your own selves: for well aware, and not on a sudden, nor in ignorance, will ye be entangled by your senselessness in an impervious net of Atè. *[Exit MERCURY.]*

PR. And verily in deed and no longer in word doth the earth

¹ I have adopted Dindorf's emendation. See his note.

heave, and the roaring echo of thunder rolls bellowing by us; and deep blazing wreaths of lightning are glaring, and hurricanes whirl the dust; and blasts of all the winds are leaping forth, showing one against the other a strife of conflict gusts; and the firmament is embroiled with the deep.¹ Such is this onslaught that is clearly coming upon me from Jove, a cause for terror. O dread majesty of my mother Earth, O ether that diffusest thy common light, thou beholdest the wrongs I suffer.

¹ How the cosmoramic effects here described were represented on the stage, it is difficult to say, but such descriptions are by no means rare in the poets. Compare Musæus, 314, sqq. Lucan, I. 75 sqq. and a multitude in the notes of La Cerda on Virgil, *Æn.* I. 107, and Barthius on Claudian. *Gigant.* 31, sqq. Nonnus, *Dionys.* I. p. 12.

THE SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

THE siege of the city of Thebes, and the description of the seven champions of the Theban and Argive armies. The deaths of the brothers Polynices and Eteocles, the mournings over them, by their sisters Antigone and Ismene, and the public refusal of burial to the ashes of Polynices, against which Antigone boldly protests, conclude the play.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

ETEOCLES. A MESSENGER. CHORUS OF THEBAN VIRGINS.		ISMENE. ANTIGONE. A HERALD.
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SCENE. The Acropolis of Thebes.—Compare v. 227, ed. Blomf.

TIME. Early in the morning; the length of the action can scarcely be fixed with absolute certainty. It certainly did not exceed twelve hours.

The expedition of “the Seven” against Thebes is fixed by Sir I. Newton, B.C. 928. Cf. his *Chronology*, p. 27. Blair carries it as far back as B.C. 1225.—OLD TRANSLATOR.

ETEOCLES. Citizens of Cadmus! it is fitting that he should speak things seasonable who has the care of affairs on the poop of a state, managing the helm, not lulling his eyelids in slumber. For if we succeed, the gods are the cause; but if, on the other hand (which heaven forbid), mischance should befall, Eteocles alone would be much bruited through the city by the townsmen in strains clamorous and in wailings, of which may Jove prove rightly called the Averter to the city of the Cadmæans.¹ And now it behooves you—both him who still falls short of youth in its prime, and him who in point of age has passed his youth, nurturing the ample vigor of his frame and each that is in his prime,² as is best fitting—

¹ Or, “of which may Jove the Averter be what his name imports.” See Paley and Linwood’s *Lex*.

² This interpretation is now fully established. See Paley. Thus Cæsar, B. G. I. 29, “qui arma ferre possent; et item separatius pueri, senes;” II. 28, Eteocles wishes even the ἀχρεῖοι to assist in the common defense.

to succor the city, and the altars of your country's gods, so that their honors may never be obliterated; your children too, and your motherland, most beloved nurse; for she, taking fully on herself the whole trouble of your rearing, nurtured you when infants crawling on her kindly soil, for her trusty shield-bearing citizens, that ye might be [trusty¹] for this service. And, for the present indeed, up to this day, the deity inclines in our favor; since to us now all this time beleaguered the war for the most part, by divine allotment, turns out well. But now, as saith the seer, the feeder² of birds, revolving in ear and thoughts, without the use of fire, the oracular birds with unerring art—he, lord of such divining powers, declares that the main Achæan assault is this night proclaimed,³ and [that the Achæans] attempt the city.

But haste ye all, both to the battlements and the gates of the tower-works; On! in full panoply throng the breast-works, and take your stations on the platforms of the towers, and, making stand at the outlets of the gates, be of good heart, nor be over-dismayed at the rabble of the aliens; God will give a happy issue. Moreover, I have also dispatched scouts and observers of the army, who will not, I feel assured, loiter on their way; and when I have had intelligence from these, I shall, in no point, be surprised by stratagem.

MESSENGER. Most gallant Eteocles! sovereign of the Cadmæans, I have come bearing a clear account of the matters yonder, from the army; and I myself am eye-witness of the facts. For seven chieftains, impetuous leaders of battalions, cutting a bull's throat⁴ over an iron-rimmed shield,⁵ and touching with their hands the gore of the bull, by oath have called to witness⁶ Mars, Enyo, and Terror, that delights in bloodshed, that either having wrought the demolition of our city they will make havoc of the town of the Cadmæans, or having

¹ πιστοὶ is to be supplied with γένοισθε.

² Although βοτῆρ may be compared with the Roman *pullarius*, yet the phrase is here probably only equivalent to δεσπότης μαντευμάτων soon after.

³ Paley prefers “nocturno concilio agitari,” comparing Rhes. 88, τὰς σὰς πρὸς ἐννὰς φύλακες ἐλθόντες φόβῳ νυκτηγοροῦσι. On the authority of Griffiths, I have supplied τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς before ἐπιβουλεύειν.

⁴ See my note on Prom. 863.

⁵ See commentators.

⁶ Cf. Jelf. Gk. Gr. § 566, 2.

fallen will steep this land of ours in gore. Memorials too of themselves, to their parents at home, were they with their hands hanging in festoons¹ at the car of Adrastus, dropping a tear, but no sound of complaint passed their lips.² For their iron-hearted spirit glowing with valor was panting, as of lions that glare battle. And the report of these my tidings is not retarded by sluggishness. But I left them in the very act of casting lots, that so each of them, obtaining his post by lot, might lead on his battalion to our gates. Wherefore do thou with all speed marshal at the outlets of the gates the bravest men, the chosen of our city; for already the host of Argives hard at hand armed cap-à-pié is in motion, is speeding onward, and white foam is staining the plain with its drippings from the lungs of their chargers. Do thou then, like the clever helmsman of a vessel, fence³ our city before the breath of Mars burst like a hurricane upon it, for the main-land billow of their host is roaring. And for these measures do thou seize the very earliest opportunity; for the sequel I will keep my eye a faithful watch by day, and thou, knowing from the clearness of my detail the movements of those without, shalt be unscathed. [Exit MESSENGER.]

ET. O Jupiter! and earth! and ye tutelary deities! and thou Curse, the mighty Erinnys of my sire! do not, I pray, uproot with utter destruction from its very base, a prey to foemen, our city, which utters the language of Greece, and our native dwellings.⁴ Grant that they may never hold the free

¹ See Linwood, s. v. *στέφειν*. Paley compares v. 267, *Λάφυρα δάων δουρίπηχθ' ἄγνοις δόμοις Στέψω πρὸς ναῶν*. Adrastus alone had been promised a safe return home.

² Cf. Eum. 515, *οἰκτον οἰκτίσαιτο*, *would utter cries of pity*. Suppl. 59, *οἰκτον οἰκτρὸν αἶων*, *hearing one mournful piteous cry*. The old translations rendered it, "no regret was expressed on their countenance."

³ Perhaps we might render *φράξαι*, *dam*, in order to keep up the metaphor of the ship. Cf. Hom. Od. V. 346, *φράξε δέ μιν ῥίπεσσι διαμπερὲς οἰσύνησι*. The closing the ports of a vessel to keep out the water will best convey the meaning to modern readers.

⁴ This seems the true meaning of *ἐφεστίους*, *indigenous in Greece*, as Blomfield interprets, quoting Hesych. *ἐφέστιος, αὐτόχθων, ἐνοικος*, Il. B. 125, etc. An Athenian audience, with their political jealousy of Asiatic influence, and pride of indigenous origin, would have appreciated this prayer as heartily as the one below, v. 158, *πόλιν δορίπονον μὴ προδῶθ' Ἑτεροφώνῳ στρατῶ*, which their minds would connect with more powerful associations than the mere provincial differences of Bæotia

land and city of Cadmus in a yoke of slavery; but be ye our strength—nay, I trust that I am urging our common interests, for a state that is in prosperity honors the divinities.¹

[*Exit* ETEOCLES.

CHORUS.² I wail over our fearful, mighty woes! the army is let loose, having quitted its camp, a mighty mounted host is streaming hitherward in advance³ the dust appearing high in the air convinces me, a voiceless, clear, true messenger; the noise of the clatter of their hoofs upon the plain,⁴ reaching even to our couches, approaches my ears, is wafted on, and is rumbling like a resistless torrent lashing the mountain-side. Alas! alas! oh gods and goddesses, avert the rising horror; the white-bucklered⁵ well-appointed host is rushing on with a shout on the other side our walls, speeding its way to the city. Who then will rescue us, who then of gods and goddesses will aid us? Shall I then prostrate myself before the statues of the divinities? Oh ye blessed beings, seated on your glorious thrones, 'tis high time for us to cling

and Argos. How great a stress was laid upon the ridicule of foreign dialect, may be seen from the reception of Pseudartabas in the Acharnians.

¹ Cf. Arist. Rhet. II. 17, 6. The same sentiment, though expressed the contrary way, occurs in Eur. Troad. 26, Ἐρημία γὰρ πόλιν ὅταν λάβῃ κακὴν, Νοσεῖ τὰ τῶν θεῶν οὐδὲ τιμᾶσθαι θέλει.

² The chorus survey the surrounding plains from a high part of the Acropolis of Thebes, as Antigone from the top of the palace in the Phœnissæ of Euripides, v. 103, sqq.

³ πρόδρομος = *so as to be foremost*. Cf. Soph. Antig. 108, φνγάδα πρόδρομον ὀξυτέρῳ κινήσασα χαλινῶ.

⁴ This passage is undoubtedly corrupt, but Dindorf's conjecture ἔλε δ' ἐμᾶς φρένας δέος· ὅπλων κτύπος ποτιχρίμπτεται, διὰ πέδον βοὰ ποτᾶται, βρέμει δ'—, although ingenious, differs too much from the *ductus literarum*, to be considered safe. Paley, from the interpretation of the Medicean MS. and the reading of Robortelli, εΛΙΔεμνας, has conjectured ΔΙΑ δὲ γᾶς ἐμᾶς πεδί' ὀπλοκτύπου, which seems preferable. Perhaps we might read ἐπὶ δὲ γᾶς πεδιοπλοκτύπου ὥσιν χρίμπ. βοὰ, by tmesis, for ἐπιχρίμπτεται. Æschylus uses the compound, ἐγχρίπτεσθαι, Suppl. 790, and nothing is more common than such a tmesis. I doubt whether πεδιοπλοκτύπου is not one of Æschylus' own "high-crested" compounds. Mr. Burges has kindly suggested a parallel passage of an anonymous author, quoted by Suidas, s. v. ὑπαραττομένης: ἵππων χρεμετιζόντων, τῆς γῆς τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν ὑπαραττομένης, ὅπλων συγκρουομένων.

⁵ Cf. Soph. Antig. 106.

to your statues—why do we deeply sighing delay? Hear ye, or hear ye not, the clash of bucklers? When, if not now, shall we set about the orison of the peplus¹ and chaplets? I perceive a din, a crash of no single spear. What wilt thou do? wilt thou, O Mars, ancient guardian of our soil, abandon thine own land? God of the golden helm, look upon, look upon the city which once thou didst hold well-beloved. Tutelary gods of our country, behold,² behold this train of virgins suppliant to escape from slavery,³ for around our city a surge of men with waving crests is rippling, stirred by the blasts of Mars. But, O Jove, sire all-perfect! avert thoroughly from us capture by the foemen; for Argives are encircling the fortress of Cadmus; and I feel a dread of martial arms, and the bits which are fastened through the jaws of their horses are knelling slaughter. And seven leaders of the host, conspicuous in their spear-proof harness, are taking their stand at our seventh gate,⁴ assigned their posts by lot. Do thou too, O Jove-born power that delightest in battle, Pallas, become a savior to our city; and thou, equestrian monarch, sovereign of the main, with thy fish-smiting trident, O Neptune, grant a deliverance, a deliverance from our terrors. Do thou too, O Mars, alas! alas! guard the city which is named after Cadmus, and manifestly show thy care—and thou, Venus, the original mother of our race, avert [these ills]—for from thy blood are we sprung; calling on thee with heavenward orisons do we approach thee. And thou, Lycæan king, be thou fierce as a wolf⁵ to the hostile army,

¹ Cf. Virg. *Æn.* I. 479:

“Interea ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant
Suppliciter tristes”—

Statius, *Theb.* x. 50:

——“et ad patrias fusæ Pelopeides aras
Sceptraferæ Junonis opem, reditumque suorum
Exposcunt, pictasque fores, et frigida vultu
Saxa terunt, parvosque docent procumbere natos.

* * * * *

Peplum etiam dono, cujus mirabile textum,” etc.

² Here there is a gap in the metre. See Dindorf.

³ “pro vitanda servitute.”—Paley.

⁴ Not “at the seven gates,” as Valckenaer has clearly shown.

⁵ The paronomasia can only be kept up by rendering, “do thou, king of wolves, fall with wolf-like fierceness,” etc. Müller, *Dorians*, vol. i.

[moved] by the voice of our sighs.¹ Thou too, virgin-daughter of Latona, deftly adorn thyself with thy bow, O beloved Diana. Ah! ah! ah! I hear the rumbling of cars around the city, O revered Juno, the naves of the heavy-laden axles creak, the air is maddened with the whizzing of javelins—what is our city undergoing? What will become of it? To what point is the deity conducting the issue?² ah! ah! A shower of stones too from their slingers is coming over our battlements. O beloved Apollo! there is the clash of brass-rimmed shields at the gates, and the just issue in battle must be decided by arms according to the disposal of Jove.³ And thou Onca,⁴ immortal queen, that dwellest in front of our city, rescue thy seven-gated seat. O gods, all-potent to save, O ye gods and goddesses, perfect guardians of the towers of this land, abandon not our war-wasted city to an army of aliens. Listen to these virgins, listen to our all-just prayers, as is most right, to the orisons of virgins which are offered with out-stretched hands. O beloved divinities, hovering around our city as its deliverers, show how ye love it; give heed to our public rituals, and when ye give heed to them succor us, and be ye truly mindful, I beseech ye, of the rites of our city which abound in sacrifices.

Re-enter ETEOCLES.

Intolerable creatures! is this, I ask you, best and salutary for our city, and an encouragement to this beleaguered force, for you to fall before the statues of our tutelary gods, to shriek, to yell—O ye abominations of the wise. Neither in woes nor in welcome prosperity may I be associated with woman-kind; for when woman prevails, her audacity is more than one can live with; and when she is affrighted, she is a still greater mischief to her home and city. Even now, having brought upon your countrymen this pell-mell flight, ye have,

p. 325, considers that *Λύκειος* is connected with *λύκη*, *light*, not with *λύκος*, *a wolf*.

¹ I follow Paley's emendation, *ἀνταῖς*.

² See a judicious note of Paley's.

³ I have borrowed Griffiths' translation. It seems impossible that *ἀγνὸν τέλος* could ever be a personal appeal, while *σύ τε* evidently shows that the address to Pallas Onca was unconnected with the preceding line. As there is probably a lacuna after *Διόθεν*, it is impossible to arrive at any certain meaning.

⁴ See Stanley. *Ὀγκα* is a Phœnician word, and epithet of Minerva.

by your outcries, spread dastard cowardice, and ye are serving, as best ye may, the interests of those without, but we within our walls are suffering capture at our own hands; such blessings will you have if you live along with women. Wherefore if any one give not ear to my authority, be it man or woman, or other between [these names¹], the fatal pebble shall decide against him, and by no means shall he escape the doom of stoning at the hand of the populace. For what passeth without is a man's concern, let not woman offer advice — but remaining within do thou occasion no mischief. Heard'st thou, or heard'st thou not, or am I speaking to a deaf woman?

CH. O dear son of Œdipus, I felt terror when I heard the din from the clatter of the cars, when the wheel-whirling naves rattled, and [the din] of the fire-wrought bits, the rudders² of the horses, passing through their mouths that know no rest.

ET. What then? does the mariner who flees from the stern to the prow³ find means of escape, when his bark is laboring against the billow of the ocean?

CH. No; but I came in haste to the ancient statues of the divinities, trusting in the gods, when there was a pattering at our gates of destructive sleet showering down, even then I was carried away by terror to offer my supplications to the Immortals, that they would extend their protection over the city.

ET. Pray that our fortification may resist the hostile spear.

CH. Shall not this, then, be at the disposal of the gods?

ET. Ay, but 'tis said that the gods of the captured city abandon it.

CH. At no time during my life may this conclave of gods abandon us: never may I behold our city overrun, and an army firing it with hostile flame.

ET. Do not thou, invoking the gods, take ill counsel; for subordination, woman, is the mother of saving success; so the adage runs.

¹ The boys, girls, etc.

² Cf. Eur. Hippol. 1219, sqq.

*καὶ δεσπότης μὲν ἱππικοῖς ἐν ἡθεσι
πολὺς ξυνοικῶν ἥρπασ' ἡνίας χεροῖν,
ἔλκει δὲ, κώπην ὥστε ναυβάτης ἀνὴρ.*

³ *i. e.* to adore the images placed at the head of the vessel. See Griffiths.

CH. But the gods have a power superior still, and oft in adversity does this raise the helpless out of severe calamity, when clouds are overhanging his brow.

ET. It is the business of men, to present victims and offerings of worship to the gods, when foemen are making an attempt: 'tis thine on the other hand to hold thy peace and abide within doors.

CH. 'Tis by the blessing of the gods that we inhabit a city unconquered, and that our fortification is proof against the multitude of our enemies. What Nemesis can feel offended at this?

ET. I am not offended that ye should honor the race of the gods; but that thou mayest not render the citizens faint-hearted, keep quiet and yield not to excessive terrors.

CH. When I heard the sudden din, I came, on the very instant, in distracting panic to this Acropolis, a hallowed seat.

ET. Do not now, if ye hear of the dying or the wounded, eagerly receive them with shrieks; for with this slaughter of mortals is Mars fed.

CH. And I do in truth hear the snortings of the horses.

ET. Do not now, when thou hearest them, hear too distinctly.

CH. Our city groans from the ground, as though the foes were hemming her in.

ET. Is it not then enough that I take measures for this?

CH. I fear! for the battering at the gates increases.

ET. Wilt thou not be silent? Say nought of this kind in the city.

CH. O associate band [of gods], abandon not our towers.

ET. Can not ye endure it in silence, and confusion to ye?

CH. Gods of my city! let me not meet with slavery.

ET. Thou thyself art making a slave both of me, of thyself, and of the city.

CH. O all-potent Jove! turn the shaft against our foes.

ET. O Jove! what a race hast thou made women!

CH. Just as wretched as men when their city is taken.

ET. Again thou art yelping as thou claspest the statues!

CH. Yes, for in my panic terror hurries away my tongue.

ET. Would to heaven that you would grant me a trifling favor on my requesting it.

CH. Tell me as quickly as you can, and I shall know at once.

ET. Hold thy peace, wretched woman, alarm not thy friends.

CH. I hold my peace—with others I will suffer what is destined.

ET. I prefer this expression of thine rather than thy former words; and moreover, coming forth from the statues, pray thou for the best—that the gods may be our allies. And after thou hast listened to my prayers, then do thou raise the sacred auspicious shout of the Pæan, the Grecian rite of sacrificial acclamation, an encouragement to thy friends that removes the fear of the foe. And I, to the tutelary gods of our land, both those who haunt the plains, and those who watch over the forum, and to the fountains of Dirce, and I speak not without those of the Ismenus,¹ if things turn out well and our city is preserved, do thus make my vows that we, dyeing the altars of the gods with the blood of sheep, offering bulls to the gods, will deposit trophies, and vestments of our enemies, spear-won spoils of the foe, in their hallowed abodes. Offer thou prayers like these to the gods, not with a number of sighs, nor with foolish and wild sobbings; for not one whit the more wilt thou escape Destiny. But I too, forsooth,² will go and marshal at the seven outlets of our walls, six men, with myself for a seventh, antagonists to our foes in gallant plight, before both urgent messengers and quickly-bruited tidings arrive, and inflame us by the crisis.

[Exit ETEOCLES.]

CH. I attend, but through terror my heart sleeps not, and cares that press close upon my heart keep my dread alive, because of the host that hems our walls³ around; like as

¹ This far-fetched interpretation of an absurd text is rightly condemned by W. Dindorf in his note, who elegantly reads with Lud. Dindorf *ῥῥασι τ' Ἰσμενοῦ*. Paley has clearly shown the origin of the corruption. Linwood is equally disinclined to support the common reading.

² Blomfield reads *ἐγὼ δέ γ' ἄνδρας*, the change of ΔΕΙ to ΔΕΙΙ being by no means a difficult one. Linwood agrees with this alteration, and Dindorf in his notes. But Paley still defends the common reading, thinking that *ἐπ' ἐχθροῖς* is to be taken from the following line. I do not think the poet would have hazarded a construction so doubtful, that we might take *ἐπὶ* either with *ἄνδρας*, *ἐχθροῖς*, or by tmesis, with *ἄξω*.

³ The construction of the exegetical accusative is well illustrated in Jelf's Gk. Gr. § 580, 3.

a dove, an all-attentive nurse, fears, on behalf of her brood, serpents evil intruders into her nest. For some are advancing against the towers in all their numbers, in all their array; (what will become of me?) and others are launching the vast rugged stone at the citizens, who are assailed on all sides. By every means, O ye Jove-descended gods! rescue the city and the army that spring from Cadmus. What better plain of land will ye take in exchange to yourselves than this, after ye have abandoned to our enemies the fertile land, and Dirce's water best fed of all the streams that earth-encircling Neptune sends forth, and the daughters of Tethys? Wherefore, O tutelary gods of the city! having hurled on those without the towers the calamity that slaughters men, and casts away shields, achieve glory for these citizens, and be your statues placed on noble sites, as deliverers of our city,¹ through our entreaties fraught with shrill groanings. For sad it is to send prematurely to destruction an ancient city, a prey of slavery to the spear, ingloriously overthrown in crumbling ashes by an Achæan according to the will of heaven; and for its women to be dragged away captives, alas! alas! both the young and the aged, like horses by their hair, while their vestments are rent about their persons. And the emptied city cries aloud, while its booty is wasted amid confused clamors; verily I fearfully forebode heavy calamities. And a mournful thing it is for [maidens] just marriageable,² before the celebration of rites for culling the fresh flower of their virginity, to have to traverse a hateful journey from their homes. What? I pronounce that the dead fares better than these; for full many are the calamities, alas! alas! which a city undergoes when it has been reduced. One drags another,³ slaughters, and to parts he sets fire—the whole city is defiled with smoke, and raving Mars that tramples down the nations, violating

¹ I have followed Blomfield, and Dindorf in his notes, in reading *κῦδος τοῖσδε πολίταις*.

² This is perhaps the sense required; but, with Dindorf, I can not see how it can be elicited from the common reading. Perhaps Schneider's *ἀρτιτρόφοις* is right, which is approved by Dindorf, Linwood, and Paley.

³ There is the same irregular antithesis between *ἄλλον ἄγει* and *τὰ δὲ* (= *τᾶ δὲ*) *πυρφορεῖ*; as in Soph. Ant. 138, *εἶχε δ' ἄλλα τὰ μὲν, ἄλλα δ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις ἐπενώμα*—*Ἀρης*.

piety, inspires them. Throughout the town are uproars, against the city rises the turreted circumvallation,¹ and man is slain by man with the spear. And the cries of children at the breast all bloody resound, and there is rapine sister of pell-mell confusion. Pillager meets pillager, and the empty-handed shouts to the empty-handed, wishing to have a partner, greedy for a portion that shall be neither less nor equal. What of these things can speech picture? Fruits of every possible kind strewn² upon the ground occasion sorrow, and dismal is the face of the stewards. And full many a gift of earth is swept along in the worthless streams, in undistinguished medley. And young female slaves have new sorrows, a foe being superior,³ and fortunate as to their wretched captive couch, so that they hope for life's gloomy close to come, a guardian against their all-mournful sorrows.

SEMI-CH. The scout, methinks, my friends, is bringing us some fresh tidings from the army, urging in haste the forwarding axles⁴ of his feet.

SEMI-CH. Ay, and in very truth here comes our prince, son of Œdipus, very opportunely for learning the messenger's report—and haste does not allow him to make equal footsteps.⁵

[*Re-enter MESSENGER and ETEOCLES from different sides.*]

MES. I would fain tell, for I know them well, the arrangements of our adversaries, and how each has obtained his lot at our gates. Tydeus now for some time has been raging hard by the gate of Prætus; but the seer allows him not to cross

¹ See Elmsl. on Eur. Bacch. 611. I follow Griffiths and Paley.

² There is much difficulty in the double participle *πεσών-κυρήσας*. Dindorf would altogether omit *κυρήσας*, as a gloss. But surely *πεσών* was more likely to be added as a gloss, than *κυρήσας*. I think that the fault probably lies in *πεσών*.

³ This passage is scarcely satisfactory, but I have followed Paley. Perhaps if we place a comma after *ὑπερτέρον*, and treat *ὡς ἄνδρ. δ. ὑπ. εὐτυχ.* as a genitive absolute, there will be less abruptness, *ἐλπὶς ἐστι* standing for *ἐλπίζουσι*, by a frequent enallage.

⁴ The turgidity of this metaphor is almost too much even for Æschylus!

⁵ The multitude of interpretations of the common reading are from their uniform absurdity sufficient to show that it is corrupt. I have chosen the least offensive, but am still certain that *ἀπαρτίζει* is indefensible. Hermann (who, strange to say, is followed by Wellauer) reads *καταργίζει*, Blomfield *καταρτίζει*.

the stream of Ismenus, for the sacrifices are not auspicious. So Tydeus, raving and greedy for the fight, roars like a serpent in its hissings beneath the noontide heat, and he smites the sage seer, son of Oïcleus, with a taunt, [saying] that he is crouching to both Death and Battle out of cowardice. Shouting out such words as these, he shakes there shadowy crests, the hairy honors of his helm, while beneath his buckler bells cast in brass are shrilly pealing terror: on his buckler too he has this arrogant device—a gleaming sky tricked out with stars, and in the centre of the shield a brilliant full moon is conspicuous, most august of the heavenly bodies, the eye of night. Chafing thus in his vaunting harness, he roars beside the bank of the river, enamored of conflict, like a steed champ-ing his bit with rage, that rushes forth when he hears the voice of the trumpet.¹ Whom wilt thou marshal against this [foe]? Who, when the fastenings give way, is fit to be intrusted with the defense of the gate of Proetus?

ET. At no possible array of a man should I tremble; and blazonry has no power of inflicting wounds, and crests and bell bite not² without the spear. And for this night which thou tellest me is sparkling on his buckler with the stars of heaven, it may perchance be a prophet in conceit;³ for if night shall settle on his eyes as he is dying, verily this vaunting device would correctly and justly answer to its name, and he himself will have made the insolence ominous against himself. But against Tydeus will I marshal this wary son of Astacus, as defender of the portals, full nobly born, and one that reverences the throne of Modesty, and detests too haughty language, for he is wont to be slow at base acts, but no

¹ Besides Stanley's illustrations, see Pricæus on Apul. Apol. p. 58. Pelagonius in the Geoponica, XVI. 2, observes ἀγαθοῦ δὲ ἵππου καὶ τοῦτο τεκμήριον, ὅταν ἐστηκῶς μὴ ἀνέχεται, ἀλλὰ κροτῶν τὴν γῆν ὥσπερ τρέχειν ἐπιθυμῇ. St. Macarius Hom. XXIII. 2, ἐπὰν δὲ μάθῃ (ὁ ἵππος) καὶ συνεθίσθῃ εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, ὅταν ὁσφρανθῇ καὶ ἀκούσῃ φωνὴν πολέμου, αὐτὸς ἐτοίμως ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς, ὥστε καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς τῆς φωνῆς πτόησιν ἐμποιεῖν τοῖς πυλεμίσις. Marmion, Canto V.,

“Marmion, like charger in the stall,
That hears without the trumpet's call,
Began to chafe and swear.”

² See Boyes' Illustrations, p. 11.

³ This seems to be the sense of μάντις ἐννοία. Blomfield would alter ἐννοία to the dative, which is easier.

dastard. And from the sown heroes whom Mars spared is Melanippus sprung a scion, and he is thoroughly a native. But the event Mars with his dice will decide. And justice, his near kinswoman, makes him her champion,¹ that he may ward off the foeman's spear from the mother that bare him.

CH. Now may the gods grant unto our champion to be successful, since with justice² does he speed forth in defense of the city; but I shudder to behold the sanguinary fate of those who perish in behalf of their friends.

MES. To him may the gods so grant success. But Capaneus has by lot obtained his station against the Electran gate. This is a giant, greater than the other aforementioned, and his vaunt savors not of humanity; but he threatens horrors against our towers, which may fortune not bring to pass! for he declares, that whether the god is willing or unwilling, he will make havoc of our city, and that not the Wrath³ of Jove, dashing down upon the plain, should stop him. And he is wont to compare both the lightnings and the thunder-bolts to the heat of noontide. He has a bearing too, a naked man bearing fire, and there gleams a torch with which his hands are armed;⁴ and, in letters of gold, he is uttering, I WILL BURN THE CITY. Against a man such as this do thou send⁵ ———. Who will engage with him? Who will abide his vaunting and not tremble?

ET. And in this case⁶ also one advantage is gained upon another. Of the vain conceits of man in sooth the tongue of

¹ So Linwood. Justice is styled the near relation of Melanippus, because he was *αἰσχροῦν ἀργός*, v. 406. The scholiast however interprets it *τὸ τῆς ξυγγενείας δίκαιον*.

² Dindorf's substitution of *δικαίας* for *δικαίως* is no improvement. Paley's *δίκαιος* is more elegant, but there seems little reason for alteration.

³ Probably nothing more than the lightning is meant, as Blomfield supposes. Paley quotes Eur. Cycl. 328, *πέπλον κρούει, Διὸς βρονταῖσιν εἰς ἔριν κτυπῶν*. And this agrees with the fate of Capaneus as described in Soph. Antig. 131, sqq.; Nonnus, XXVIII. p. 480; Eur. Phœn. 1187, sqq.

⁴ Blomfield compares Eur. Bacch. 733, *θύρσοις διὰ χεροῖν ὠπλισμένας*. But the present construction is harsher.

⁵ See Blomfield.

⁶ I follow Blomfield and Paley.

truth becomes accuser. But Capaneus is menacing, prepared for action, dishonoring the gods, and practicing his tongue in vain exultation; mortal as he is, he is sending loud-swelling words into heaven to the ears of Jove. But I trust that, as he well deserves, the fire-bearing thunder-bolt will with justice come upon him, in no wise likened to the noontide warmth of the sun. Yet against him, albeit he is a very violent blusterer, is a hero marshaled, fiery in his spirit, stout Polyphontes, a trusty guard by the favor of Diana our protectress, and of the other gods. Mention another who hath had his station fixed at another of our gates.

CH. May he perish¹ who proudly vaunts against our city, and may the thunder-bolt check him before that he bursts into my abode, or ever, with his insolent spear force us away from our maiden dwellings.

MES. And verily I will mention him that hath next had his post allotted him against our gates: for to Eteoclus, third in order, hath the third lot leapt from the inverted helm of glittering brass, for him to advance his battalion against the gates of Neïs; and he is wheeling his steeds fuming in their trappings, eager to dash forward against the gates. And their snaffles ring, in barbarian fashion, filled with the breath of their snorting nostrils. His buckler, too, hath been blazoned in no paltry style, but a man in armor is treading the steps of a ladder to his foemen's tower, seeking to storm it. And this man, in a combination of letters, is shouting, how that not even Mars should force him from the bulwarks. Do thou send also to this man a worthy champion to ward off from this city the servile yoke.

ET. I will send this man forthwith, and may it be with good fortune; and verily he is sent, bearing his boast in deed,² Megareus, the offspring of Creon, of the race of the sown;³ who

¹ "We embrace this opportunity of making a grammatical observation with respect to the older poets, which, to the best of our knowledge, has not hitherto been noticed by any grammarian or critic. . . . Wherever a wish or a prayer is expressed, either by the single optative mood of the verb, or with $\mu\eta\grave{\nu}$, $\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\ \gamma\alpha\rho$, $\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\ \gamma\alpha\rho$, the verb is in the second aorist, if it have a distinct second aorist; otherwise it may be in the present tense, but is more frequently in the first aorist."—Edinb. Rev. xix. 485.

² *i. e.* not bearing a braggart inscription, but putting confidence in his own valor. $\omicron\upsilon$ was rightly thrown out by Erfurdt. See Paley.

³ *i. e.* from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

will go forth from the gates not a whit terrified at the noise of the mad snortings of the horses; but, either by his fall will fully pay the debt of his nurture to the land, or, having taken two men¹ and the city on the shield, will garnish with the spoils the house of his father. Vaunt thee of another, and spare me not the recital.

CH. I pray that this side may succeed, O champion of my dwellings! and that with them it may go ill; and as they, with phrensied mind, utter exceedingly proud vaunts against our city, so may Jove the avenger regard them in his wrath.

MES. Another, the fourth, who occupies the adjoining gates of Onca Minerva, stands hard by with a shout, the shape and mighty mould of Hippomedon; and I shuddered at him as he whirled the immense orb, I mean the circumference of his buckler—I will not deny it. And assuredly it was not any mean artificer in heraldry who produced this work upon his buckler, a Typhon, darting forth through his fire-breathing mouth dark smoke, the quivering sister of fire, and the circular cavity of the hollow-bellied shield hath been made farther solid with coils of serpents. He himself, too, hath raised the war-cry; and, possessed by Mars, raves for the onslaught, like a Thyiad,² glaring terror. Well must we guard against the attack of such a man as this, for Terror is already vaunting himself hard by our gates.

ET. In the first place, this Onca Pallas, who dwells in our suburbs, living near the gates, detesting the insolence of the man, will drive him off, as a noxious serpent from her young. And Hyperbius, worthy son of CEnops, hath been chosen to oppose him, man to man, willing to essay his destiny in the crisis of fortune; he is open to censure neither in form, nor in spirit, nor in array of arm: but Mercury hath matched them fairly; for hostile is the man to the man with whom he will have to combat, and on their bucklers will they bring into conflict hostile gods; for the one hath fire-breathing Typhon, and on the buckler of Hyperbius father Jove is seated firm, flashing, with his bolt in his hand; and never yet did any one know of Jove being by any chance vanquished.³

¹ Eteoclus and the figure on his shield.

² Like a Bacchic devotee. — See Virg. *Æn.* IV. 301, sqq. So in the Agamemnon, v. 477.

μαρτυρεῖ δέ μοι κύσις
πηλοῦ ξύνουρος, διψία κόνις, τάδε.

³ Cf. Ag. 174. Ζῆνα δὲ τις ἐπινίκια κλάζων, Τεύξεται φρενῶν τὸ

Such in good sooth is the friendship of the divinities: we are on the side of the victors, but they on that of the conquered, if at least Jove be mightier in battle than Typhon. Wherefore 'tis probable that the combatants will fare accordingly; and to Hyperbius, in accordance with his blazonry, may Jove that is on his shield become a savior.

CH. I feel confident that he who hath upon his shield the adversary of Jove, the hateful form of the subterranean fiend, a semblance hateful both to mortals and the everliving gods, will have to leave his head before our gates.

MES. May such be the issue! But, farthermore, I mention the fifth, marshaled at the fifth gate, that of Boreas, by the very tomb of Jove-born Amphion. And he makes oath by the spear¹ which he grasps, daring to revere it more than a god, and more dearly than his eyes,² that verily he will make havoc of the city of the Cadmæans in spite of Jove: thus says the fair-faced scion of a mountain-dwelling mother, a stripling hero, and the down is just making its way through his cheeks, in the spring of his prime, thick sprouting hair. And he takes his post, having a ruthless spirit, not answering to his maidenly name,³ and a savage aspect. Yet not without his vaunt does he take stand against our gates, for on his brazen-forged shield the rounded bulwark of his body, he was wielding the reproach of our city, the Sphinx of ruthless maw affixed by means of studs, a gleaming embossed form; and under her she holds a man, one of the Cadmæans, so that against this

παῦν. Dindorf would omit all the following lines. There is some difficulty about the sense of προσφίλεια, which I think Pauw best explains as meaning "such is the god that respectively befriends each of these champions."

¹ Cf. Apollon. Rhod. I. 466, Ἰστω νῦν δόρυ θεῶν, ὅτῳ περιώσιον ἄλλων Κύδος ἐνὶ πτολέμοισιν αἰέρομαι, οὐδέ μ' ὀφέλλει Ζεὺς τόσον, ὅσσ' αὐτίον περ ἐμὸν δόρυ. Statius Theb. ix. 649—"ades o mihi dextera tantum Tu præsens bellis, et inevitabile numen, Te voco, te solam superum contemptor adoro." See Cerda on Virg. Æn. X. 773.

² So Catullus, iii. 4, 5.

Passer, deliciæ meæ puellæ,
Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.

And Vathek, p. 124 (of the English version), "Nouronihar loved her cousin more than her own beautiful eyes."—OLD TRANSLATOR. See Valcken. on Theocrit. xi. 53.

³ A pun upon the word παρθένος in the composition of Parthenopæus's name.

man¹ most shafts are hurled. And he, a youth, Parthenopæus an Arcadian, seems to have come to fight in no short measure,² and not to disgrace the length of way that he has traversed; for this man, such as he is, is a sojourner, and, by way of fully repaying Argos for the goodly nurture she has given him, he utters against these towers menaces, which may the deity not fulfill.

ET. O may they receive from the gods the things which they are purposing in those very unhallowed vaunts! Assuredly they would perish most miserably in utter destruction. But there is [provided] for this man also, the Arcadian of whom you speak, a man that is no braggart, but his hand discerns what should be done, Actor, brother of the one aforementioned, who will not allow either a tongue, without deeds, streaming within our gates, to aggravate mischiefs, nor him to make his way within who bears upon his hostile buckler the image of the wild beast, most odious monster, which from the outside shall find fault with him who bears it within, when it meets with a thick battering under the city. So, please the gods, may I be speaking the truth.

CH. The tale pierces my bosom, the locks of my hair stand erect, when I hear of the big words of these proudly-vaunting impious men. Oh! would that the gods would destroy them in the land.

MES. I will tell of the sixth, a man most prudent, and in valor the best, the seer, the mighty Amphiaraus; for he, having been marshaled against the gate of Homolois, reviles mighty Tydeus full oft with reproaches, as the homicide, the troubler of the state, chief teacher of the mischiefs of Argos, the summoner of Erinnys, minister of slaughter, and adviser of these mischiefs to Adrastus. Then again going up³ to thy brother, the mighty Polynices, he casts his eye aloft, and, at

¹ The figure on the shield is undoubtedly the one meant.

² *i. e.* "he will fight by wholesale." See comm. Perhaps the English phrase to "deal a blow," to "lend a blow," is the nearest approximation to this curious idiom. Boyes quotes some neat illustrations.

³ This passage is a fair instance of the impossibility of construing certain portions of Æschylus as they are edited. Dindorf in his notes approves of Dobree's emendation, *καὶ τὸν σὸν αὐτ' ἀδελφὸν ἐς πατρὸς μόνον Ἐξυπτιάζων ὄνομα*, and so Paley, except that he reads *ὄμμα* with Schutz, and renders it "*oculo in patrio Œdipi fatum religiose sublato.*" Blomfield's *προσμύλων ὁμόσπορον* seems simpler, and in better taste. *ὁμόσπορον* was doubtless obliterated by the gloss *ἀδελφόν* (an Ionic form ill suited to the senarius), and the *ὁμοιοτέλευτον* caused the remainder

last, reproachfully dividing his name [into syllables,¹] he calls to him; and through his mouth he gives utterance to this speech—"Verily such a deed is well-pleasing to the gods, and glorious to hear of and to tell in after times, that you are making havoc of your paternal city, and its native gods, having brought into it a foreign armament. And what Justice shall staunch the fountain of thy mother's tears? And how can thy father-land, after having been taken by the spear through thy means, ever be an ally to thee? I, for my part, in very truth shall fatten this soil, seer as I am, buried beneath a hostile earth. Let us to the battle, I look not for a dishonorable fall." Thus spake the seer, wielding a fair-orbed shield, all of brass; but no device was on its circle—for he wishes not to seem but to be righteous, reaping fruit from a deep furrow in his mind, from which sprout forth his goodly counsels. Against this champion I advise that thou send antagonists, both wise and good. A dread adversary is he that reveres the gods.

ET. Alas! for the omen² that associates a righteous man with the impious! Indeed in every matter, nothing is worse than evil fellowship—the field of infatuation has death for its fruits.³ For whether it be that a pious man hath embarked in a vessel along with violent sailors, and some villainy, he perishes with the race of men abhorred of heaven; or, being righteous, and having rightly fallen into the same toils with his countrymen, violators of hospitality, and unmindful of the gods, he is beaten down, smitten with the scourge of the deity, which falls alike on all. Now this seer, I mean the son of Oïcleus, a moderate, just, good, and pious

of the error. Burges first proposed *ὁμόςπορον* in Troad. Append. p. 134, D. As to Paley's idea that Œdipus' death was caused "*per contentiorim filii indolem*," I can not find either authority for the fact, or reason for its mention here, and I have therefore followed Blomfield. Dindorf's translation I can not understand. The explanations of *ἐξυπτιάζων ὄνομα* are amusing, and that is all.

¹ *i. e.* saying *Πολύνεικες πολυνεικές*. Paley ingeniously remarks that *ἐνδατεῖσθαι* is here used in a double sense, both of *dividing* and *reproaching*. See his note, and cf. Phæn. 636. *ἀληθῶς ὄνομα Πολυνείκη πατὴρ ἔθετό σοι θεία, προνοία, νεικέων ἐπώνομον.*

² See Griffiths.

³ Porson, and all the subsequent editors have bracketed this verse as spurious, but the chief objection to this sense of *καρπίζεσθαι* seems to be obviated by Paley. See his note.

man, a mighty prophet, associated with unholy bold-mouthed men, in spite of his [better] judgment, when they made their long march, by the favor of Jove, shall be drawn along with them to go to the distant city.¹ I fancy, indeed, that he will not make an attack on our gates, not as wanting spirit, nor from cowardice of disposition, but he knows that it is his doom to fall in battle, if there is to be any fruit in the oracles of Apollo: 'tis his wont too to hold his peace, or to speak what is seasonable. Nevertheless against him we will marshal a man, mighty Lasthenes, a porter surly to strangers, and who bears an aged mind, but a youthful form; quick is his eye, and he is not slow of hand to snatch his spear made naked from his left hand.² But for mortals to succeed is a boon of the deity.

CH. O ye gods, give ear to our righteous supplications, and graciously bring it to pass that our city may be successful, while ye turn the horrors wrought by the spear upon the invaders of our country; and may Jove, having flung them [to a distance] from our towers, slay them with his thunder-bolt.

MES. Now will I mention this the seventh, against the seventh gate, thine own brother—what calamities too he imprecates and prays for against our city; that, he having scaled the towers, and been proclaimed³ to the land, after having shouted out the pæan of triumph at the capture, may engage with thee; and, having slain thee, may die beside thee, or avenge himself on thee alive, that dishonored, that banished him,⁴ by exile after the very same manner. This does mighty Polynices clamor, and he summons the gods of his race and fatherland to regard his supplications. He has, moreover, a newly-constructed shield, well suited [to his arm,] and a double

¹ Either with *πάλιν* or *πόλιν* there is much difficulty, as without an epithet *πόλις* seems harshly applied to Hades. Paley thinks that *τὴν μακρὰν* refers both to *πομπὴν* and *πολιν*. Dindorf adopts his usual plan when a difficulty occurs, and proposes to omit the line. Fritzsche truly said of this learned critic, that if he had the privilege of omitting every thing he could not understand, the plays of the Grecian dramatists would speedily be reduced to a collection of fragments.

² When the spear was not in use, it was held in the left hand, under the shield. See Blomfield.

³ sc. king, or victor. Blomfield adopts the former.

⁴ This passage is not satisfactory. Paley reads *ἀνδρηλατῶν*, but I am doubtful about *τῶς . . . τόνδε . . . τρόπον*.

device wrought upon it. For a woman is leading on a mailed warrior, forged out of brass, conducting him decorously; and so she professes to be Justice, as the inscription tells: I WILL BRING BACK THIS MAN, AND HE SHALL HAVE THE CITY OF HIS FATHERS, AND A DWELLING IN THE PALACE. Such are their devices; and do thou thyself now determine whom it is that thou thinkest proper to send: since never at any time shalt thou censure me for my tidings; but do thou thyself determine the management of the vessel of the state.

ET. O heaven-phrensied, and great abomination of the gods! Oh! for our race of *Ædipus*, worthy of all mourning—Alas for me! now verily are the curses of my sire coming to an accomplishment. But it becomes me not to weep or wail, lest birth be given to a lament yet more intolerable. But to *Polynices*, that well deserves his name, I say, soon shall we know what issue his blazonry will have; whether letters wrought in gold, vainly vaunting on his buckler, along with phrensy of soul will restore him. If indeed Justice, the virgin daughter of *Jove*, attended on his actions or his thoughts, perchance this might be. But neither when he escape the darkness of the womb, nor in his infancy, nor ever in his boyhood, nor in the gathering of the hair on his chin, did Justice look on him, or deem him worthy her regards: nor truly do I suppose that she will now take her stand near to him, in his ill-omened possession of his father-land. Truly she would then in all reason be falsely called Justice, were she to consort with a man all-daring in his soul. Trusting in this I will go, and face him in person. Who else could do so with better right? Leader against leader, brother against brother, foeman with foeman, shall I take my stand. Bring me with all speed my greaves, my spear, and my armor of defense against the stones.

[*Exit* MESSENGER.]

CH. Do not, O dearest of men, son of *Ædipus*, become in wrath like to him against whom thou hast most bitterly spoken. Enough it is that *Cadmæans* come to the encounter with *Argives*. For such bloodshed admits of expiation. But the death of own brothers thus mutually wrought by their own hands—of this pollution there is no decay.

ET. If any one receives evil without disgrace, be it so; for the only advantage is among the dead: but of evil and disgraceful things, thou canst not tell me honor.

CH. Why art thou eager, my son? let not Até, full of wrath, raging with the spear, hurry thee away—but banish the first impulse of [evil] passion.

ET. Since the deity with all power urges on the matter, let the whole race of Laïus, abhorred by Phœbus, having received for its portion the wave of Cocytus, drift down with the wind.

CH. So fierce a biting lust for unlawful blood hurries thee on to perpetrate the shedding of a man's blood, of which the fruit is bitter.¹

ET. Ay, for the hateful curse of my dear father, consummated, sits hard beside me with dry tearless eyes, telling me that profit comes before my after doom.²

CH. But do not accelerate it; thou wilt not be called dastardly if thou honorably preservest thy life—and Erinnys,³ with her murky tempest, enters not the dwelling where the gods receive a sacrifice from the hands [of the inmates].

ET. By the gods, indeed, we have now for some time been in a manner neglected, and the pleasure which arises from our destruction is welcomed by them; why should we any longer fawn⁴ upon our deadly doom?

CH. Do so now, while it is in thy power; since the demon, that may alter with a distant shifting of his temper, will perchance come with a gentler air; but now he still rages.

ET. Ay, for the curses of Œdipus have raged beyond all bounds; and too true were my visions of phantoms seen in my slumbers, dividers of my father's wealth.⁵

CH. Yield thee to women, albeit that thou lovest them not.

ET. Say ye then what one may allow you; but it must not be at length.

CH. Go not thou on in this way to the seventh gate.

¹ In the original there is, perhaps, a slight mixture of construction. αἵματος partly depending upon κέρπος implied in πικρόκαρπον, and partly upon ἀνδροκτασίαν. ἀνδροκτ. αἷμ. being *the slaughter of a man, by which his blood is shed*.

² Wellauer: *denuntians lucrum, quod prius erit morte posteriore: i. e. victoriam quam sequetur mors*. And so Griffiths and Paley.

³ Shakespeare uses this name in the opening speech of King Henry, in part I.:

No more the thirsty Erinnys of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood.

OLD TRANSLATOR.

⁴ See above, v. 383.

⁵ Somewhat to the same effect is the dream of Atossa in the Persæ.

ET. Whetted as I am, thou wilt not blunt me by argument.

CH. Yet god, at all events, honors an inglorious victory.

ET. It ill becomes a warrior to acquiesce in this advice.

CH. What! wilt thou shed the blood of thine own brother?

ET. By heaven's leave, he shall not elude destruction.

[*Exit* ETEOCLES.]

CH. I shudder with dread that the power that lays waste this house, not like the gods, the all-true, the evil-boding Erinyes summoned by the curses of the father, is bringing to a consummation the wrathful curses of distracted Œdipus.¹ 'Tis this quarrel, fatal to his sons, that arouses her. And the Chalybian stranger, emigrant from Scythia, is apportioning their shares, a fell divider of possessions, the stern-hearted steel,² allotting them land to occupy, just as much as it may be theirs to possess when dead, bereft of their large domains.³ When they shall have fallen, slain by each other's hands in mutual slaughter, and the dust of the ground shall have drunk up the black-clotted blood of murder, who will furnish expiation? who will purify them? Alas for the fresh troubles mingled with the ancient horrors of this family! for I speak of the ancient transgression with its speedy punishment; yet it abides unto the third generation: since Laius, in spite of Apollo, who had thrice declared, in the central oracles of Pytho, that, dying without issue, he would save the state,⁴ did, notwithstanding, overcome by his friends, in his infatuation beget his own destruction, the parricide Œdipus, who dared to plant in an unhallowed field, where he had been reared, a bloody root.—

¹ I prefer Blomfield's transposition to Dindorf's correction, βλαψιφρόνως, which, though repudiated in the notes, is still adopted by Paley.

² A noble impersonation of the sword.

³ Shakespeare, King John, Act 4, sc. 2:

That blood, which own'd the breadth of all this isle,
Three foot of it doth hold.

King Henry IV. part I. Act 5, sc. 5.

Fare thee well, great heart!

Ill-weav'd ambition, how much art thou shrunk!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now, two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough.

⁴ Surely the full stop after πόλιν in v. 749 should be removed, and a colon, or mark of hyperbaton substituted. On looking at Paley's edition, I find myself anticipated.

'Twas phrensy linked the distracted pair; and as it were, a sea of troubles brings on one billow that subsides, and rears another triply cloven, which too dashes about the stern of our state. But between [it and us] there stretches a fence at a small interval, a tower in width alone.¹ And I fear lest the city should be overcome along with its princes. For the execrations, that were uttered long ago, are finding their accomplishment: bitter is the settlement, and deadly things in their consummation pass not away. The wealth of enterprising merchants,² too thickly stowed, brings with it a casting overboard from the stern. For whom of mortals did the gods, and his fellow-inmates in the city, and the many lives of herding men,³ admire so much as they then honored Œdipus, who had banished from the realm the baneful pest that made men her prey. But when he unhappy was apprised of his wretched marriage, despairing in his sorrow, with phren-sied heart he perpetrated a two-fold horror; he deprived himself with parricidal hand of the eyes that were more precious than his children. And indignant because of his scanty supply of food,⁴ he sent upon his sons, alas! alas! a curse horrible in utterance, even that they should some time or other share his substance between them with sword-wielding hand; and now I tremble lest the swift Erinnyes should be on the point of fulfilling that prayer.

Re-enter MESSENGER.

Be of good cheer, maidens that have been nurtured by your mothers.⁵ This city hath escaped the yoke of servitude; the vauntings of our mighty foes have fallen; and our city is calm, and hath not admitted a leak from the many buffets of the surge; our fortification too stands proof, and we have fenced our gates with champions fighting single-handed, and bringing surety; for the most part, at six of our gates, it is well; but the seventh, the revered lord of the seventh, sovereign

¹ This is Griffiths' version of this awkward passage. I should prefer reading *ἀλκὰν* with Paley, from one MS. So also Burges.

² See my note on Soph. Philoct. 708, ed. Bohn.

³ This seems the best way of rendering the bold periphrase, *ὁ πολύβοτος αἰὼν βροτῶν*. See Griffiths.

⁴ I follow Paley. Dindorf, in his notes, agrees in reading *τρο φᾶς*, but the metre seems to require *ἐπίκοτος*. Griffiths defends the common reading, but against the ancient authority of the schol. on Œd. Col. 1375. See Blomfield.

⁵ Blomfield with reason thinks that a verse has been lost.

Apollo, chose for himself, bringing to a consummation the ancient indiscretions of Laius.

CH. And what new event is happening to our city?

MES. These men have fallen by hands that dealt mutual slaughter.¹—

CH. Who? What is it thou sayest! I am distracted with terror at thy tidings.

MES. Now be calm and listen, the race of Œdipus—

CH. Alas for me wretched! I am a prophetess of horrors.

MES. Stretched in the dust are they beyond all dispute.

CH. Came they even to that? bitter then are thy tidings, yet speak them.

MES. Even thus [too surely] were they destroyed by brotherly hands.

CH. Even thus was the demon at once impartial to both.

MES. And he himself, be sure of this, is cutting off the ill-fated race.

CH. Over such events one may both rejoice and weep—[rejoice] at the success of our city—but [mourn because]² our princes, the two generals, have portioned out the whole possession of their substance with the hammer-wrought Scythian steel, and they will possess of land just as much as they receive at their burial, carried off according to the unhappy imprecations of their sire.

MES. The city is rescued, but earth hath drank the blood of the brother princes through their slaughter of each other.

[Exit MESSENGER.³

CH. Oh mighty Jove! and tutelary divinities of our city!

¹ The care which the Messenger takes to show the bright side of the picture first, reminds us of Northumberland's speech, Shakespeare, King Henry IV. part II. Act 1, sc. 1:

This thou would'st say—Your son did thus and thus;

Your brother, thus; so fought the noble Douglas;

Stopping my greedy ear with their bold deeds;

But in the end, to stop mine ear indeed,

Thou hast a sigh to blow away this praise,

Ending with—brother, son, and all are dead.—OLD TRANSL.

² This is a good example of the figure chiasmus, the force of which I have expressed by the bracketed words repeated from the two infinities. See Latin examples in the notes of Arntzenius on Mamertin. Geneth. 8, p. 27; Pang. Vett. t. i.

³ The Messenger retires to dress for the Herald's part.

Horace's rule, "Nec quarta loqui persona laboret," seems to have

ye that do in very deed protect these towers of Cadmus, am I to rejoice and raise a joyous hymn to the savior of our city, the averter of mischief, or shall I bewail the miserable and ill-fated childless¹ commanders, who, in very truth, correctly, according to their name,² full of rancor, have perished in impious purpose? Oh dark and fatal curse of the race and of Œdipus, what horrible chill is this that is falling upon my heart?³ I, like a Thyiad, have framed a dirge for the tomb, hearing of the dead, dabbled in blood, that perished haplessly—verily this meeting of spears was ill-omened. The imprecation of the father hath taken full effect, and hath not failed: and the unbelieving schemes of Laius have lasted even until now; and care is through our city, and the divine declarations lose not their edge—Alas! worthy of many a sigh, ye have accomplished this horror surpassing credence; and lamentable sufferings have come indeed. This is self-evident, the tale of the messenger is before my eyes—Double are our sorrows, double are the horrors of them that have fallen by mutual slaughter; doubly shared are these consummated sufferings. What shall I say? What, but that of a certainty troubles on troubles are constant inmates of this house? But, my friends, ply the speeding stroke of your hands about your heads, before the gale of sighs, which ever wafts on its passage the bark, on which no sighs are heard, with sable sails, the freighted with the dead, untrodden for Apollo, the sunless, across Acheron, and to the invisible all-receiving shore.⁴

been drawn from the practice of the Greek stage. Only three actors were allowed to each of the competitor-dramatists, and these were assigned to them by lot. (Hesychius, *Νέμησις ὑποκριτῶν*.) Thus, for instance, as is remarked by a writer in the Quarterly Review, in the Œdipus at Colonus, v. 509, Ismene goes to offer sacrifice, and, after about forty lines, returns in the character of Theseus. Soon afterward, v. 847, Antigone is carried off by Creon's attendants, and returns as Theseus after about the same interval as before.—OLD TRANSLATION. The translator had misquoted the gloss of Hesychius.

¹ This is the tragic account. See Soph. Antig. 170, sqq.; Eurip. Phæn. 757, sqq. But other authors mention descendants of both.

² Another pun on *Πολυνεικής*.

³ Cf. Romeo and Juliet, Act 4, sc. 3:

“I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins.”

⁴ This passage is confessedly corrupt. Paley seems to have rightly restored *ἄστολον* from the *ἄστολον θεωρίδα* in Robertelli's edition. This ship, as he remarks, would truly be *ἄστολος*, in opposition to the one sent to Delphi, which was properly said *στέλλεσθαι ἐπὶ θεωρίαν*. The

But [enough]! for here are coming to this bitter office both Antigone and Ismene. I am assured beyond all doubt that they will send forth a fitting wail from their lovely deep-cinctured bosoms. And right it is that we, before the sound of their wailing reach us, both ejaculate the dismal-sounding chaunt of Erinnys, and sing a hateful pæan to Pluto. Alas! ye that are the most hapless in your sisterhood of all women that fling the zone around their robes, I weep, I mourn, and there is no guile about so as not to be truly wailing from my very soul.

SEMI-CHORUS. Alas! alas! ye frantic youths, distrustful of friends, and unsubdued by troubles, have wretched seized on your paternal dwelling with the spear.

SEMI-CH. Wretched in sooth were they who found a wretched death to the bane of their houses.

SEMI-CH. Alas! alas! ye that overthrew the walls of your palace, and having cast an eye on bitter monarchy, how have ye now settled your claims with the steel?

SEMI-CH. And too truly hath awful Erinnys brought [the curses] of their father Œdipus to a consummation.

SEMI-CH. Smitten through your left—Smitten in very truth, and through sides that sprung from a common womb.

SEMI-CH. Alas for them, wretched! Alas! for the imprecations of death which avenged murder by murder.

SEMI-CH. Thou speakest of the stroke that pierced through and through those that were smitten in their houses and in their persons with speechless rage, and the doom of discord brought upon them by the curses of their father.

SEMI-CH. And moreover, sighing pervades the city, the towers sigh, the land that loved her heroes sighs; and for posterity remains the substance by reason of which, by reason of which,¹ contention came upon them whom evil destiny, and the issue of death.

SEMI-CH. In the fierceness of their hearts they divided between them the possessions, so as to have an equal share; but the arbiter² escapes not censure from their friends, and joyless was their warfare.

words ἀστιβῆ' πόλλωνι confirm this opinion. In regard to the allusions, see Stanley and Blomfield, also Wytttenbach on Plato Phædon. sub init.

¹ This repetition of δ' ὧν is not altogether otiose. Their contention for estate was the cause both of their being ἀινόμοτοι and of the νεῖκος that ensued.

² i. e. the sword. Cf. v. 885.

SEMI-CH. Smitten by the steel, here they lie; and smitten by the steel¹ there await them—one may perchance ask what?—the inheritance of the tombs of their fathers.

SEMI-CH. From the house the piercing groan sends forth its sound loudly over them, mourning with a sorrow sufferings as o'er its own, melancholy, a foe to mirth, sincerely weeping from the very soul, which is worn down while I wail for these two princes.

SEMI-CH. We may say too of these happy men that they both wrought many mischiefs to their countrymen, and to the ranks of all the strangers, that perished in great numbers in battle.

SEMI-CH. Ill-fated was she that bare them before all women, as many as are mothers of children. Having taken to herself her own son for a husband, she brought forth these, and they have ended their existence thus by fraternal hands that dealt mutual slaughter.

SEMI-CH. Fraternal in very truth! and utterly undone were they by a severing in no wise amicable, by phrensied strife at the consummation of their feud.

SEMI-CH. But their enmity is terminated; and in the reeking earth is their life-blood mingled, and truly are they of the same blood. A bitter arbiter of strife is the stranger from beyond the sea, the whetted steel that bounded forth from the fire; and bitter is the horrible distributor of their substance, Mars, who hath brought the curse of their father truly to its consummation.

SEMI-CH. Hapless youths! They have obtained their portion of heaven-awarded woes, and beneath their bodies shall be a fathomless wealth of earth.² Alas! ye that have made your houses bloom with many troubles! And at its fall these Curses raised the shout of triumph in shrill strain, when the race had been put to flight in total rout; a trophy of Atè has been reared at the gate at which they smote each other, and, having overcome both, the demon rested.

Enter ANTIGONE and ISMENE.

ANT. When wounded thou didst wound again.³

¹ This epithet applied to their ancestral tombs doubtless alludes to the violent deaths of Laius and Œdipus.

² On the enallage *σώματι* for *σώμασι* see Griffiths. The poet means to say that this will be all their possession after death. Still Blomfield's reading, *χώματι*, seems more elegant and satisfactory.

³ Pauw remarks that Polynices is the chief subject of Antigone's

ISM. And thou, having dealt death, didst perish.

ANT. With the spear thou didst slay.

ISM. By the spear thou didst fall.

ANT. Wretched in thy deeds!

ISM. Wretched in thy sufferings!

ANT. Let tears arise.

ISM. Let groans resound.

ANT. Having slain, he shall lie prostrate. Alas! alas! my soul is maddening with sighs.

ISM. And my heart mourns within me.

ANT. Alas! thou that art worthy of all lamentation!

ISM. And thou again also utterly wretched.

ANT. By a friend didst thou fall.

ISM. And a friend didst thou slay.

ANT. Double horrors to tell of.

ISM. Double horrors to behold!

ANT. These horrors are near akin to such sorrows.

ISM. And we their sisters here are near to our brothers.

CH. Alas! thou Destiny, awarder of bitterness, wretched! and thou dread shade of *Œdipus*! and dark *Erinnys*! verily art thou great in might.

ANT. Alas! alas! sufferings dismal to behold hath he shown to me after his exile.

ANT. And he returned not when he had slain him.

ISM. No—but after being saved he lost his life.

ANT. In very truth he lost it.

ISM. Ay, and he cut off his brother.

ANT. Wretched family!

ISM. That hath endured wretchedness. Woes that are wretched and of one name. Thoroughly steeped in three-fold sufferings.

ANT. Deadly to tell—

ISM. Deadly to look on.

CH. Alas! alas! thou Destiny, awarder of bitterness, wretched! and thou dread shade of *Œdipus*! and dark *Erinnys*! verily art thou great in might.

ANT. Thou in sooth knowest this by passing through it.

mourning, while *Ismene* bewails *Eteocles*. This may illustrate much of the following dialogue, as well as explain whence *Sophocles* derives his master-piece of character, the Theban martyr-heroine, *Antigone*.

ISM. And so dost thou, having learned it just as soon as he.

ANT. After that thou didst return to the city.

ISM. An antagonist too to this man here in battle-fray.

ANT. Deadly to tell.

ISM. Deadly to look on.

ANT. Alas! the trouble.

ISM. Alas! the horrors upon our family and our land, and me above all.

ANT. Alas! alas! and me, be sure, more than all.

ISM. Alas! alas! for the wretched horrors! O sovereign Eteocles, our chieftain!

ANT. Alas! ye most miserable of all men.

ISM. Alas! ye possessed by Atè.

ANT. Alas! alas! where in the land shall we place them both? Alas! in the spot that is most honorable. Alas! alas! a woe fit to sleep beside my father.¹

Enter HERALD.

'Tis my duty to announce the good pleasure and the decree of the senators of the people of this city of Cadmus. It is resolved to bury this body of Eteocles for his attachment to his country, with the dear interment in earth! for in repelling our foes he met death in the city, and being pure in respect to the sacred rites of his country, blameless hath he fallen where 'tis glorious for the young to fall; thus, indeed, hath it been commissioned me to announce concerning this corpse: But [it has been decreed] to cast out unburied, a prey for dogs, this the corpse of his brother Polynices, inasmuch as he would have been the overturner of the land of Cadmus, if some one of the gods had not stood in opposition to his spear: and even now that he is dead, he will lie under the guilt of pollution with the gods of his country, whom he having dishonored was for taking the city by bringing against it a foreign host. So it is resolved that he, having been buried dishonorably by winged fowls, should receive his recompense,

¹ Throughout this scene I have followed Dindorf's text, although many improvements have been made in the disposition of the dramatis personæ. Every one will confess that the length of *ὡς ὡς* commonplaces in this scene would be much against the play, but for the animated conclusion, a conclusion, however, that must lose all its finest interest to the reader who is unacquainted with the Antigone of Sophocles!

and that neither piling up by hands of the mound over his tomb should follow, nor any one honor him with shrill-voiced wailings, but that he be ungraced with a funeral at the hands of his friends. Such is the decree of the magistracy of the Cadmæans.

ANT. But I say to the rulers of the Cadmæans, if not another single person is willing to take part with me in burying him, I will bury him, and will expose myself¹ to peril by burying my brother. And I feel no shame at being guilty of this disobedient insubordination against the city. Powerful is the tie of the common womb from which we sprung, from a wretched mother and a hapless sire. Wherefore, my soul, do thou, willing with the willing share in his woes, with the dead, thou living, with sisterly feeling—and nought shall lean-bellied wolves tear his flesh—let no one suppose it. All woman though I be, I will contrive a tomb and a deep-dug grave for him, bearing earth in the bosom-fold of my fine linen robe, and I myself will cover him; let none imagine the contrary: an effective scheme shall aid my boldness.

HER. I bid thee not to act despite the state in this matter.

ANT. I bid thee not announce to me superfluous things.

HER. Yet stern is a people that has just escaped troubles.

ANT. Ay, call it stern²—yet this [corpse] shall not lie unburied.

HER. What! wilt thou honor with a tomb him whom our state abhors?³

ANT. Heretofore he has not been honored by the gods.⁴

HER. Not so, at least before he put this realm in jeopardy.

ANT. Having suffered injuriously he repaid with injury.

¹ Wellauer (not Scholfield, as Griffiths says) defends the common reading from Herodot. V. 49.

² *τράχυνε*. But T. Burgess' emendation *τραχύς γε* seems better, and is approved by Blomfield.

³ Soph. Ant. 44. *ἡ γὰρ νοεῖς θάπτειν σφ' ἀπόρρητον πόλει*;

⁴ I have taken Griffiths' translation of what Dindorf rightly calls "*lectio vitiosa*," and of stuff that no sane person can believe came from the hand of Æschylus. Paley, who has often seen the truth where all others have failed, ingeniously supposes that *οὐ* is a mistaken insertion, and, omitting it, takes *διατετίμηται* in this sense: "*jam hic non amplius a diis honoratur; ergo ego eum honorabo*." See his highly satisfactory note, to which I will only add that the reasoning of the Antigone of Sophocles, vss. 515, sqq. gives ample confirmation to his view of this passage.

HER. Ay, but this deed of his fell on all instead of one.

ANT. Contention is the last of the gods to finish a dispute,¹ and I will bury him; make no more words.

Her, Well, take thine own way—yet I forbid thee.

[*Exit* HERALD.]

CH. Alas! alas! O ye fatal Furies, proudly triumphant, and destructive to this race, ye that have ruined the family of Œdipus from its root. What will become of me? What shall I do? What can I devise? How shall I have the heart neither to bewail thee nor to escort thee to the tomb? But I dread and shrink from the terror of the citizens. Thou, at all events, shalt in sooth have many mourners; but he, wretched one, departs unsighed for, having the solitary-wailing dirge of his sister. Who will agree to this?

SEM. Let the state do or not do aught to those who bewail Polynices. We, on this side will go and join to escort his funeral procession; for both this sorrow is common to the race, and the state at different times sanctions different maxims of justice.

SEM. But we will go with this corpse, as both the city and justice join to sanction. For next to the Immortals and the might of Jove, this man prevented the city of the Cadmæans from being destroyed, and thoroughly overwhelmed by the surge of foreign enemies.

¹ Blomfield would either omit this verse, or assign it to the chorus.

THE PERSIANS.

THE ill-boding dream of Atossa is confirmed by a messenger from the Persian army, giving an account of the defeat at Salamis, and the shade of Darius, being invoked, denounces the mad folly of Xerxes, with whose lamentations, upon his disgraceful return, the play concludes.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

CHORUS OF AGED PERSIANS.
ATOSSA, THE QUEEN-MOTHER.
A MESSENGER.

THE GHOST OF DARIUS.
XERXES.

CH. These are the faithful band¹ left by the Persians who have gone into the land of Hellas, and guardians of these opulent abodes abounding in gold, whom our prince Xerxes himself, a monarch descended from Darius, selected according to seniority, to have the superintendence of the realm. And now for some time my ill-boding soul within me has been in a state of exceeding agitation concerning the return of our monarch, and of the army in its rich array, for the whole native power of Asia hath gone, and [my mind] calls for its youthful hero.²

¹ πιστὰ=οὐ πιστοῖ, see Blomfield, who shows that this was a customary epithet applied to the Satraps and other Persian dignitaries. Siebelis, *Diatrib. in Æschyli Persas*, p. 37, sqq. brings a great show of learning to prove that these were the Eunuchs, especially from their being consulted by Atossa, and moreover supposes both from the etymology of certain of the names, and the enumeration of those allies of the Persians only, who were chiefly infamous for their effeminacy, that a stream of irony runs throughout the whole of this chorus, admirably calculated to please an Athenian audience. This is confirmed by Æschylus having ventured to employ a parody of the commencement of Phrynichus' *Phænisæ*, which ran thus: τὰδ' ἐστὶ Περσῶν τῶν πάλαι βεβηκότων (see Sieb. *ibid.* p. 39). The scene is laid at Susa, where the royal residence and treasury was. See Herodot. V. 49. Hence Susa is placed "inter ornamenta regni" by Curtius V. 1, 7.

² I have, with Paley, followed the clear and satisfactory explanation which Linwood has confirmed in his *Lexicon*, s. v. βαῦζειν. He well

And neither does any messenger nor any horseman arrive at the city of the Persians, who, having quitted the city of Susa and of Ecbatana,¹ and the antique Cissian fortress, set forth, some on steeds, some in ships, and the infantry in slow march, forming a dense file of war. Amistres,² for instance, and Artaphrenes, and Megabayes, and Astaspes, leaders of the Persians, kings, subalterns of the great king, speed their way, inspectors of the great host, both those that conquer with the bow, and mounted upon steeds, fearful to look upon,³ and terrible in fight, through their stern determination of spirit. Artembaces too, rejoicing in his charger, and Masistres, and stout Imæus that slays with the bow, and Pharandaces and Sosthanes, driver of steeds. And others Nile, the mighty stream and nourisher of many, sent forth; Susiscanes, Pegastagon native of Egypt, and the lord of sacred Memphis mighty Arsames, and Ariomardus ruler of ancient Thebes, and the dwellers in the fens, skillful rowers of galleys, and in multitude beyond all numbering. There follows a crowd of Lydians, delicate in their habits of life, and they that hold every nation native on the continent,⁴ whom Mithragathes and valiant Arcteus, inspector-princes, and Sardis that teems with gold, send forth in many chariots, in ranks of double and treble yokes,⁵ a spectacle fearful to look upon. The borderers too on sacred Tmolus are bent on casting the yoke of servitude around Hellas, Mardon, Tharybis, [twin] anvils of the spear, and the Mysians who launch the javelin. Babylon, too, that teems with gold, sends forth her mingled multitude in long array,

remarks that we can not supply *Ἀσία* from *Ἀσιατογενῆς*, because the subject referred to is not really the same in both cases. Jelf. Gk. Gr. § 566, 3, says “*βαύζει ἄνδρα*, the shout was ‘*ἀνὴρ* ;’” comparing Eur. Hipp. 168, *ἀντρεὼν Ἀρτεμιν*. But the passages are not parallels. The force of *βαύζει* is well illustrated by Stanley.

¹ Ecbatana was another royal residence. Cf. Herodot. I. 98; Curtius, V. 8, 1.

² Siebelis (p. 43, 4) will entertain the reader with some facetious etymologies of some of these Persian names. At all events, Æschylus was not very particular about their orthography or prosody.

³ Blomfield observes from Herodot. Erato CXII. that this was no more than the truth.

⁴ This is Blomfield's interpretation, who supposes the Ionians to be designated by this circumlocution, but Dindorf approves the correction of Schutz, omitting *τοὺς*, and writing *οἱ τ'*.

⁵ *i. e.* with four or six horses.

both those who embark in ships, and are trust in their valor to draw the bow. And the cimeter-wielding populace from all Asia follows in their train, under the dread mandates of the king. Such a flower of men is gone from the Persian land; concerning whom the Asiatic soil which reared them is shriveled with vehement anxiety: and parents and wives, as they count the day, shudder at the lengthening date.

The royal armament that makes havoc of cities, hath some time since passed over to the adjoining opposite region, having crossed the frith of Helle daughter of Athamas,¹ on a cable-fastened raft, after flinging a many-riveted causeway by way of yoke over the neck of Ocean. And against every land does the impetuous lord of many-peopled Asia urge forward his godlike armament in two divisions, of infantry, and of forces drawn from the sea, trusting in his strong sturdy commanders, a man equal to the gods of the race that sprung from gold.² And flashing from his eyes the dark-blue glare of the deadly serpent, appointed with many a warrior and many a mariner, and urging on his Syrian³ car, he is leading on a war victorious with the bow against men who are famous for the spear.⁴ And no one is of such approved prowess as that, having made stand against a mighty torrent of men, he can repulse, by mighty bulwarks, the irresistible billow of the sea. For terrible to approach is the army of Persians, and valiant of soul the host. But what mortal man shall elude the treacherous deceit of the deity? Who is he that with an agile foot, of easy spring,⁵ can bound over it? For fawning on him at first

¹ Hygin. Fab. III.: "Phrixus et Helle, insania a Libero objecta, cum in sylvis errarent, nebula mater eo dicitur venisse, et arietem inauratum adduxisse Neptuni et Theophanes filium, eumque natos suos ascendere jussit, et Colchos ad regem Æetam Solis filium transire, ibique arietem Marti immolare. Quo cum ascendissent, et aries eos in pelagus detulisset, Helle de ariete decedit, ex quo Hellespontum pelagus est appellatum."

² Schol. *a.* prefers it. It alludes to the way in which Jove was feigned to have visited Danae, v. 86.

³ *i. e.* Assyrian. See Blomfield.

⁴ Great stress is constantly laid upon the superiority of the hand to hand contests of the Grecian weapons over the archery of the barbarians. See Herodot. V. 49, VII. 311, and Siebelis, p. 41.

⁵ Wellauer vainly attempts to defend ἀνάσσω. Although the enallage proposed by Blomfield is defensible, I still prefer regarding πηδήματος merely as the attributive genitive, with Linwood's Lex. p. 33, and Jelf's Gk. Gr. 521, Obs. 3.

with kindly disposition, it lures a man on within the densest toils, whence it is not possible for mortal to struggle out and make his escape. For destiny, fixed by heaven, prevailed in the olden time, and enjoined on the Persians to carry on wars that beat down towers, and the tumults of cavalry warfare, and demolitions of cities. They learned, too, to look upon the ocean fields of the wide-winding sea when it whitens with the violent blast, putting confidence in their slightly-constructed tackling, and the machines in which hosts are wafted [across the deep]. By reason of these things my soul, wrapt in gloom, is torn by terror, alas! for this army of the Persians! lest the state should learn that the mighty city of the Susian district is drained of its warriors, and the fortress of the Cissians; (the crowded assemblage of women uttering¹ this word, alas! will re-echo the strain,) and rending shall fall upon the finely-woven vestments. For all the host that drive the steed, and that tramp along the plain, hath gone off like a swarm of bees, along with the leader of the army, having crossed the ocean promontory common to both continents,² united to either side. And through regret for their lords, the couches are filled with tears; and the matrons of Persia in excessive grief, each one of them in tenderness for her lord, having sent off her fierce warrior consort, is left behind in solitude. But come, Persians, let us seat ourselves beneath in this ancient dwelling, and take wary and well-pondered care—for the necessity has arrived—how haply fares our king Xerxes, offspring of Darius, being of the same ancestral race with us.³ Is it the drawing of the bow that prevails, or hath the might of the barbed spear got the mastery? But here comes forth a light like to the eyes of gods, the mother of our sovereign, and my queen, I do lowly homage. And fitting it is that we all address her with words of salutation. [*Enter ATOSSA.*] O queen, supreme of Persia's deep-waisted matrons, aged mother of Xerxes, hail to thee! spouse to Darius, consort of the Per-

¹ Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 583, 23.

² Blomfield rightly understands this of the bridge across the Hellespont, which, in respect to either side, formed a kind of promontory.

³ I have followed Dindorf in retaining the old reading. Dindorf compares the forms *ἐπωνύμιος* and *παρωνύμιος*, to which Paley adds *ὑστάτιος*. This origin was from Perses.

sians' god, and mother of a god thou art, unless in some respect our ancient fortune hath forsaken our host.

AT. For this reason, in truth, am I come, having left my gold-garnished mansion, the common bridal-dwelling both of Darius and of myself. And anxiety is tearing me at heart: and I will make a disclosure to you, my friends, being of myself by no means free from apprehension, lest mighty wealth, having made great speed, should, with his foot, overturn the wealth which Darius reared, not without the aid of some god. These things are to my soul a two-fold unutterable care, not to honor with reverence a multitude of riches unprotected by men, and that the light shines not on those who are destitute of wealth, however great the strength which they may possess. For our wealth at all events is beyond the reach of censure, but touching our eye¹ is my terrors. For I deem the presence of the master the eye of an household. Whereupon, since these things stand thus, lend me your counsel in this matter, ye aged trusty servants of the Persians. For all my good measures depend on you.

CH. Be well assured of this, O queen of this land, that thou needest not to speak twice of either word or deed, to which our ability can lead the way to completion. For thou summonest us who are well-affected to thee, as in these matters.

AT. I have been continually haunted by many dreams in the night, ever since my son, having fitted forth his armament, went to the land of the Ionians, purposing to lay it waste. But I never yet saw any so plain as on the night just passed, and I will tell it thee. There seemed to appear before two women² in fair attire—the one robed in Persian vestments, but the other in Doric, both in statue by far the most comely of those who live nowadays, and in beauty beyond rebuke, and sisters of the same family. And as to country—they inhabited, the one having had it assigned to her by lot, the land of Hellas—the other the barbarian;³ these two, as I fancied I saw, had a feud the one with the other: and my son, when he heard it, was checking and soothing them, and

¹ *i. e.* Xerxes, as Blomfield, Linwood, and Paley rightly understand.

² This description of Atossa's dream has been imitated by Moschus in a similar vision seen by Europa, II. 8.

³ This phrase, as Pauw remarks, was more proper in Æschylus than Atossa.

he yokes them beneath his car, and places a collar on their necks. And the one towered loftily in these trappings, and had a tractable mouth in the reins: but the other kept plunging, and tears in pieces with her hands the harness of the car, and whirls it violently along without the bit, and snaps the yoke in the middle: and my son falls, and his sire Darius stands beside him, commiserating him; and when Xerxes sees him, he rends his robes about his person. These things, indeed, I say that I beheld last night. But when I had arisen, and had touched with my hands a fair-streaming fountain,¹ I stood by the altar, wishing to offer a sacrificial cake to the divinities that avert evil, to whom these rites belong. And I behold an eagle fleeing to the altar of Phœbus; and from terror I stood speechless, my friends, and afterward I see a falcon speeding onward in his course with his pinions, and tearing his head with his talons. And the eagle did nought but cower down and yield his body. These sights are terrible for me to behold, and for you to hear. For be ye well assured, my son, were he successful, would be a man worthy of admiration, and though he fail, he is not liable to be called to account by the state; but if he escape, will equally be sovereign of this realm.²

CH. We wish not, O mother, either to terrify too much by our words, or to cheer thee; but do thou, if thou hast seen aught disastrous, approach the gods with supplications, and implore of them to grant it may be averted, but that what is favorable may be accomplished for thyself, and for thy children, and for the city, and for all thy friends. And in the second place it is proper that thou pour libations both to the earth and to the departed. And gently make thy prayer that thy husband Darius, whom thou sayest thou didst see by night, would send good things for thee and for thy

¹ This was the custom after an ill-omened dream. Washing, either of the hands or the whole body, was the first act on rising, which was followed by the offering of a salted cake, wine, and incense. Cf. Tibull. I. 5, 9—III. 4, 9; Apul. Met. XI. p. 257, ed. Elm.; Plautus Amph. II. 2; Mil. Glor. II. 4; Martial, XI. 50; Sueton. Galba, § XVIII.; Silius Ital. Pun. VIII. 122, sqq.; Valer. Flacc. V. 330, sqq. See also an exquisite burlesque of the custom in Aristoph. Ran. 1338, sqq.

² I can not relish this passage as it stands, and think some lines have been lost.

child, into the light of day from beneath the earth: and that what is contrary to these, being detained beneath the earth, may fade away in gloom. This advice have I given thee with kindly intent, auguring by my mind's judgment. And, touching these things, we judge that in all things there will come to thee a favorable issue.

AT. Well certainly thou the first interpreter of these dreams of mine, with friendly disposition at least toward my son and house, hast given confirmation to this. And may what is good in very deed come to pass. And all these things, as thou enjoimest, I will perform to the gods, and to those dear to me beneath the earth, after I shall have gone into the palace; but on those points, my friends, I wish to be thoroughly informed, in what part of the earth they say Athens is situated?¹

CH. Far hence, toward the west, where are the wanings of the sovereign sun.

AT. What! had my son then a desire to make this city his prey?

CH. Yes, for so all Hellas would be in subjection to the king.

AT. Does so numerous a force belong to them?

CH. Ay, and such an army as in good truth wrought the Medes much mischief.

AT. And what beside these things have they? Is there sufficient wealth in their dwellings?

CH. They have a fountain of silver, a treasure of their soil.

AT. Does the bow-stretching shaft display itself in their hands?

CH. Not at all. They have spears for close fighting, and shield-guarded panoply.

AT. And who is over them as their leader, and has the command of their army?

CH. They are not called the slaves, nor even the subjects of any man.

AT. How then should they abide invading foemen?

¹ Nothing but the fact that this play (like the *Heraclidæ* and *Supplices* of Euripides) was written as a pleasing compliment to Athenian vanity, can excuse the absurdity of these interrogations. In this case Æschylus could certainly not plead that he wrote for the information of the audience! Siebelis, however (p. 55, sq.), has not only found an excuse for this, but a reason also.

CH. So [well do they], that they destroyed a large and goodly army of Darius.

AT. Truly thou tellest of what is dreadful for the parents of those who are gone to think upon.

CH. But, as it seems to me, thou shalt soon know the whole truth; for the running of this man we may plainly perceive to be that of a Persian; and he is bringing some clear tidings of good or ill for us to hear.

Enter MESSENGER.

O ye cities of the whole land of Asia! O realm of Persia, and mighty haven of opulence, how hath the ample weal been demolished by a single stroke, and the flower of the Persians is fallen and gone. Woe's me, 'tis an ill office to be the first messenger of ill, but yet it is necessary to unfold the whole of the disaster of the Persians, for all the army of the barbarians hath perished.

CH. Dismal, dismal, strange evils, and adverse—alas! Drench yourselves in tears, ye Persians, hearing of this sorrow.

MESS. How has all that armament gone to ruin! But I myself, beyond my hope, behold the day of my return.

CH. Verily this life of ours appears too long protracted to us aged men, that we should hear of this unlooked-for calamity.

MESS. And in very deed I, being on the spot, and not having heard reports from others,¹ can tell how great ills have been dealt out to the Persians.

CH. Woe! woe! in vain did the multitude of shafts of every kind go from the land of Asia, against a hostile land, the realm of Hellas.

MESS. The shores of Salamis, and all the adjoining region, are full of the corpses of those who miserably perished.

CH. Woe! woe! thou tellest us that the dead bodies of our friends, tossed on the billow, oft immersed, are borne along on the twice-changing surface of the tide.²

MESS. Yes, for our bows availed us nought, and our whole host perished, beaten down by the collision of the beaks of the vessels.

CH. Shriek forth a doleful outcry, full of woe to the

¹ Cf. Soph. Œd. C. 6.

² This is Blomfield's interpretation. See others in Paley's note.

wretched Persians; for ill did they succeed in all things, alas! when their host was destroyed.

MESS. O name of Salamis, most hateful to our ears. Alas! how I sigh when I remember Athens.

CH. Hateful is Athens to us miserable: we have to remember, in sooth, how many of the Persian matrons it has made widows and bereft of their husbands to no gain of ours.¹

AT. I, wretched, have for a long time kept silence, utterly astounded by the evils: for this calamity is too great for me to speak, or to inquire about our sufferings. Nevertheless, it is necessary for mortals to endure afflictions when the gods award them: and do thou compose thyself and tell us, unfolding the whole of our suffering, even though thou sighest over the evils: who is there that hath not fallen? and whom of the leaders of the host shall we bewail, who, having been appointed to a sceptred office, by his death left his file desolate without their chief?

MESS. Xerxes himself lives, and beholds the light.

AT. Thou tellest me of a great light to my house, and a bright-dawning day after a night wrapped in gloom.

MESS. But Artembares, leader of a myriad of horse, is dashed against the rugged shores of Sileniæ.² And Dadaces the chiliarch, beneath the stroke of the spear, bounded a light leap out of his vessel. Tenagon too, the true-born chieftain³ of the Bactrians, haunts the sea-beat isle of Ajax. Lilæus, and Arsames, and Argestes third, overcome, keep butting against the hard shore around the dove-breeding isle. Arcteus, too, that dwelt near the sources of Egyptian Nile, Adeues, and Pheresseues the third, Pharnuchus, these fell from one vessel. Matallus of Chrysa, commander of a myriad, leader of a body of thirty thousand black cavalry, in his death, tinged his bright auburn, bushy, thick, shadowy beard, changing its color with a stain of purple.⁴ And Arabus the Mage, and Artemes the

¹ Because the victory was lost. See Schutz.

² The ἄκρα τρόπαια of Salamis. See the scholiast.

³ I follow, with Dindorf, Blomfield's elegant emendation, ἀπιστεὺς for ἀπιστος.

⁴ This was at all events more glorious than the transformation of Tittlebat Titmouse's hair by the Tetaragmenon Abracadabra. See "Ten Thousand a Year."

Bactrian, a settler on the rugged land, perished there. Ames-tris, and Amphistreus who wielded a spear that did great execution, and brave Ariomardus¹ occasioning grief to Sardis, and Sesames, the Mysian; Tharybis, too, commander of five times fifty ships, of Lyrnæan race, a hero of fair form, lies wretched, having died by no means happily. And Syennesis, foremost in gallantry, governor of the Cilicians, that with his single arm occasioned much trouble to the foe, fell gloriously. Of such of our leaders have I now made mention; and I report a few of the many evils that have befallen us.

AT. Alas! Alas! I hear these supreme of horrors, both a disgrace to the Persians, and a subject for shrill shriekings. But turn back again and tell me this, how great was the number of the ships of the Greeks, that they ventured to join battle with the Persian armament in the encounter of vessels?

MESS. So far as numbers are concerned, be well assured that the barbarians had the advantage with their ships: for the whole number of those of the Greeks amounted to ten squadrons of thirty, and besides these there were ten of surpassing excellence.² But Xerxes, for I know this also, had a thousand, the number of those which he led: and those which exceeded in swiftness were two hundred and seven: thus runs report. Do we seem to you to have been inferior in fight in this respect?³ But 'twas some divinity that thus depressed the balance with a counterpoise of fortune.

AT. The gods preserve the city of the goddess Pallas.⁴

MESS. The city indeed of Athens is still not laid waste, for while there are men there is a sure bulwark.

AT. And what was the commencement of the encounter of the ships? Tell us; who began the fight, was it the Greeks, or my son, elated by the multitude of his ships?

MESS. It was some fiend, lady, or evil spirit appearing from

¹ The reader must consult the commentators, as many of these names are corrupt, and violate the metre.

² See Blomfield.

³ Τῇδε non debet cum μάχη conjungi, sed seorsim sumptum verti, *hac ex parte, i. e.* quod ad numerum adtinet.—Heath.

⁴ So Dindorf. But different arrangements of these lines have been proposed. The best is Paley's, who reads ἔτ' ἄρ' Ἀθηνῶν, κ. τ. λ. with Robertelli, and assigns it to Atossa, giving the next line to the Messenger. At present, they fully justify the sarcasms of Pauw.

some quarter or other that began all the mischief. For a Greek that had come from the host of the Athenians,¹ told thy son Xerxes this, that, when the gloom of murky night should come, the Greeks would not remain, but, springing on the benches of their vessels, would severally, in different directions, save their lives by stealthy flight. And he, as soon as he heard it, not aware of the stratagem of the Greek, nor of the jealousy of the gods, publishes this order to all his captains, that when the sun should have ceased to illumine the earth with his rays, and darkness tenant the temple of the firmament, they should draw up the squadron of the ships in three lines, to guard the outlets, and the murmuring passes of the sea, and others in a circle around the isle of Ajax; so that if the Greeks should elude fatal destruction, by discovering any escape for their ships by stealth, it was decreed that they all should be deprived of their heads. To this effect he spake from a frantic spirit; for he knew not that which was preordained of the gods. And they, without disorder, and with obedient mind, both provided supper for themselves, and the mariner lashed his oar to the well-fitted row-lock. And when the light of the sun had waned, and night had come on, every man master of an oar went on board his ship, and every one that had sway over arms; and one line of ships of war cheered on another line, and they make sail as each had been appointed, and all the live-long night the commanders of the ships were keeping the whole naval host occupied in sailing about. And night withdrew, and the force of the Greeks by no means made a stealthy escape in any direction. But when Day, drawn by white steeds, had occupied the whole earth, of radiance beautiful to behold, first of all a shout from the Greeks greeted Echo like a song, and Echo from the island-rock at the same instant shouted forth an inspiring cry: and terror fell on all the barbarians, balked of their purpose; for not as in flight were the Greeks then chaunting the solemn pæan, but speeding on to the fight with gallant daring of soul. And the trumpet, with its clang, inflamed their whole line; and forthwith, with the collision of the dashing oar, at the word of command they smote the roaring brine. And quickly

¹ Sicinus. Cf. Herodot. VIII. 76, and see Justin, II. 12.

were they conspicuous to view. The right wing, well marshalled, led on foremost in good order; and secondly, their whole force was coming forth against us, and we could at the same time hear a mighty shout: SONS OF THE GREEKS! ON! FREE YOUR COUNTRY, AND FREE YOUR CHILDREN, YOUR WIVES, THE ABODES TOO OF THE GODS OF YOUR FATHERS, AND THE TOMBS OF YOUR ANCESTORS; NOW IS THE CONFLICT FOR THEM ALL! And sooth to say, a murmur of the Persian tongue met them from our line, and no longer was it the moment to delay, but forthwith ship dashed her brazen prow at ship. And a Grecian vessel commenced the engagement, and breaks off the whole of the figure-head of a Phœnician ship: and each commander severally directed his bark against another of the enemy's. At first, indeed, the torrent of the Persian armament bore up against them: but when the multitude of our ships were crowded in the strait, and no assistance could be given to one another, but they were struck by their own brazen beaks, and were smashing their entire equipment of oars, and the Grecian vessels, not without science, were smiting them in a circle on all sides, and the hulls of our vessels were upturned, and the sea was no longer to behold, filled as it was with wrecks and the slaughter of men. The shores, too, and the rugged rocks were filled with the dead; and every ship, as many as ever there were of the barbaric armament, was rowed in flight without order. But the Greeks kept striking, hacking us as it were tunnies, or any draught of fishes, with fragments of oars, and splinters of wrecks; and wailing filled the ocean brine with shrieks, until the eye of murky night removed it. But for the multitude of our woes—no, not if I should recite them in order for ten days, could I complete the tale for thee. For be thou well assured of this, that there never fell in a single day a multitude of men of such number.

AT. Alas! alas! a mighty ocean of ills has, in truth, burst upon both the Persians and the entire race of the barbarians.

MESS. Be now well assured of this, that the evil hath not yet reached its half. Such a visitation of ills hath come upon them, as to overbalance these even twice over.

AT. And what event can have befallen that is yet more

hateful than this? Say what misfortune this is, which, thou sayest, hath farther come upon the host, verging to greater horrors.

MESS. As many of the Persians as were in the very bloom of life, most valiant in their spirit, and distinguished by their high birth, and were ever foremost in faithfulness to our monarch himself, have fallen foully by a most inglorious doom.

AT. Alas! the wretch that I am, my friends, by this evil hap. And by what kind of doom sayest thou that these of whom thou speakest perished?

MESS. There is a certain island lying off the shores of Salamis, small, a dangerous station for ships, which Pan, who delights in the dance, haunts on its beach. Thither [Xerxes] sends these men, in order that, when the foemen wandering out of their ships should make their escape to the island, they might slay the soldiery of the Greeks, an easy prey, and rescue their comrades from the streams of the sea, ill knowing of the future; for when God gave the glory of the naval battle to the Greeks, on that very day having fortified their bodies in their armor well-wrought of brass, they leaped out of their vessels, and encompassed the whole island around, so that they were at a loss whither they should betake themselves; for often were they smitten by stones from their hands, and arrows falling on them from the bow-string destroyed them. And at last, having charged them with one onslaught, they smite, they hew in pieces the limbs of the wretches, until they had utterly destroyed the life of all of them. And Xerxes shrieked aloud when he saw the depth of his calamities; for he had a seat that afforded a clear prospect¹ of the whole armament, a high hill near the ocean brine; and having rent his clothes, and uttered a shrill wail, after issuing orders quickly to the land forces, he dismisses them in disorderly flight. Such a misfortune is it thine to wail over, in addition to the aforementioned.

AT. O hateful demon! How hast thou then deluded the Persians in their hopes. But bitter did my son find the venge-

¹ Hemsterhuis is probably right in reading *εὐανγῆς*, which Hesychius, as quoted by Stanley, confirms: *εὐαγές-ἔνοπτον*. Paley thinks that *αὐγῆ* is only *ἀφγῆ*, and that the common reading may therefore be defended.

ance of renowned Athens, and those of the barbarians, whom Marathon formerly destroyed, sufficed not, for whom my son, thinking to exact atonement, drew¹ upon himself so great a multitude of sufferings. But say thou—those of the ships which escaped destruction—where didst thou leave them? knowest thou so as to tell clearly?

MESS. The commanders of the ships, indeed, which were left, tumultuously take to flight before the wind, not in good order. But the residue of the forces perished both in the land of the Bœotians—some around the fountain spring suffering from thirst, and some² of us exhausted by panting, pass on thence into the territory of the Phocians, and the land of Doris, and the Melian bay, where Spercheius waters the plain with kindly stream; and thence the soil of the Achaian land, and the city of the Thessalians received us, straitened for want of food: here, indeed, a great many perished both from thirst and hunger; for both these evils befell us. We came also into the land of Magnesia, and the country of the Macedonians, to the ford of the Axios, and the fenny reed of Bolbe, and to mount Pangæus, Edonian land. And in this night God called up winter out of his season,³ and congeals the whole stream of the sacred Strymon. And one that had aforetime believed not in the gods, then made prayer in orisons, doing reverence to earth and heaven.⁴ And after that the host had ceased from offering their many invocations, it makes its passage across the ice-bound stream. And whosoever of us had sped our way before the rays of the god had been shed abroad, hath escaped; for the bright orb of the sun blazing with his beams, penetrated through the middle of the stream, warming it with its blaze. They fell, too, one upon another; and happy, in sooth, was any that most speedily broke off the breath of life. And as many as survived and attained to safety, having with

¹ See some capital illustrations in Boyes, p. 14.

² On the apodosis of the particles of these lines, see Dindorf.

³ The battle of Salamis was fought on the 20th of October, 480 B.C.

⁴ Boyes appositely quotes Webster's *Westward Ho*, Act 4, sc. 1, "I think I shall pray more, what for fear of the water, and my good success, than I did this twelvemonth." And *Hudibras*, Part III. c. 2, line 537:

——— Carnal seamen, in a storm,
Turn pious converts, and reform.

difficulty made their way through Thrace with much toil,¹ having made their escape, have reached, in no great numbers, the land of their homes; so that the city of the Persians may well sigh, regretting the dearest youth of our country. These tidings are true: but I omit to tell you of many of the horrors which the god hath hurled down upon the Persians.

CH. O demon, hard to struggle with, how exceedingly heavy hast thou with thy feet leaped on the entire Persian race!

AT. Alas! wretched that I am for our undone host! O manifest phantom of my visions of the night, how too truly didst thou discover the horrors to me. And very sorrowfully did ye interpret these things. But notwithstanding, since your speech sanctions this, I would fain first of all make my prayers to the gods; then will I come, after fetching from my dwelling² a sacrificial cake, offerings both for earth and for the departed: over things past [recall] I well know, but it may be that something more auspicious will befall hereafter. But it behooves you to communicate faithful counsels with the faithful, touching what has taken place; and for my son, if he come hither before me, soothe ye him, and escort him into his dwelling, lest even a farther ill be added over and above to our present ills.³ [Exit ATOSSA.]

CH. O sovereign Jove! now hast thou destroyed the armament of the high-vaunting and numerous Persians; and thou hast veiled in gloomy grief the city of Susa and of Ecbatana: and many virgins, rending their veils with their delicate hands, sharing in the sorrow, drench their bosoms with dense floods of tears. Our Persian matrons too, in excess of mourning, longing for the sight of the recent wedlock of their husbands, and having abandoned their couches⁴ covered with elegant tapestry, the delight of their delicate youth, they sorrow with most insatiate sighs. And I, for my part, heartily take [for my theme] the melancholy fate of the departed.

Now, in truth, the whole of the land of Asia made desolate

¹ Porson thinks that this inharmonious verse was intended to express the toilsome march of the shattered remnant of the army.

² Cf. Agam. 96, *πελάνῳ μυχόθεν βασιλείῳ*.

³ *i. e.*, lest Xerxes commit suicide. So say the commentators. But may it not mean, lest disrespect be added to his present sufferings?

⁴ This is only a periphrase for *λέκτρα*. See Linwood.

moans. For Xerxes led forth, O gods! and Xerxes lost, well-a-day! Xerxes managed all things haplessly in his ocean-barks. Oh! why was not Darius at that time in command, so safe a master of the bow to the citizens, beloved sovereign of Susa? The ships, all winged alike and with dark-stained beaks, carried forth both our land forces and our marines, O gods! and ships destroyed them, ah! well-a-day! the ships with the deadly onslaughts of their beaks, and through the hands of the Ionians, as we hear, the king barely made his escape to the champaign and chilly tracts of Thrace. They therefore, indeed, first met their doom, alas! left by necessity, ah! around the shores of Cychreia,¹ woe's me! they have been drenched by the billows.² Moan, and gnash the teeth, and raise aloud the cry of sorrow; laments that shall reach the heavens, woe's me! and lengthen out the dismally-sounding shout, the piteous cry. And torn dreadfully by the sea, alas! they are lacerated by the dumb children, alas! of the unpoluted [deep], woe's me! And the dwelling mourns its lord, bereft of him, and parents that are left childless, woe's me! advanced in age, wailing the calamities sent on them by the divinities, now hear the whole of their sorrow. And they in sooth throughout the land of Asia, no longer own the Persian sway, nor any longer pay their tribute under constraint imposed by their sovereign, nor prostrating themselves on the ground will they hold themselves in subjection: for the might of our monarch hath utterly perished. And no longer is the tongue of mortals held in check: for the people have been set at liberty to speak their mind freely, since the yoke of strength hath been loosened. And the sea-washed isle of Ajax, with its soil stained with gore, holds the [bodies] of the Persians.

Re-enter ATOSSA.

My friends, whosoever is experienced in evils knows that when a sea-surge of troubles comes upon mortals, they are wont to dread all things: but when fortune glides smoothly, to feel confident that the same divinity will constantly propel their fortunes with a favorable breeze. For to me now all things are full of terror, and before my eyes appear the adverse dis-

¹ A name for Salamis.

² ἔρπονται has been rightly placed here by Hermann, instead of in v. 580.

pensations of the gods ; and there is ringing in my ears a strain not soothing ; such an amazement in consequence of these horrors scares my soul. Wherefore I have come this way from my house a second time, without either car or my former pomp, bringing propitiatory drink-offerings for the sire of my child, things which are soothing charms to the dead ; both, white milk, sweet for drink, from a holy cow, and the distillation of the flower-craftsman, transparent honey, along with limpid drops of a virgin fountain,¹ and this pure liquid from its wild mother, the glory of an ancient vine ; and the fragrant fruit of the pale-green olive, that ever flourishes as to life in its leaves, is at hand, and wreathed flowers, children of the all-teeming earth. But, my friends, chaunt ye lays in accordance with these libations of the dead, and call up the divine Darius, and I will convey to the gods below these honors that are to be drank by earth.

CH. Royal dame, venerable majesty of the Persians, do thou convey libations to the chambers beneath the earth, and we, in our lays, will implore the conductors of the dead beneath the earth to be propitious. Come, O ye holy divinities below the earth, both Earth and Mercury, and thou, monarch of the dead, send from beneath the spirit into the light of day ; for if he knows any remedy² of our ills, he alone could tell the termination more than mortals.³ Does then the godlike monarch, of blessed memory, hear me as I utter the all-varied barbaric clear plaintive dismal cries ? A loud outcry will I make over our utterly wretched sorrows. Does he then hear me from beneath the earth ? But do thou, O Earth, and ye other rulers of the infernal regions, suffer the illustrious divinity, the god of the Persians, born in Susa, to pass from your dwellings, and send him into upper air, such an one as never heretofore Persian mould covered. Ay, dear was the man, and dear is his sepulchre, for dear was the character that it entombs.

¹ See my former note on lustrations after dreams, and on these apparitions of the dead my remarks on Soph. Œd. Col. 999, Bohn's edition. Cf. Lomeier de veterum gentilium lustrationibus, XXXVIII. p. 477, sqq., and on the modes of appeasing them, *ibid.* VII. p. 64.

² I can not see why Pauw's ἄχος should have been followed. πέρας, in v. 632, is an epexegetis of ἄχος.

³ If θνητῶν follows μόνος, it will be at variance with δαίμονα Δαρεῖον in v. 620. I have therefore united it to πλεόν at the suggestion of Mr. Burges.

And thou, Aïdoneus, that dost send the shades to this upper world, set at liberty, Aïdoneus, Darius, all kingly as he was. Alas!¹ For as at no time he was the destroyer of men by the wasting calamities of war, so he was called by his Persians counselor divine; and counselor divine he was, for he conducted the host well. Lord,² ancient lord, come, draw nigh, appear on the topmost peak³ of the mound, raising the saffron-dyed sandal of thy foot, displaying the crest of thy royal tiara. Come forth, O Darius, author of no ill: Hoa!⁴ Show thyself, sovereign lord,⁵ that thou mayest hear the sorrows of our sovereign, strange in their nature, and new. For some Stygian gloom is hovering over us; for all⁶ our youth have already sunk in ruin. Come forth, O Darius, author of no ill: Hoa! alas! alas! O thou that didst die deeply deplored by thy friends! ⁷O king, O king! why should these redoubled mishaps pass throughout all this thy land? All the three-banked galleys of this our land have utterly perished, so as to be no longer galleys.

The GHOST OF DARIUS rises.

O ye most trusty of the trusty! ye compeers of my youth, aged Persians, with what trouble is our city troubled? the ground groans, is smitten and torn.⁸ And beholding

¹ See Blomfield and Dindorf. Both sense and construction are doubtful.

² See Blomfield, who has learnedly illustrated this Græco-Phœnician word.

³ Cf. Eurip. Hec. 37, ὁ Πηλέως γὰρ παῖς ὑπὲρ τύμβου φανεῖς Κατέσχ' Ἀχιλλεὺς πᾶν στράτευμ' Ἑλληνικόν. Æsch. Choeph. 4, τύμβου δ' ἐπ' ὄχθῳ—

⁴ I follow Blomfield and Paley. Δαρειᾶν could never be correct. I can not clearly understand what Dindorf's opinion is, as he adduces the same authority (viz. Aristoph. Ran. 1028), but says nothing about the reading of this passage.

⁵ Dindorf's punctuation requires amendment. Read ἄχῃ δέσποτα.

⁶ See Dindorf.

⁷ I have given the best sense I can to the text, but nothing is here certain but the uncertainty of the reading. Διάγοιεν is doubtless corrupt, and Blomfield reads δι' ἄνοιαν, which Linwood, Lex. p. 89, explains thus: "What, O prince, is this double penalty for error arising from folly concerning (or affecting) thy land, even the whole of thy land?" Paley's emendation δυναστᾶν δονάστα seems deserving of consideration, but the passage is beyond any satisfactory understanding.

⁸ Or: "prostrate on the ground, he sighs," etc.

my consort here near my sepulchre, I am in fear, I have received soothing libations. And ye are wailing, standing near my sepulchre, and shouting shrill in cries that evoke the shades, ye piteously summon me. And exit is no easy matter, both in all other respects, and also inasmuch as the gods beneath the ground are better at receiving than at letting go. Notwithstanding, I having rule among them, am come; and be thou quick, that I may not be censured for the time [of my absence]. What new heavy calamity hath befallen the Persians?

CH. I shrink in awe from looking on thee, and I shrink in awe from speaking in thy presence, by reason of my ancient reverence for thee.

DAR. But since persuaded by thy groanings I have come from below, in no wise utter a tedious tale, but concisely tell me, and complete the whole, laying aside thine awe for me.

CH. I dread¹ to comply, and I dread to speak in thy presence, telling things hateful to tell to friends.

DAR. But since the ancient dread of thy spirit is an obstacle to thee, do thou, aged partner of my bed, high-born dame, cease from these wailings and groans of thine, and give me a clear account. Human calamities will befall mankind. For many ills arise to mortals by sea, and many by land, if their more lengthened life be far protracted.

AT. O thou who in thy prosperous lot didst excel all mortals, inasmuch as thou, so long as thou didst behold the rays of the sun, an object of envy, didst lead a continued life of happiness as a god to the Persians; now too do I envy thee dead, before thou didst witness this depth of ills. For in brief words thou shalt hear, Darius, the whole tale. In a word, the fortunes of the Persians have been utterly o'erthrown.

DAR. In what way? came there any blast of pestilence, or a rebellion on the city?

AT. By no means; but the whole host hath been utterly destroyed about Athens.

DAR. And which of my sons led an armament thither? tell me.

AT. Impetuous Xerxes, after draining the whole surface of the continent.

¹ See Jelf, Gk. Gr. Vol. I. § 278, 5 Obs. 2.

DAR. Was it by land or by sea that he, wretched, made this mad attempt?

AT. Both. There was a two-fold face of two armaments.

DAR. And how too did such large land forces accomplish their passage?

AT. With machines he bridged the frith of Helle, so as to have a passage.

DAR. And did he effect this, so as to shut up the mighty Bosphorus?

AT. Such is the fact: but some demon, I ween, abetted his inclination.

DAR. Alas! some mighty demon came, so that he had not his right senses.

AT. Yes—so that we can see how evil an issue he accomplished.

DAR. And how fared they over whom ye are thus pouring your lament?

AT. The naval force being worsted was the destruction of the land armament.

DAR. And hath the whole host thus utterly been destroyed by the spear?

AT. Ay, so that, moreover, the whole city of Susa mourns its desolation.¹

DAR. O ye gods! good² was the support and assistance of the army!

AT. And the whole Bactrian population hath perished in utter ruin, and that no aged people?³

DAR. O wretched man! how much of the youth of our allies then hath he destroyed.

AT. They say too that Xerxes alone and destitute, with not many—

DAR. —ended how and where? is there any escape?

AT. —arrived gladly at the bridge that links the two continents.⁴

DAR. —and reached in this continent? is this true?

¹ I think *στένειν*, not *στένει*, was from the hand of Æschylus.

² *κεδνῆς* is a much more powerful reading than *κενῆς*. See Paley.

³ I follow the Scholiast and Paley. Dindorf's conjecture seems scarcely Greek.

⁴ Dindorf reads *γαῖν* for *ἐν* from Askew's conjecture. But is *γῆ* ever used in the plural?

AT. Yes: a clear account prevails; in this, at all events, there is no dispute.

DAR. Alas! swift indeed came the accomplishment of the oracles; and upon my son Jove hath inflicted the consummation of the divine declarations. I have expected that the gods would bring these things to their complete fulfillment after a long issue.¹ But when a man is himself speeding onward, god also lends a hand. Now a fountain of ills seems to have been discovered by my friends. And my son, not understanding this, hath brought it about by his youthful presumption; who hoped to check in its course the sacred Hellespont, the Bosphorus, stream of the god, like a slave, with bonds, and was for reducing the stream to order; and binding it with hammer-wrought fetters, accomplished a great road for his great army, and he unwisely thought, mortal as he was, that he should get the mastery of all the gods, and of Neptune. Did not therefore a distemper of soul possess my son? I fear lest my great store of wealth shall become a prey to the first comer.

AT. These things is impetuous Xerxes taught by consorting with evil men; and they tell him how that thou didst win great wealth for thy children with thy spear, but that he, from want of manhood, wars at home, and nought augments his patrimonial opulence. Hearing such taunts as these oftentimes from evil men, he planned this expedition and armament against Greece.

DAR. Therefore a work has been accomplished by him² exceedingly great, ever to be had in remembrance, such as never at any time utterly drained this falling city of Susa, ever since sovereign Jove awarded this honor, that one man should sway the whole of flock-breeding Asia, wielding the sceptre of rule. For a Mede³ was the first commander of the host; and another,⁴ his son, completed this work; for prudence managed the helm of his soul. And third from him Cyrus, a prosperous man, when he reigned gave peace to all his friends; and acquired the people of the Lydians and

¹ Such was the reasoning of Apollo, who *deferred* the doom of Cræsus which he could not avert. Herodot. I. 92.

² σφ'ν is the singular number. See Herm. on Soph. Œd. C. 1487. Buttmann, Lexil. quoted by Dindorf.

³ Astyages.

⁴ Cyaxares.

Phrygians, and subdued by his prowess the whole of Ionia. For god did not abhor him, because he was discreet. And fourth¹ in order a son of Cyrus ruled the host: and Smerdis reigned fifth, a disgrace to his country, and to the ancient throne: but valiant Artaphrenes, along with friends, whose part this was,² slew him in the palace by stratagem. And I too attained to the lot which I desired, and waged many wars with a large army; but I brought not such great mischief as this upon the city. But Xerxes my son, being young, has youthful thoughts, and bears not in mind my injunctions; for of this be ye well and distinctly assured, ye my compeers in age, all of us who held this sovereignty, could not be shown to have wrought so many evils.

CH. What then, my liege Darius? to what point turnest thou the issue of thy words? In consequence of these events, how shall we thy Persian host hereafter fare as best may be?

DAR. If we make not war upon the country of the Greeks; no, not even if the Median force be the larger: for to them the earth herself is an ally.

CH. How sayest thou this? and in what way acts it as an ally?

DAR. Inasmuch as it slays by famine those that are over-numerous.

CH. Well, but we will furnish forth an expedition well equipped and select.

DAR. Ay, but not even shall the army that now remains in the regions of Hellas attain to a safe return.

CH. How sayest thou: What! does not the whole armament of the barbarians cross the frith of Helle from Europe?

DAR. Few, be sure, of many, if it be proper for one that looks upon what hath now taken place at all to put faith in the declarations of the gods: for it is not that one part is accomplished, and another not.³ And if this be the fact, the multitude selected out of the army fails, having been lured on

¹ Cambyses.

² Another verse is added in brackets: "and sixth Maraphis, and seventh Artaphrenes," which seems an evident corruption. Perhaps it was a quotation from some other poet, who had enumerated the conspirators according to his own authorities, and the line was inserted from a scholium.

³ See Blomfield.

by groundless expectations. ¹And they are remaining where Asopus with his streams waters the plain, a kind enrichment of the Bœotian fields: where the supreme of horrors await them to suffer, in retribution for their presumption and godless devices; who, when they arrived in the land of Hellas, shrunk not from despoiling the statues of the gods, nor from firing their shrines: but the altars are demolished, and the temples of the divinities utterly overthrown from their basements in confused ruin; wherefore, having done evil, they experience not less, and will still further; and not yet is it come to the dregs² of their calamities, but still they keep on gushing forth: for so great a clotted gore-dripping mass shall there be amid the land of the Plataeans, beneath the Dorian spear; and heaps of corpses, even to the third generation, shall voicelessly announce to the eyes of mortals, how that it becomes not one that is mortal to entertain thoughts too high for him. For presumption, when it has bloomed, is wont to produce for fruit a crop of Atè, whence it reaps an all-mournful harvest. Seeing such are the recompenses of these things, be ye mindful of Athens and of Hellas, and let not any one contemning his present fortune, enamored of other things, cast away great felicity. Jove is in sooth over us a chastiser of extremely overbearing thoughts, a stern censor. Wherefore do ye instruct him, destitute as he is of prudence,³ with reasonable admonitions, that he should cease to insult the gods with his overweening confidence. And do thou, dear aged mother of Xerxes, go into the palace, and fetch vesture such as is seemly, and meet thy child; for in his sorrow for these misfortunes, tatters of his embroidered robes are rent all about his person. But do thou mildly soothe him with words; for to thee alone, I am assured, will he endure to listen. But I will depart from earth into the gloom that is beneath. And you, my aged friends, give yourselves to joy, though ye be in afflictions, giving your spirits to pleasure day by day; since to the dead wealth is of no avail.

[*The shade of DARIUS descends.*⁴

¹ There is something inconsistent in the fact that Darius, who required to be told how the Persians *had* fared, should be able to tell how they *would* fare afterward. Perhaps, however, he merely draws a general inference.

² Literally "to the bottom [of the cup]."

³ I follow Dindorf in his notes.

⁴ In the ancient theatres they had "their *χαρώνιοι κλίμακες*, or

CH. Verily I feel sorrow when I hear of the many woes that both even now press upon, and are hereafter to befall, the barbarians.

AT. O Fortune! how many bitter sorrows are coming upon me, and most of all doth this mischance prey upon my spirit, when I hear also of the dishonor of the robes about the person of my child,¹ which envelop him. But I will go, and having fetched vesture from the house, I will endeavor to meet my son. For we will not desert in their misfortunes those that are dearest to us.

[ATOSSA enters the palace.]

CHORUS. O ye gods! we surely enjoyed a noble and goodly life, under civic rule, when the aged monarch, aider of all, author of no ill, not given to war, godlike Darius ruled the realm. In the first place, we were celebrated on account of our well-approved army, and the laws of the state directed all things.² And our returns too from our wars brought us without trouble, without suffering, in flourishing condition to our homes. And what a number of cities did he take without having crossed the river Halys, nor having sped forth from his home; such are the Acheloian cities on the Strymonian sea, adjoining the dwellings of the Thracians, and beyond the sea, those along the main land environed with fortresses obeyed this king, and those who boast³ to dwell on both sides of the broad frith of Helle, and the gulfy Propontis, and the outlet of the Pontus: the sea-girt islands too, near the marine promontory, lying hard by this land, Lesbos, for instance, and olive-planted Samos, Chios, and Paros, Myconus, and Andros touching in close neighborhood upon Tenos. He was lord too of the sea-girt isles situate midway between the continents, Lemnos, and the dwelling of Icarus, and Rhodes, Cnidus too, and the cities of Venus, Paphos, and Soli, and

Charon's ladder, which led to hell through the trap-doors, and by which the εἰδῶλα, or ghosts, came up." Blomfield, *Mus. Crit.* ii. 214. See Siebelis, p. 101.

¹ Paley is disposed to omit this whole speech of Atossa.

² This is Linwood's rendering of this unsatisfactory passage, who makes πύργινα, like πύργον is often used, to allude merely to the city. Dindorf considers the word corrupt.

³ See Linwood, s. v. εὐχομαι. εἶναι is understood. Blomfield's emendation, ἀρχόμεναι, is much more simple; but the alteration is hardly needed.

Salamis, the mother city of which is now the cause of our present sighs. He ruled too, by his prudence, over the opulent populous cities of the Greeks in the Ionian district. And there was at hand an unconquerable power of armed men, and of allies gathered from every nation. But now we, in no dubious way, have to endure the overthrow of these things from the hand of the gods, being terribly beaten down by wars, and by disasters on the deep.

*Enter XERXES.*¹

Alas! wretched that I am, having met with this hateful doom beyond all conjecture; how ruthlessly hath the demon assailed the race of the Persians! What shall I suffer miserable? for the vigor of my limbs fails as I look upon this [aged] company of citizens here before me. O Jove! that the doom of death could enshroud me also along with the men that are departed.

CH. Well-a-day, my liege! for the goodly armament, and the great honor accruing to the Persians from their vassal states, and the fair array of men, whom now the demon hath mowed down. And the land bewails her native youth that have been brought to death by Xerxes; who crams Hades with Persians. For to Hades are gone² many, for countless was the mass,³ the flower of the realm vanquished with the bow, of men that have utterly perished.

XER. Alas! alas! alas! alas for the mighty force!

CH. And the land of Asia, O monarch of the country, hath sunk piteously, piteously on her knee.

XER. I here before you, alas! alas! meet subject for wailing, hapless have been born an evil to my family, and my father-land.

CH. I will utter, by way of greeting thy return, the ill-omened exclamation, the voice of a Mariandynian wailer that sings of woe, a very tearful outcry.

XER. Pour ye forth a grievous all-lamentable, sad-resounding voice; for this demon hath made a turn back upon me.

¹ See my Introduction.

² I have translated Passow's ἀδοβαραί, which Dindorf seems to approve, and Paley admits.

³ I translate Blomfield's φέρσις. The student must endeavor to satisfy himself in this passage. I can not.

CH. I will, in truth, utter even an all-lamentable outcry, honoring¹ [with a wail] the heavy calamities of the race of the mourning city endured by the people, inflicted by the lashing of the sea; and again will I utter the extremely tearful moan.

XER. For our ship-fenced Mars, yielding the victory to others, hath reaped mischief from the Ionians, after laying waste the darkling surface of the main and the ill-fated shore.

CH. Oh! oh! oh! cry, and inquire exactly into all the particulars. And where is the rest of the multitude of thy friends? and where are those who stood by thy side in the battle? such as was Pharandaces, Susas, Pelagon, Dotamas, Agdabatas, and Psammis, and Susiscanes, that left Ecbatana?

XER. I left them fallen in death out of a Tyrian ship on the shores of Salamis, striking on the rugged headland.

CH. Oh! oh! and what has become of thy Pharnuchus, and the brave Ariomardus? and where is prince Seualces, or Lilæus sprung from a high-born sire, Memphis, Tharybis, and Masistras, Artembares too, and Hystæchmas? These things would I again inquire from thee.

XER. Alas for me! after having beheld ancient Athens the hateful, all in one shock of fight, ah! ah! ah! wretched, lie gasping on the ground.

CH. What didst thou also leave, didst thou leave him of thy Persians, thine own eye² in all things faithful, that numbered thy tens of thousands, tens of thousands, Alpistus, son of Batanochus, * * * son of Sesamas, son of Megabatas, Parthus too, and mighty Cebares. Alas! for them wretched. Thou tellest evils that bode further ills to the renowned Persians.

XER. Thou dost in sooth call to my mind a lament for my excellent friends, while thou speakest of baleful, hateful, exceeding hateful horrors. My heart within me moans aloud, moans aloud for them unhappy.

CH. And, in truth, we regret another too, Xanthus, leader of ten thousand Mardians, and warlike Anchares, Diæxis too, and Arsames, chiefs of the cavalry, Cigdates and Lythimnes, and Tolmus that was never satisfied with the spear.³ They

¹ See Dindorf. The metre is at fault.

² See the elaborate remarks of Blomfield.

³ I shall not take notice of the different changes of the dramatis personæ throughout this scene.

were buried, they were buried, not following in our train, in tents mounted on wheels.

XER. For they that were commanders of the host are gone.

CH. They are gone, alas! inglorious. Woe! woe! woe! woe! woe! ye divinities have brought upon us an unlooked-for surpassing evil, as ever Atè hath witnessed.

XER. We have been smitten, alas! what are the fortunes of man's life!¹

CH. We have been smitten, for 'tis full plain, (there are new calamities, new calamities), having with no good success encountered the Ionian mariners. Ill-fortuned in war is the race of the Persians.

XER. And how not? I wretched have been smitten in the article of so great an army?

CH. And what wonder? have not the mighty of the Persians fallen?

XER. Seest thou this remnant of my vesture?

CH. I see it, I see it.

XER. This quiver too—

CH. What is this that thou sayest hath been saved?

XER. —a receptacle for shafts?

CH. Little enough assuredly, as from much.

XER. We have been reft of our supporters.

CH. The host of the Ionians shrinks not from the spear.

XER. Valiant are they; and I witnessed an unlooked-for calamity.

CH. 'Tis of the rout of the naval host that thou art speaking.

XER. It is—and I rent my robe at the ill-visitation.

CH. Alas! alas!

XER. Ay—and more than alas.

CH. Yes, for double and three-fold are our woes.

XER. Grievous; but joys to our foes.

CH. And our prowess too hath been maimed.

XER. I am stripped of my escort.

CH. Through the disasters of thy friends on the deep.

XER. Deplore, deplore the calamity, and move toward the house.

CH. Ah! ah! woe! woe!

XER. Shriek now in response to me.

¹ The metre is inaccurate. See Dindorf and Paley

CH. A wretched offering from the wretched to the wretched.

XER. Wail forth a strain, making it harmonize.

CH. Woe! woe! woe! heavy indeed is this calamity of ours. Alas! and very much do I sorrow over it.

XER. Ply¹ again and again, and sigh for my sake.

CH. I am drenched with tears, being full of sorrow.

XER. Shriek now in response to me.

CH. 'Tis my present concern, my liege!

XER. Wail aloud now with groans.

CH. Woe! woe! woe! woe! again there shall be mingled a black and bloody blow.

XER. Beat thy breast too, and loudly pour forth too the Mysian lament.

CH. Woe! woe!

XER. And make havoc of the white hair of thy chin.

CH. With vehemence, with vehemence, very sadly.

XER. And utter a shrill cry.

CH. This too will I do.

XER. Rend too with strength of hand thy robe that hangs in folds.

CH. Woe! woe!

XER. Strike thy locks too, and pity the army.

CH. With vehemence, with vehemence, very sadly.

XER. And drench thine eyes.

CH. I am steeped in tears.

XER. Shriek now in response to me.

CH. Oh! oh! oh! oh!

XER. Move on to the house with exclamations of sorrow.

CH. Alas! thou Persian land now sad to tread!²

XER. Alas! indeed through the city.

CH. Alas! in sooth, yea, yea.

XER. Pour your sighs as ye gently advance.

CH. Alas! thou Persian land now sad to tread.

XER. Alas! for those who perished, alas! in the three-tiered barks.

CH. I will escort thee with sad-sounding sighs.

¹ See note on Septem. c. Th. 855.

² "Terra Persica δύσβατος nunc est mihi, eamque tristis nunc calco pede tristi."—Pauw. See Linwood, s. v.

AGAMEMNON.

The return of Agamemnon from Troy, in company with Cassandra, and
the murder of both by Clytemnestra.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

A WATCHMAN.

CHORUS OF OLD MEN OF ARGOS.

CLYTEMNESTRA.

THE HERALD TALTHYBIUS.

AGAMEMNON.

CASSANDRA.

ÆGISTHUS.

WATCHMAN. I pray the gods a deliverance from these toils, a remedy¹ for my year-long watch, in which, couching on my elbows² on the roofs of the Atreidæ, like a dog, I have contemplated the host³ of the nightly stars, and the bright potentates that bear winter and summer to mortals, conspicuous in the firmament. And now I am watching for the signal of the beacon, the blaze of fire that brings a voice from Troy, and tidings of its capture; for thus strong in hope is the woman's heart, of manly counsel.⁴ And while

¹ Although Paley says of this emendation of Valckenaer's, *μῆχος* for *μῆκος*, "pauci hodie probabunt," I prefer following Blomfield and Dindorf. Klausen, with his boasted neglect of verbal, in favor of poetical, interpretation, has not remarked the continuation of the metaphor in v. 17. Sewell elegantly renders, "Salve of a year-long sentry."

² See Sewell's note.

³ *ὁμῆγυριν*. A beautiful metaphor, by which the multitude of stars is compared to an assembly or chorus. Cf. Eurip. El. 467, *ἀστρῶν τ' αἰθέριοι χοροί*; Maximus Tyrius xiv., *ἡλίου φῶς, ἀστρῶν χορόν*; Manetho, V. 7, *ὑπ' οὐράνιον χορόν ἀστρῶν*. It is probable, from the allusion to the changes of the weather, that the Pleiades are particularly meant; of which Hyginus, Poet. Astr. II. 21, observes, "existimantur choream ducere stellis." See Muncker on fab. cxcii., and Burmann on Valer. Flacc. V. 46. Fischer on Æschin. Socrat. III. 19, p. 157.

⁴ See Sewell and Klausen.

I have a night-bewildered and dew-drenched couch,¹ not visited by dreams, for fear, in place of sleep, stands at my side, so that I can not firmly close my eyelids in slumber. And when I think to sing or whistle, preparing² this the counter-charm of song against sleep, then do I mourn, sighing over the sad condition of this house, that is not, as of yore, most excellently administered. But now, may there be a happy release from my toils, as the fire of joyous tidings appears through the gloom! Oh hail! thou lamp of night, thou that displayest a light like as the day, and the marshaling of many dances in Argos, on account of this event.³ Ho! ho! I will give a signal distinctly to the wife of Agamemnon, that she, having arisen with all speed from her couch, may raise aloud a joyous shout in welcome to this beacon, if indeed the city of Ilion is taken, as the beacon-light stands forth⁴ announcing; and I myself will dance a prelude. For I will count the throws of my lord that have fallen well, mine own,⁵ since this kindling of the beacon-light has cast me thrice six.⁶ May it then befall me to grasp with this hand of mine the friendly hand of the sovereign of this palace on his arrival. But for the rest I am silent; a mighty ox hath come upon my tongue:⁷

¹ Although an apodosis for *εὐτ' ἂν* has been sought for by Klausen in v. 18; yet I am by no means satisfied on the subject. Sewell, who candidly confesses his doubts, renders it, "And well may I retain," etc.; but that would require *εὐ δ'* or *εὐ γ'*. I can not help thinking Æschylus wrote *εὐνήν δὲ νυκτίπλαγκτον εὐνήν ὀνειροίς*, a repetition that might easily escape the copyists. Such repetitions are familiar to every reader of the poets, especially Homer. See Schrader on Mus. 145, p. 232 sqq.

² "drug-like shredding in," Sewell; which is the proper meaning of *ἐντέμνειν*.

³ Sewell, "for the joy of this fair hap," apparently taking *χαρὶν* in apposition with the preceding sentence, and not adverbially.

⁴ *πρέπει*, stands conspicuous. See Sewell on v. 6.

⁵ I follow Blomfield, Sewell, and Paley. Klausen seems utterly wrong.

⁶ The lucky throw. See Stanley.

⁷ There seems no doubt that this is a proverbial expression. Sewell remarks, "the general meaning of this harsh figure is obvious, whether mere weight of obligation is typified, or weight of money, *pecuniæ*, bribing to silence. There is something of a similar idea in *Timon of Athens*:

'He ne'er drinks,

But Timon's silver treads upon his lip.'

Perhaps, however, as the Greeks constantly used compounds of *βοῦς* to signify great magnitude, the phrase *μέγας βοῦς* might merely be used to express a great weight."

but the house itself, could it find a voice, would tell most plainly. Thus I readily speak to them that know, and for such as know not I have no memory.

[*Exit* WATCHMAN.]

CHORUS. This is now the tenth year since the great adversary of Priam, king Menelaus and Agamemnon the stalwart yoke¹ the Atreidæ, by the gift of Jove [possessed] of a twin-throned and twin-sceptred majesty, led from this land their armament of a thousand ships of the Argives, a warrior aid, screaming through passion a great noise of war, like vultures, which, in their sorrows for their young far from the [paths of men],² wheel their flight high above their nests, oaring with the oars of their pinions, having lost the nestling care³ of their callow young: but some god,⁴ either Apollo, or Pan, or Jove, hearing aloft the shrill-voiced wail uttered by the birds on account of these outcasts,⁵ sends Erinnyes, the late avenger, upon the transgressors; even so mighty Jove the Hospitable sends the sons of Atreus against Paris, about to impose on

¹ Themistius, Orat. xxi. p. 116. D., calls the Atridæ *ξυνωρίς τῶν στρατηγῶν*, by a similar metaphor.

² Or "solitary," says Paley. Klausen says, "*ἐκπάτιον*, quod sese continere nequit in itinere suo . . . itaque quicquid immodicum est et certis rationis finibus destitutum." See also Dindorf. Paley rightly condemns the supposition that *ἐκπατίους* is an enallage for *ἐκπατίων*. Linwood follows Klausen, and renders it "irregular, uncontrolled."

³ This sense is now fully established. Sewell elegantly renders "having lost for aye and e'er their nestlings' eyrie-watching care."

⁴ I am unwilling to believe, with Sewell, in Klausen's mystical and far-fetched interpretation of *τις*. I have construed *ὑπατος* with *αἰῶν*, like *ὑπατοι* . . . *ἐρεσσύμενοι*, v. 52.

⁵ Sewell translates, "her who avengeth late these Metics of our state," observing in his note, "So much political allusion is traceable in the whole of the tetralogy, that perhaps a reference is intended here to some act of injustice meditated against the Metæci at this moment by the democratical party; *τῶνδε* must be rendered 'these'—'these present in the theatre.'" Never was I less inclined to admire the ingenuity of this able scholar than in this instance. To say nothing of the unpoetical change from a pathetic description to a personal allusion—to say nothing of the probable reception of such a remark, if understood—have we any warranty for supposing that it *could* be understood? Of the music of the choruses we know nothing; but, I believe, any one acquainted with chorus-singing in general, will confess that such a sound as "*tônde metoikôn*" would probably stick in the throat of the singer, if he attempted to lay any peculiar stress upon it.



Greeks and Trojans alike, on account of the wife of many husbands, many limb-wearying struggles, when the knee is strained in the dust, and the spear-shaft is shivered in the onset. But things are as they are; and will be brought to the issue doomed. Neither by weeping nor by pouring libations, nor by shedding tears, will he soothe away the intense wrath of fireless rites.¹ But we, with our unhonored aged frame, remain left behind the armament of that time, propping on staves our childlike strength. For both the marrow of youth shooting up within our breasts is weak as age, and Mars is not in place; and very advanced age likewise, after that its foliage is already withered, totters along its three-footed path, and nought superior to a child, flits like a day-dream. But thou, daughter of Tyndarus, Queen Clytemnestra, what means this? what new event? what is it that thou hast heard, and on the faith of what tidings art thou burning incense sent around?² and the altars of all our city-guarding gods, of those above and those below, gods of heaven and gods of the forum, are blazing with offerings: and in different directions different flames are streaming upward, high as heaven, drugged with the mild unadulterated cordials of pure unguent, with the royal cake, brought from the inmost cells.³ Concerning these things tell one both what is possible and lawful for thee to say,⁴ and become thou the healer of this distracting anxiety, which now one while is full of evil

¹ The disputes respecting *ἀπύρων ἱερῶν* seem to be set at rest by Bamberger and Dindorf, who understand the sacrifice of Iphigenia to be meant. And if we consider the connection of the sense, this is clearly required by the context from v. 40, as follows: The Atridæ hover over the heads of those who stole away Helen, like vultures mourning over their lost young. But as some god sends an Erinnys to aid the birds, so Jove sends the Atridæ against Paris, bringing a doubtful contest upon both Greeks and Trojans. But the end of all will be as fate decrees. Nor by any means will Agamemnon avert the unflinching wrath resulting from Iphigenia's death." The chorus darkly hints at the consequences of Agamemnon's connection with Menelaus, which are more fully explained hereafter.

² Although the epithet *περίπεμπτα* is not destitute of meaning, I have little doubt that Æschylus wrote *περίπεπτα*—"decocta."

³ The *πέλανος* was a common offering to all the gods, as we learn from Pollux, vi. ii. p. 288, ed. Seber. Sewell observes, "it should be remembered that the oil used in religious rites was of great value."

⁴ *αἰνεῖν*—to say. Cf. v. 1481, *ἥ μέγαν δικοῖς τοῖσδε Δαίμονα καὶ βαρύμηνιν αἰνεῖς*. Thus *αἶνος*, a narrative, v. 1483, *κακὸν αἶνον ἀτηρᾶς τύχας*.

thought, but at another time, because of the sacrifices, hope blandly fawning¹ upon me repels the insatiate care, the rankling sorrow that is preying upon my heart.

I am² able to tell of the prowess of the surpassing³ heroes, well-omened on the way—for still from the gods doth persuasion inspire me with song, [and] the commensurate crisis with strength⁴—how the impetuous bird sends against the land of Teucer the twin-throned power of the Archæans, the one-minded chief of the youth of Hellas, with spear and avenging hand, the monarch of birds to the monarchs of the ships, one of them black and the other white behind, having appeared near the palace, on the right hand in all-conspicuous position,⁵ feeding on a hare-brood teeming with embryo-offspring, cut off from their last⁶ course. Chaunt Ælinon, Ælinon! but may the good prevail. And the clever seer of the army, having seen the twin-warlike Atreidæ differing⁷ in their spirits, knew [them for] the devourers of the hare, and the commanders who led the expedition, and thus he spake expounding the portent: “In time of a truth shall this inroad take the city of Priam; but of all the public wealth in its towers shall Destiny first violently make havoc.⁸ Only may no envy from the gods fling gloom over the mighty embattled curb

¹ I follow Butler's, or rather Jacob's, emendation, with Blomfield and Dindorf.

² Perhaps the literal meaning of *κύριος* would best be rendered, “’tis mine to tell.”

³ Thus I have rendered *ἐκτελέων*. Klausen's *ἐκ τελέων* is neither Greek nor sense. Dindorf's view, which I have followed, seems the simplest, although I must plead to a bias in favor of reading *ἐντελέων*.

⁴ I have closely followed Klausen, and, apparently, Jelf, Gk. Gr. 895, 6 (see Index). But did any one ever hear of *αἰὼν* being used for *καιρὸς*, or can we suppose that *σύμφυτος αἰὼν* can mean “the time of the oracle's fulfillment?” Besides, how awkward is the asyndeton! Dindorf seems but imperfectly satisfied; but uncertainty prevents me from advancing any new readings. None of the present conjectures appear safe.

⁵ *ἔδρα* must be an augurial term. See Klausen.

⁶ See Dindorf, and Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 531.

⁷ I should prefer reading *δισσοῖς* with Blomfield, from Canter's emendation. Had Lobeck's *πιστοῦς* (which is not an emendation, but an alteration, and that for the worse) been proposed by any one else, Dindorf would hardly have honored it with his approbation. There is some doubt, however, whether *δισσοῖ* can mean “different.”

⁸ Paley tries to take *κτήνη* in its usual sense, “cattle,” and supports his interpretation with some ingenuity.

forged against Troy: for chaste Diana is jealous against the house, on account of the winged hounds¹ of the sire, that made a victim of the wretched hare together with her brood before delivery, and she loathes the banquet of the eagles. Chaunt Ælinon, Ælinon! but may the good prevail. So kindly is the fair² goddess to the cubs of fierce lions unable to follow³ [their dams], and to the suckling whelps of all the wild beasts that roam the field, and she beseeches [her father]⁴ to bring to a favorable issue these omens: propitious indeed, yet open to complaint are the apparitions.⁵ And I invoke Ieïan Pæan, that she may not work any long ship-detaining stress of weather, with winds adverse to the Greeks, urging on another sacrifice, an impious one, banquetless, the framer of strife among kindred, having no awe for a husband: for there abides a fearful, recurring,⁶ fraudulent keeper of the house, a mindful child-avenging wrath." Such destinies, drawn from birds seen upon the march, did Calchas along with great blessings chaunt forth to the royal households. And in harmony with these chaunt Ælinon, Ælinon! but may the good prevail. Jove—whosoever⁷ he be, if this name be well-pleasing to him

¹ See the commentators, and G. Arnaud, de Diis Παρέδροις, xxviii.

² This seems to have been a popular epithet of Diana. Feder refers to Aristoph. Ran. 1358, ἄμα δὲ Δίκτυννα παῖς Ἀρτεμις καλὰ. Eurip. Hipp. 66, καλλίστα πολὺ παρθένων.

³ Such is the established sense of ἀέπτοις; but I still incline, with Sewell, to Blomfield's reading, ἀλέπτοις.

⁴ See Linwood, s. v. *τερπνος*, whom I have followed.

⁵ *στρουθῶν* is rightly condemned by Porson as an interpolation from Homer, II. II. 311.

⁶ I read *παλίνορτος*, with Linwood, Paley, and Dindorf. See a clear explanation of the passage in Linwood's Lexicon.

⁷ This skeptical formula is very common. See Blomfield (to whom Klausen is, as usual, indebted for his matter), and compare also the prayer of the Pontifices, in Servius on Virg. *Æn.* IV. 577—"Jupiter, Optime, Maxime, sive quo alio nomine te appellari volueris." Livy, I. 2 of *Æneas*—"situs est, quemcumque eum dici jus fasque est." This superstition arose partly from the Semitic belief that the true name of the deity was concealed from man (cf. Gall. on Lactant. I. p. 30); and hence the Athenians, as well as other nations, had altars to *unknown* or *uncertain* deities (see Augustin, de cons. En. I. 30; Tertullian. adv. Marcion. I. 9). Valerius Soranus came to an evil end, in consequence of divulging the name of the genius of the city of Rome (Serv. ad *Æn.* I. 284). The Platonic superstition on this head is well known. Besides the passages adduced by Blomfield, cf. Phileb. p. 72, E. But the skepticism of *Æschylus* in v. 165, εἰ τὸ μάταν ἀπὸ φροντίδος ἄχθος χρῆ βαλεῖν, seems to amount to absolute ridicule of the popular polytheism.

when invoked, by this do I address him ; balancing all reasons, I am not able to make any further guess, except Jove, if in truth it behooves me to cast off the groundless burden of anxiety. Nor can he who before was great, flourishing in unconquerable boldness say aught, as one that has passed away ;¹ and he who existed next has passed away, having found his third thrower.² But any one that cheerfully celebrates Jove in songs of triumph shall completely attain to understanding ; him that leads mortals the way to wisdom, that places knowledge upon suffering, firmly to remain.³ But e'en in slumber the pang of the memory of ills keeps dripping before the heart, and Wisdom hath come to the wayward. But 'tis a gift, I ween, of the divinities who sit severely⁴ on the awful bench. Then too the senior leader of the ships of the Greeks, blaming no seer, but breathing with the fortunes that befell him——when the Grecian host was afflicted by stress of weather,⁵ while it was occupying the coast beyond Chalcis, in the reflux coasts of Aulis, and blasts that came from the Strymon, of evil holiday, of direful famine, and ill anchorage, stray guides to mortals, unsparing both of ships and cables, rendering the time [of voyage] twice the length——were carding down with delay⁶ the flower of the Greeks ; when moreover the seer loudly announced to the chieftains another more grievous remedy for the fell tempest,⁷ bringing forward Diana ; so that the Atreidæ, smiting the ground with their sceptres, checked not the tear, and the elder monarch spake thus aloud : “ Hard is the fate not to obey ;

¹ I have done my best with this awkward passage, following Klausen's version, “ nihil amplius dicat, quum de eo actum sit.” But I am by no means satisfied.

² “ The victory was adjudged to him that gave his adversary three falls, whence *τριάξαι* and *ἀποτριάξαι* signify to conquer.”—POTTER, I. 502.

³ I have followed Sewell, understanding *ὥστε* before *κυρίως ἔχειν*.

⁴ *Βιαίως* seems awkward. Linwood translates it, “ sitting with severity” (“serenity” must be a misprint). Sewell, “there is a gracious gift, compulsory as fate.”

⁵ Literally, “inability to sail.” Cf. Thucyd. iv. 4, *ἡσύχαζεν ὑπ' ἀπλοίας*. Eur. Iph. T. 15, *δεινῆς τ' ἀπλοίας πνευμάτων τ' οὐ τυγχάνων*. Iph. Aul. 88, *ἡμεσθ' ἀπλοία χρώμενοι κατ' Ἀυλίδα*. Cf. Dion. Chrysost. Or. II. p. 80, ed. Reiske.

⁶ With the apparent approbation of Dindorf, I have followed Blomfield's punctuation.

⁷ I have adopted Klausen's explanation. Sewell's version is quite foreign to the sense.

hard too if I am to sacrifice my daughter, the ornament of my house, polluting a father's hands with the gushings of a virgin's blood near the altar. Which of these alternatives is without its horrors? How can I be a deserter of the fleet, failing the confederacy? for it is meet that they¹ with wrath full wrathfully should desire the sacrifice that shall lull the winds, and the blood of the maiden—for it would be well." But after that he had put on the yoke of necessity, breathing an impious, impure, unholy change of soul, from that time he changed his mind so as to cherish all-daring thoughts. For wretched phrensy, first source of woe, of foul counsel, hardens mortals. And thus he dared to become the sacrificer of his daughter, to promote a war undertaken for the avenging of a woman, and as a first-offering² for the fleet: and the chieftains, eager for the fight, set at nought her supplications, and her cries to her father,³ and her maiden age. But after prayer her father bade the ministering priests with all zeal, to lift like a kid high above the altar, her who lay prostrate wrapt in her robes, and to put a check upon her beauteous mouth, a voice of curses⁴ upon the house, by force of muzzles and strength which allowed no vent to her cry. And pouring to the ground her vestments of saffron dye, she smote each of her sacrificers with a piteous glance from her eye, and remarkable in her beauty⁵ as

¹ The connection of the sense evidently requires ἐπιθυμεῖν to be referred to the Greeks, not to Artemis: ὄργα proleptically alludes to the wrath of the Greeks, if the sacrifice of Iphigenia was refused. There is a somewhat similar sense in Virgil, *Æn.* II. 130—"Assensere omnes, et quæ sibi quisque timebat, Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere." With εὖ γὰρ εἶη, understand αὐτοῖς.

² On προτέλεια, see Blomfield. It was properly a marriage-rite. Pollux, III. 3, p. 137, 20, ἡ δὲ πρὸ γάμου θυσία, προτέλεια. . . . προτελεῖσθαι δὲ ἐλέγοντο οὐ μόνον αἱ νύμφαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ νύμφιοι.

³ Sewell would extend the signification of πατρώους to the kin of Agamemnon as well, but I am scarcely disposed to accede to that view. Lucretius preferred the simple notion:

"Nec miseræ tali prodesse in tempore quibat,
Quod patrio princeps donarat nomine regem."

⁴ I agree with the same elegant scholar, that the imprecation of curses upon her father's house was ill suited to the feminine delicacy of Iphigenia; but his translation tells us more than the original contains. In fact, to his credit we may say that he often forgets the translator in the poet. Perhaps we may best take ἀπαῖον proleptically, as referring to what would befall the house on account of her death.

⁵ I have followed Sewell's idea of the verb πρέπειν. See his note on v. 6. Here there seems allusion to the custom of painters to place the

in a picture, wishing to speak ; since oft times in the hospitable halls of her father she was wont to sing, and undeflowered in maidenhood, to do honor with fond respect by her voice to the life of her father happy to a third libation.¹ What followed thereupon neither did I witness, nor do I tell ; but the divinations of Calchas fail not of accomplishment. To those that suffer, indeed Justice brings knowledge. But for futurity,² since it will come farewell to it—'tis but the same with sorrowing beforehand ; for the event will come dawning clearly with the morning rays.³ Oh ! may there be in the sequel a happy issue, as wishes this the sole guardian, closest bulwark of the Apian land.⁴ I have come revering thy majesty, Clytemnestra ; for right it is to honor the consort of a chieftain hero, when the monarch's throne has been left empty. And gladly shall I hear whether thou, having learned aught that is good or not, art doing sacrifice with hopes that herald gladness—yet not if thou continuest silent will there be offense.

CLYTEMNESTRA.

Let morning become, as the adage runs, a herald of gladness from its mother night. And learn thou a joy greater than thy hope to hear ; for the Argives have taken the city of Priam.

CH. How sayest thou ? thy word escaped me from incredulity.

CLYT. I say that Troy is in the power of the Argives—speak I clearly ?

CH. Joy is stealing over me, that calls forth a tear.

CLYT. Ay, for thy countenance proves thy loyalty.

CH. Why, what sure proof hast thou of these things ?

CLYT. I have a proof—why not ? unless the deity hath deluded me.

CH. Art thou, then, reverencing the vision of dreams, that win easy credence ?

chief object foremost, subduing the rest. For illustrations, see comm. on Xenoph., Ephes. p. 101, Peerlk.

¹ *i. e.* worthy of the third cup in honor of Jupiter the Savior.

² I read τὸ μέλλονδ' ἐπεὶ, omitting τὸ δὲ προκλύειν (see Linwood). Of the common reading nothing can be made. The meaning of ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡλυσίς exactly corresponds to the Italian "*che sara, sara.*"

³ Sewell's ingenuity can not induce me to depart from Dindorf.

⁴ The old men may be speaking of themselves : ἄγχιστος is, at best, but a doubtful epithet. To refer it to Clytemnestra is perhaps better.

CLYT. I would not take the opinion of my soul when sunk in slumber.

CH. But did some wingless rumor gladden thy mind?

CLYT. Thou sharply mockest my sense as that of a young girl.

CH. And at what time hath the city been sacked?

CLYT. I say in the night that hath now brought forth this day.

CH. And what messenger could come with such speed?

CLYT. Vulcan, sending forth a brilliant gleam from Ida; and beacon dispatched beacon of courier-fire¹ hitherward. Ida, first, to the Hermæan promontory of Lemnos, and third in order Athos, mount of Jove, received the great torch from the isle, and passing o'er so as to ridge the sea, the might of the lamp as it joyously² traveled, the pine-torch transmitting its gold-gleaming splendor, like a sun, to the watch-towers of Macistus. And [the watchman] omitted not his share of the messenger's duty, either by any delay, or by being carelessly overcome by sleep: but the light of the beacon coming from afar to the streams of the Euripus gives signal to the watchmen of Messapius; and they lighted a flame in turn, and sent the tidings onward, having kindled with fire a pile of withered heath. And the lamp, in its strength not yet at all bedimmed, bounding over the plain of the Asopus, like the bright moon to the crag of Cithæron, aroused another relay of the courier-fire. And the watch refused not the light that was sent from afar, lighting a larger pile than those above mentioned; but it darted across the lake Gorgopis, and having reached mount Ægiplanctus, stirred it up, that the rule³ of fire might not be stint. And lighting it up in unscanting strength, they send on a mighty beard of flame, so that it passed glaring beyond the headland that looks down upon the Saronic frith, then it darted down until it reached the Arachnæan height, the neighboring post of observation, and thereupon to this

¹ ἄγγαρος, a Persian word, which Symmons translates by *estafette*, a Spanish word for a *military courier*, which has been naturalized in English. The original institution is described by Xenophon, *Cyrop.* VIII. 6, 9, and by Herodotus, VIII. 98.—OLD TRANSLATION.

² See the commentators: ὥστε νωτίσαι seems to compel us to take ὑπερτέλης in the sense expressed.

³ i. e. "the fixed succession" (see Linwood). There is some doubt about χατίζεσθαι being taken passively.

roof of the Atreidæ here darts this light, no new descendant¹ of the fire of Ida. Such, in truth, were my regulations for the bearers of the torch fulfilled by succession from one to another; and the first and the last in the course² surpass [the rest]. Such proof and signal do I tell thee of my husband having sent me tidings from Troy.

CH. To the gods, my queen! I will make prayer hereafter; but I could wish to hear and to admire once more, at length, these tidings as thou tellest them.

CLYT. On this very day the Greeks are in possession of Troy: I think that a discordant clamor is loud in the city. If you pour into the same vessel both vinegar and oil, you will pronounce that they are foemen, and not friends. So you may hear the voices of the captured and the conquerors distinct [because of] a double result; for the one party having fallen about the corpses of men, both those of brothers, and children those of their aged parents, are bewailing, from a throat that is no longer free, the death of those that were dearest to them. But the other party, on the contrary is hungry, fatigue from roaming all the night after the battle arranging at meals of such things as the city furnishes, by no fixed law in the distribution, but as each hath drawn the lot of fortune.³ Already are they dwelling in the captured houses of the Trojans, freed from the frost beneath the sky, and from the dews, thus will they, poor wretches,⁴ sleep the whole night through without sentries. And if they reverence well the tutelary gods of the land which they have conquered, and the fanes of the god, assuredly, after having been captors, they shall not in their turn become captives. But let no lust first fall upon the army of making havoc of things forbidden, overcome by lucre. For, in order to a safe return, they must turn back through the other length of the race. But if the host return in guilt,⁵ the

¹ I have done my best with a very bold expression.

² Or, "the one that was both first and last" (see Paley). With the whole description compare Boyes' Illustrations, and Scott's magnificent description of the journey of the fiery cross, Lady of the Lake, canto III. stanza xix.

³ A full stop should be put after *πάλλον*.

⁴ This seems the only satisfactory explanation of the common reading: Conington prefers *ὥς δ' εὐδαίμονες*, the conjecture of Vossins, and with reason.

⁵ I have followed Dindorf in reading *ἀμπλάκητος*.

curse of those slain might awake in the [minds of the] gods, even though fresh mischances should not befall them. Such words thou mayest hear from me a woman. But may the good prevail, so that we may see it in no wavering balance; for I have received in this an enjoyment of many blessings.

CH. My queen, thou speakest sensibly like a prudent man; and I, having heard thy sure tokens, prepare myself to make fitting addresses to the gods; since no inglorious reward of our toils hath been achieved.

[Exit CLYTEMNESTRA.]

O sovereign Jove, and friendly night, possessor of mighty glories, and that didst fling a close net over the towers of Troy, so that neither old nor young could overleap the vast toil of slavery, all-ensnaring bane.¹ I therefore revere the mighty Xenian Jove, that hath accomplished these things, that bent his bow aforetime against Paris, in such wise that the shaft might not idly descend either before the proper moment, or above the stars.² They have to say that they feel the stroke of Jove. This we may trace out exactly. He hath fared according as he hath wrought.³ Some one denied that the gods deigned to have the care of mortals, by whom the honor of hallowed things might be trampled on.⁴ Not holy was he; and it is upon the descendants of those who were breathing forth, more violently than just, a war which they ought not to have

¹ It seems much more spirited to take ἄτης παναλώτων in apposition with δουλείας (although Pollux is against this view): γάγγαμον (which Sewell retains in his version) does not seem to imply more than στεγανὸν δίκτυον in v. 358.

² After all the explanations of this difficult passage, I have ventured on a new one. The simple verb σκήπτω is every where in Æschylus used intransitively, cf. v. 308—310; Prom. 749; Sept. c. Th. 429; and I do not see why we should not take it in this sense, especially as it is commonly used of the descent of the thunder-bolt. We may join ἡλίθιον σκήψειεν, the former word expressing the *consequence* of the stroke descending either *before* or *beyond* its mark (see Linwood, s. ἄστρον). Ὑπὲρ ἄστρον can only be a proverbial phrase, denoting excessive distance, probably derived from the temporary vanishing of objects shot to a great distance. Respecting ὅπως αὖν—*just as that*, see Blomfield, and Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 810.

³ *i. e.* Paris. This change from ἔχουσι is a customary enallage, particularly when the speaker proceeds from the general remark to the individual instance (see Blomf. Pers. 606).

⁴ Blomfield thinks there is an allusion to Diagoras, the Melian atheist.

dared, while their dwellings were teeming beyond all measure, beyond what is best.¹ But may an untroubled lot be mine, so as for a man well disposed in disposition to have sufficient strength.² For there is no bulwark in wealth against destruction to the man who, in the wantonness of his heart, has spurned the great altar of Justice: but wretched Persuasion, intolerable daughter of Atè, joint in her councils,³ forces him on; and remedy is utterly vain. Guilt is not concealed, but is conspicuous, a light of lurid glare; and like adulterate brass is proved black-in-grained by wear, and by attrition, when a boy pursues a bird upon the wing, bringing upon his country a blow beyond all endurance. And not one of the gods lends an ear to his orisons, but sweeps away the unrighteous that hath concerned himself with these doings. Such too was Paris, when he came to the mansion of the Atreidæ, and profaned the hospitable board by the abduction of a wife. And she, leaving citizens shield-bearers, and the discomfiture of spears, and naval armaments, and bearing to Ilion destruction as her dowry, passed swiftly through the gates, having dared undarable deeds: and much did the bards⁴ of the house lament as they told this ditty. “Alas! alas! for the palace and the chiefs; alas! for the couch, and the footsteps of her who once loved her spouse.”⁵ He stands by silent,⁶ dishonored, uttering no

¹ There seems little hope of making any thing of this passage, and I should prefer Blomfield’s emendation. I have, however, followed Sewell and Klausen in taking ἐγγόνους (rather ἐκγόνους) to mean “per posterus,” which, though intolerably harsh, is better than supposing that πέφανται can be the plural: but this is only the lesser of two evils. Dindorf says the passage is interpolated but he does not tell us how. Perhaps we should connect these words with the preceding, and read εὐσεβῆς Πέφανται, καὶ γένους, κ. τ. λ.—“but he is shown forth no pious man, but of the race,” etc. ὑπέρφεν also appears corrupt.

² *i. e.* to be able to meet the force of circumstances. See Paley.

³ See Sewell and Conington.

⁴ I have used “bards,” as containing the two senses of προφῆται. See Blomfield.

⁵ Burges would more elegantly render “the footsteps of her who followed a loved one,” *i. e.* Paris.

⁶ I read with Hermann, σιγὰς . . . ἄπιστος ἀφεμέναν, ἰδεῖν, with Hermann and Sewell. The defenses of the common reading, lately proposed, are beneath notice. Blomfield truly remarks that ἀφεμέναν is the *middle* voice, but I do not see how that fact involves any difficulty. May it not purposely be used to signify the *willing* elopement of Helen? I have

reproach, not believing that he sees her eloped. And in yearning after her beyond the sea, a phantom will seem to rule the house, and the beauty of fair-formed statues is loathed by her husband, and in the unfed glance¹ of his eyes all their loveliness passes away. And melancholy visions, appearing in dreams, present themselves, bringing a vain delight; for vain it is when any one seeming to see blessings, the vision having slipped through his hands, passes away forthwith on the pinions that lackey on the paths of sleep." These, indeed, are the sorrows at the hearth,² within the mansion, but there are sorrows surpassing these. And universally because of the heroes who went together from the land of Hellas, the sorrow of a patient spirit from the families of each is plainly observable. Many things of a truth touch them to the core; for those whom any one sent forth, he knows, but, instead of men, urns and ashes come back to the dwellings of each. And Mars, that barterers for gold their bodies, and that holds the balance in the tug of the spears, sends to their friends some fragment of scorched dust from Ilion, a thing of bitter tears, filling the vases with light³ ashes instead of the man. And they

used a word of the same force in the translation. Thus Euripides, *Iph. Aul.* 78, says, ἐρῶν ἐρῶσαν ᾗχετ' ἐξανάρπασας.

¹ There seems something very harsh in Menelaus being made the φάσμα in this passage, and I regret that Conington should not have preferred following his own taste, instead of the tasteless defense of the common reading proposed by others. The sight of a beautiful image would recall the memory of Helen to her husband, but his sight was not fed with the real presence of a loved object: ἀχηνίαις must refer to the eyes of Menelaus. If we remember the description of Iphigenia's death, we shall not be surprised at finding the sculptor's art made a medium of pathos. Conington's translation of πᾶσ' Ἀφροδίτα is unaccountable. In connection with his own idea of the passage, he might have derived something more poetical from Eur. *Hipp.* 525; Achill. *Tatius*, VI. p. 375. For other illustrations see Boyes, and compare King *John III.* 4:

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me;
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form—"

² And *Ion I.* 2.—When thou art gone—the light of our life quench'd—
Haunting like spectres of departed joy
The home where thou wert dearest!

³ εὐθέτου. I prefer, however, the reading proposed by Auratus, εὐθέτους, with Sewell, Linwood, and others.

sigh as they praise one as skilled in fight and another as having fallen gloriously amid the carnage, in behalf of another's wife. These things does many a one in silence mutter. And jealous vexation creeps upon the chieftain Atridæ.¹ And others, fair of form, there around the walls, occupy tombs in the land of Ilion; and a foe-land shrouds them as its dwellers. Bitter is the rumor of the citizens accompanied by wrath, and it pays the debt as of a curse² ratified by the people. And my anxious care is waiting to hear something wrapt in nightly gloom. For the gods are not regardless of those that occasion great slaughter: and the black Erinnyes in time, reduce to obscurity the man that is fortunate without righteousness, by a reverse of fortune; and the power of him that lives among the obscure is nought. Now for a man to have an exceedingly³ high reputation is a sad thing; for the thunderbolt from Jove is launched against his eyes;⁴ but I prefer happiness free from envy. May I never be a sacker of cities, nor yet myself a captive may I see my life under the control of others. But by the fire that brings glad tidings a swift rumor is pervading the city—but who knows whether it be true?⁵ or some delusion of the gods.⁶ Who is so childish, or bereft of judgment, as, after having been warmed in heart by the recent tidings of the beacon-light, to despond at a change of news? It fits a woman's wit⁷ to acknowledge a boon before it has appeared. The female sex, overcredulous, ranges with rapid step; but glory that depends on a woman's proclamations, perishes in a short-lived fate.

¹ προδίκους. See Peile.

² See Paley, and compare the paraphrases of Sewell and Conington. I do not think Agamemnon should be *mentioned*, but merely *hinted at*.

³ See Linwood. Dindorf rightly prefers Pearson's conjecture, ὑπερκόπως, with Blomfield.

⁴ Klausen takes ὅσσοις as referring to Jove. But what writer would use ὅσσοις διόθεν to mean "from the eye of Jove?" I have no doubt that the passage is corrupt. Burges reads βάλλεται δ' ἄκρ' Ὀσσης, which has been partly anticipated by Lobeck.

⁵ See Dindorf's note.

⁶ I have followed Dindorf's emendation (see his notes), although, with himself, I prefer Stanley's τίς οἶδεν, εἰ τοι θεῖόν ἐστιν ἢ ψύθος; the common reading seems untenable. Symmons, whose taste is finer than his scholarship, agrees with Stanley.

⁷ There seems no parallel in this passage to Choeph. 630; but I have rendered αἰχμᾶ (= *edge, point*) as closely to English notions as I could.

Re-enter CLYTEMNESTRA.

Quickly shall we know concerning the successions of the light-bearing lamps, of the beacon-lights and the fire, whether they were true, or whether this delightful light hath come, and, after the manner of dreams, mocked our minds. I see this herald here, coming from the shore, o'ershadowed with boughs of olive; and the thirsty dust, kin-sister of mud, of the same yoke, bears witness to me of this, that neither voiceless, nor by the smoke of fire, lighting up for you a flame of mountain-wood, he will make signals. But he will either proclaim our joy to you more fully—for the tidings that are otherwise, I deprecate—for oh! may a good sequel come to the good things that have appeared.

CH. Whosoever, in this matter, prays otherwise for this our city, may he himself reap the fruit of his soul's trespass.

Enter HERALD.

O! father-land of the soil¹ of Argos, in this the light of the tenth year am I arrived, mastering one only hope, with many broken down. For never dared I think that, dying, I should share a burial dearest to me in this Argive land. Now hail to thee, country mine, and hail to thee light of the sun, and to thee O Jove, supreme god of the realm, and to the Pythian king, that no longer with thy bow dost launch thy shafts against us. Enough unfavouring comest² thou by Scamander; but now in turn be thou our savior, and freer from our contests,³ and I address both all the gods of battle and my patron Mercury, beloved herald, herald's glory, and the heroes that sent us forth, that they may kindly welcome back again the residue of the host that has escaped the spear. O halls of our kings, dear roofs! and awful judgment-seat, and ye divinities that face the sun, if ever in the olden times ye did with these your bright eyes receive with honorable greeting our sovereign after his long absence; for king Agamemnon is come, bringing a light in darkness common to you and to all

¹ I have ventured to transpose the sense of οὐδας and χθονός.

² But read ἦσθ' ἀνάρσιος. See Paley.

³ Dindorf, however, prefers taking ἀπαγώνιος for καὶ ἐπαγώνιος, not ἀπαγώνιος. An anonymous critic in Scholfield's notes proposes καὶ παιώνιος, which Paley and Conington have admitted, and supported with good taste. The common reading might easily result from the next line. In confirmation of the conjecture, cf. Soph., Œd. Tyr. 150.

these assembled. But greet him well (and sooth 'tis fitting so), him that hath overturned Troy with the spade of avenging Jove with which the plain hath been tilled. Their altars are demolished and the shrines of their gods and the seed of all the land hath utterly perished. Having flung such a yoke over Troy, the elder royal son of Atreus, a happy man, hath arrived and most deserving to be honored is he of the mortals of this day: for neither Paris nor his accomplice-city boasts that their deed was greater than their suffering.¹ For, cast in the penalty of abduction and theft, he both lost his gage² and mowed down to the very earth in utter destruction the house of his father: and the children of Priam have paid a double penalty.

CH. Joy to thee, Herald of the host of the Argives.

HER. I feel joy; and no longer do I refuse the gods to die.

CH. Did love of this thy father-land train thee?

HER. Ay, so that mine eyes swim with tears of joy.

CH. Ye were then smitten with this pleasant malady.

HER. How? learning [from thee] I shall master this speech.³

CH. As being smitten with love for them who loved thee in turn.

HER. Say'st thou that this country longed for the army which longed for it?

CH. Yes, so that full oft I sighed from my saddened soul.

HER. Whence came this desponding horror on the people?⁴

CH. Long since have I considered silence as an antidote to mischief.

HER. And how didst thou fear any⁵ when the chiefs were absent?

¹ Cf. Choeph. 313, *δράσαντι παθεῖν*.

² So Sewell. See Conington's note. I have followed Blomfield's reading, *αὐτόχθον' ὄν*, with Dindorf and Conington. Paley scarcely shows his accustomed good taste in this passage.

³ Read *πῶς δῆ*; with Schutz and Dindorf.

⁴ So Wellauer, which is harsh, and reasonably objected to by Conington. But the long note of the latter elegant scholar has only confirmed my opinion of the utter corruptness of the common reading. Emper proposes *φρενῶν*, which Dindorf approves. I myself fancy that we should simply read, *πόθεν τὸ δύσφρον τοῦτ' ἐπῆν στύγος* (*hateful thing, or grief*) *φρύσον*.

⁵ I would read *τινά* for *τινάς*. The *ς* arose from the termination of the next line. I see no need for altering the punctuation.

CH. Even as thou saidst just now, and to have died were matter of great thanks.¹

HER. Yea, for we have fared well. But this in a long time one might say that some things fall out well, but others on the contrary are open to complaint; for who, save the gods, is free from suffering throughout all time for evermore? For were I to tell our hardships, and our bad lodgments, our approaches [to the shore] infrequent and ill-bedded—and in what part of the day were we not sighing, as not having met with our portion?² And then again the ills on shore were added, more loathly still: for our beds were hard by the walls of our foes: and from the sky and from the soil the meadow-dews drizzled on us, a deep rankling destruction to our garments making our hair shaggy. And were any one to describe the winter, death to birds, how intolerable the snow of Ida made it, or the sultriness, when ocean, having sunk upon his noon-tide couch unruffled by a breeze, slumbered³ without a ripple. What need is there to grieve over this? the toil is past—past too with the dead is even the thought about ever hereafter rising. Why need one take exact account of those that fell, and why should the survivor feel sorrowed on account of adverse hap? I deem it good to bid a long farewell to misfortunes. With us, the remnant of the host of the Argives, the advantage preponderates, the suffering counterpoises not: wherefore it is fair for us, flying over sea and land, to make our boast to this light of the sun. “The armament of the Greeks, having at length captured Troy, have fixed these spoils as a glory to the ancient shrine⁴ of the gods throughout Greece.” Those that hear such tidings must glorify our city and our commanders; and the favor of Jove, which hath brought this to pass, shall be honored. Thou hast my whole tale.

CH. I do not deny that I am overcome by thy tidings; for to the aged there is ever youth enough to learn.⁵ ’Tis natural

¹ I am indebted to Sewell’s happy version.

² Conington’s reasoning (Klausen’s Latin I can not construe) fails to convince me that this passage is correct.

³ For similar metaphors, cf. Wernsdorf on Himerius, Ecl. XIII. § 2, Bergler on Alciphron, I. Epis. 1, Jacobs on Achill. Tat. p. 628.

⁴ I follow Porson’s reading, with Blomfield and Dindorf. Conington’s explanation of ἀρχαῖον is not satisfactory.

⁵ Compare the sentiment of Solon in Plato, Amatores, p. 5, B. cum Schol. Ruhnck. p. 59, Valer. Max. VIII. 14, extern.

that these things most of all concern the house and Clytemnestra, and that they at the same time make me rich.

Enter CLYTEMNESTRA.

Long since, in truth, I raised the jocund shout through delight, when the first mighty messenger of fire arrived, telling of the capture and overthrow of Ilion. And some one chiding me said, "Dost thou, persuaded by beacon-lights, think that Troy has now been sacked? Verily it is like a woman to be much elated in heart." By words like these I was made to seem in error.¹ Nevertheless I went on sacrificing; and, by a woman's edict, one and another, in different places throughout the city, raised aloud a shout of joy, pouring forth a hallowed song in the dwelling of the gods, while they lulled the fragrant incense-fed flame. And now what need is there for thee to say more to me? From the king himself I shall hear the whole tale. And I will haste to welcome back my revered lord on his return as well as I possibly can: for what day is more delightful for a woman to behold than this, to throw open the gates to a husband returning from warfare, when a god hath kept him safe? Bear thou this message to my husband, that he come with all speed, desired by the city. And may he coming find a loyal consort in his house, just as he left her, a watch-dog of his home attached to him, a foe to the ill disposed, and in all other points alike, not having destroyed one single seal in the course of long time. I know not delight nor slanderous report from another man any more than brass does of dyeing.²

[*Exit* CLYTEMNESTRA.]

¹ This is surely more correct than "I was bewildered;" although *πλαγυτὸς* might bear that sense, but for *ἐφαινόμην*. See Paley.

² Conington has carefully digested and considered the explanations usually given to this curious comparison. I think that *chastity* is the virtue that Clytemnestra would arrogate to herself, and that the allusion is to the metal in its pure "virgin" state, before it was subjected to the process of fusing and tempering. *χαλκὸς*, like *σίδηρος*, is often used as a generic term, and may well refer to the metals used in the formation of weapons. Compare *Much Ado about Nothing*, IV. 1:

If I know more of any man alive,
Than that which maiden modesty doth warrant,
Let all my sins lack mercy.

HER. Such a boast as this, fraught with truth,¹ is not unseemly for a high-born dame to utter.

CH. Thus hath she spoken, as beseems² a clear interpreter, to you that learn. But do thou tell me, Herald! I ask about Menelaus, whether he too returning and preserved will come back along with you, a chieftain beloved by this land.³

HER. I can not tell pleasant falsehoods, that my friends can enjoy for any length of time.

CH. How then mightest thou, while telling good things, tell true?⁴ But 'tis full plain that these two things are severed.

HER. The man is vanished from the Grecian armament, himself and vessel: I tell no falsehood.

CH. Was it when he was putting to sea from Ilion before your eyes, or did a tempest, a common bane, tear him away from the host?

HER. Thou hast hit the mark like a capital archer, and hast expressed in brief a long sorrow.

CH. Was a rumor bruited by the rest of the mariners that he survived or had perished?

HER. No one knows, so as to report clearly except the sun that nurtures earth's nature.

CH. Why! How dost thou say that the tempest came upon the naval armament, and ended through the wrath of heaven?⁵

And Winter's Tale, III. 2:

——If one jot beyond
The bound of honor, or in act or will,
That way inclining, harden'd be the hearts
Of all that hear me, and my near'st of kin
Cry, Fie! upon my grave!

¹ Boyes quotes Plaut. Amphit. II. 2, 203 seq.:

ALC.—Mortalis nemo corpus corpore contigit,
Quo me impudicam faceret. Sos.—Næ ista, (edepol)
Si hæc vera loquitur, examusset optuma.

² So the common reading, which requires too much sophistry to defend. Read *λόγοις*, with Blomfield and Dindorf (in Notes).

³ *i. e.* ὥστε τοὺς φίλους καρπ.

⁴ Can *πῶς δῆτ' ἄν* admit of our translating, "would that thou mightest," etc.?

⁵ *πῶς* belongs to *ἐλθεῖν*, to which *δαιμόνων κότῳ* refers. *τελευτῆσαι* fills up the description—"tell us from beginning to end."

HER. It is not seemly to sully with a tongue of evil tidings an auspicious day. The honor of the gods is distinct.¹ But when a messenger with doleful countenance brings to a city sufferings of a defeated army to be deprecated—that one public wound has befallen the state and that many men out of many families have been devoted² to the double scourge which Mars loves—a doubly-speared calamity, a gory yoke—well in good truth does it befit one that is laden with such sufferings to utter this hymn of the Furies; but a glad messenger of saved fortunes coming to a city that is exulting in prosperity—how shall I dash good news with ill, while I tell of the tempest that fell upon the Greeks, not free from heaven's wrath? For fire and sea, of old most deadly foes, conspired together, and proved their faithful plight, destroying the hapless armament of the Greeks. And in the night, dire terrors of the waves were aroused. For Thracian blasts dashed the ships one against the other; and they, violently struck by the beaks of other vessels through the whirlwind's rage, along with rain-lashed surge, disappeared under the whirling steerage of an evil shepherd.³ But when the brilliant light of the sun arose, we behold the Ægean deep blossoming with the corpses of Grecian men and wrecks of vessels. For us, indeed, and our vessel undamaged in her hull, some god stole us away or begged us off⁴ seizing our helm. And Savior Fortune took her seat, managing our vessel, so that we neither encountered the swell of waves at our anchorage, nor dashed on the rocky strand. And having escaped a watery grave, in a white-dawning day, not crediting our fortune, we beguiled in anxious thoughts the recent mishap of our host worn out, and evilly crushed in ruin. And now, if any of them is still breathing, they talk of us as perished—why should they not? we too fancy that they have met the same

¹ This best seems to mean that the rejoicings due to the gods for the happy events ought not to be disturbed by mourning. I scarcely understand Conington's version. We must remember that all marks of sorrow were absolutely interdicted at certain festivals, in the true spirit of King Segad, in the Rambler.

² See Peile's note, and the discursive, but entertaining treatise of Lomeier, *de lustrationibus*, § XXII.

³ Cf. Virg. *Æn.* I. 115, seq. with De la Cerda's notes.

⁴ The common reading is preferable to Hermann's. The readers of Virgil will not be slow at finding instances of such intercession.

fate.¹ But be it as best it may. For Menelaus, therefore, expect that he will arrive first and above all; for if any ray of the sun knows that he lives and sees, through the plans of Jove that hath not yet willed to utterly destroy the race, there is some hope that he will come again to his home. Having heard thus much, know that thou hast heard the truth.²

[*Exit* HERALD.]

CHORUS. Who then did name thus truthfully in all points—was it one whom we see not, successfully guiding his tongue in foreknowledge of destiny? Helen³ the bride of the spear and the object of strife? since, fitly (styled) a hell to ships, a hell to men, a hell to cities; did she sail away from her dainty woven tapestries⁴ with the breeze of earth-born Zephyr: and many huntsmen, equipped with bucklers, [sailed] in the direction of the vanished track of oars, and brought their barks to land at the woodland banks of Simoïs, because of the bloody quarrel. 'Twas Wrath who accomplishes her purposes that brought to Ilion a “care”⁵ correctly named, avenging at a late season the dishonor of the board, and of Jove, guardian of the hearth, punishing them who loudly honored the marriage song, which then befell the nuptial party to sing. But the Priam’s ancient city, now taught another song, is wailing, I ween, in loud lament calling Paris the ill-wedded, having all the time before⁶ led a life of many laments, because of the hapless blood of her inhabitants. Even thus a man hath reared a lion a pest to his house, unfed

¹ Cf. *Æn.* I. 219 seq.

² The actor who had played Talthybius now retires to dress for the part of Agamemnon. See Müller, *Eumenides*, p. 102, where the *cast* of characters in the different plays is cleverly given.

³ On this fatalism in respect to names, see Stanley. I have followed the translators in rendering the present quibble, which (as Boyes, p. 17, shows) has at least the sanction of ages. He quotes G. Peele’s *Edward I.*:

Sweet *Helen*, miracle of nature’s hand;
Hell in thy name, but heaven is in thy looks.

Compare *Cymbeline*, V. 5, sub fin.

⁴ Read *πλατῶν* with Heath, and *κελσάντων*, the old reading. So Paley and Conington.

⁵ This seems the best word to express the double meaning of *κῆδος*, meaning either *relationship* or *trouble*.

⁶ *πάμπροσθ’ ἤ*, Hermann’s conjecture, is received by the later editors; but even then I doubt whether the passage is sound.

by milk, yet loving¹ the teat; at the outset of its life gentle, loved pet of the children, and the delight of the aged; and oftentimes was he dandled in their arms like a baby nursling, with a face that brightened to [the outstretched] hand, and fawning through the cravings of appetite. But advanced in age, he displayed the disposition of his parents; for by way of making a return for his nurture, an unbidden guest he hath prepared a banquet by crunching² slaughters of sheep, and the house hath been dabbled in gore; a sorrow not to be resisted by the domestics, a mighty widely slaying pest; and by the will of God some minister of Atè hath been fostered in his house. In like manner I should say that there arrived in the city of Ilion the spirit of a breathless calm, a gentle idol of wealth, darting the tender shaft from her eyes, the soul-piercing flower of love: and couching by his side she accomplished the fell issue of her marriage, sweeping down upon the children of Priam, an evil neighbor, an evil associate, an Erinny, cause of tears to brides under the behest of Xenian Jove. There is among mankind an old saying, uttered in ancient times, that the great happiness of man at its consummation begets an offspring, nor childless dies; and that from good fortune there sprouts forth for posterity insatiate calamity. But I, apart from others, am single in my opinion; for the impious deed afterward begets³ many more like to its own race. But the lot of families that are swayed by unbending justice is ever fair in progeny. But ancient insolence is wont to engender in the wicked among mortals insolence that sprouts afresh one time or another, when the doomed hour arrives: fresh Insolence [is wont to engender] darkness

¹ But see Sewell. Conington really degenerates into æsthetic mystification.

² I am indebted to Sewell, who alone has seen the force of *ἀγαισιν* (Hermann's reading); but there are some doubts about the metre. Malden and Conington read *ἄσαισιν*.

³ Cf. Shelley's *Hellas*:

Revenge and wrong bring forth their kind,
The foul cubs like their parent are.

See copious illustrations on the notes of Blomfield on Sept. c. Th. 210; Tollius on Longinus, § 43; Lobeck on Soph. Aj. 517; and Ruhnken on the following elegant passage of Rutilius Lupus, II. 2: "crudelitatis mater est avaritia et pater furor. Hæc facinori conjuncta, parit odium; inde etiam nascitur exitium."

from¹ light, the unconquerable fiend unhallowed Daring in the halls of black Atè², like to its parents. But Justice beams in smoky cottages and honors the holy life: and leaving, with averted eyes, gilded prosperity with impurity of hands, she is wont to draw nigh to holiness, not honoring the power of wealth when falsely stamped with praise, and she directs every thing toward the issue.

[AGAMEMNON enters, accompanied by CASSANDRA, in a chariot.]

Come, O king! sacker of Troy, offspring of Atreus, how shall I greet thee, how shall I do thee reverence, so as neither to overstep nor to fall short of the due meed of affection?³ Many among mortals prefer the semblance of good while they transgress justice. And to sigh over him that is in adversity every one is ready, but the gnawing of sorrow reaches not to their heart. And with a like appearance they unite in the joy of others, forcing their unsmiling countenances. But whoever well knows his flock,⁴ it is not possible that the eyes of a man who seems from kindly feeling to fawn in watery friendliness should escape him. Thou too, at that time when fitting forth the armament in Helen's cause (for I will not conceal it from thee), wast [to my eyes] portrayed most gracelessly, and as ill guiding the helm of thy thoughts in forcing on men doomed to die a constrained valor. But now to us who have ended (their toils) the labor seems to have been in good will (as we confess), not from light impulse, nor without friendly disposition.⁵ And in time, after thorough inquiry,

¹ With Sewell I have followed Cassaubon's conjecture, σκότον, not because I am persuaded of its correctness, but because it involves less alteration than any other conjectures as yet proposed, none of which seem safe.

² Conington was anticipated in this rendering by the Oxford translator, of which he seems unaware.

³ Perhaps this may somewhat illustrate the difficult passage in v. 365.

⁴ *i. e.* who can discern characters.

⁵ I have paraphrased, rather than translated, these lines. Klausen's interpretation is rightly condemned by Peile; but I have some misgivings as to whether the words οὐκ ἀπ' ἀκρας φρενὸς, οὐδ' ἀφίλως really refer to the feelings of the Chorus, and should not rather be said of Agamemnon. The connection of the sense seems to require this. "Before thou didst bring this expedition to a close, thou seemedst unwise; but now, seeing you have succeeded, your labor seems to have been one of no light

thou wilt know both him of the citizens that hath justly, and him that hath unduly administered the affairs of the city.

AGAM. First of all it is right to salute Argos and the gods of the land that were joint authors of my return, and of the redress which I exacted from the city of Priam: for the gods, not hearing our plea from the tongue, flung without hesitation into the gory vase their ballots, the destruction of Ilion fatal to men, and o'er the opposite urn that was not filled by the hand Hope hovered. And now, still the city by its smoke shows evidently that it has been captured. The storms of Atè are alive; and the embers, dying along with the city, send forth rich exhalations of wealth. For these things it behooves us to repay ever mindful gratitude to the gods; since we both formed for ourselves¹ a proud gin of conquest, and in a woman's cause the Argive monster hath leveled the city with the dust—the young of the horse, the host equipped with shield, that leaped a furious bound, about the setting of the Pleiades,² and the ravening lion springing over the towers hath lapped his fill of princely blood. To the gods have I lengthened out this my prelude, but in regard to thy feeling I remember to have heard it; and I say the same things, and thou hast me for thy fellow pleader. For to few men is this congenial, to honor without jealousy a friend in prosperity; for malignant venom having settled upon his heart doubles the pains of the man diseased: he is both weighed down by his own sufferings, and sighs as he looks upon the happiness of another. I will

impulse, but of genuine kindness." The opposition between οὐδ' εὖ πραπίδων οἶακα and οὐκ ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενὸς, seems to confirm this view of the passage.

¹ Paley elegantly reads ἐφραζάμεσθα (the common reading will hardly bear the sense assigned it); but Conington prefers Tyrwhitt's emendation, χάρπαγας. I think the mention of the Trojan horse, which was literally a snare, confirms the common reading, if we admit Paley's correction of the verb. The sense of ὑπερκόπους (which I read with Heath and Dindorf), as applied to the Trojan horse, may be illustrated from Tryphiodorus, 321—

Ἐίπετο δ' αἰολὸς ἵππος ἀρηϊφίλους ἐπὶ βωμοῦς,
Κυδιόων ὑπέροπλα—

And Virgil's

"Illa subit, mediæque minans illabitur urbi."

² i. e. about the end of autumn. See Stanley's learned note.

say so from experience—for well do I know—that those who professed to be kindly in the extreme to me were but the mere looking-glass of friendship, shadow of a shade. And Ulysses alone, who sailed against his will, once yoked was to me a ready yoke-fellow.¹ This do I say, whether I am speaking of one that is dead or living: for the rest, as concerns the city and the gods, we will deliberate having appointed a public debate in full assembly; and measures must be taken that what is well may remain permanently. And also, whatsoever stands in need of healing remedies, either cauterizing it, or cutting with kindly intent, we will endeavor to turn aside the pain of the disorder. But now, having entered my halls, and the mansion of my hearth, I will first of all greet the gods, who as they have sent me forth, have brought me back again. And may Victory, since she hath attended me, remain firmly with me.

Re-enter CLYTEMNESTRA.

Men! Citizens! ye elders of Argos present here,² I am not ashamed to tell you my fond feelings for my spouse—in course of time bashfulness dies away in men: not having learned from others I will describe my own insupportable life, during the whole long time that this [my lord] was beneath the walls of Ilion. First of all, it is dreadful evil for a woman to sit desolate in her dwelling without her mate, hearing many adverse tidings, how that one messenger has come, and another is bringing news in addition of another evil worse than the [former] evil, proclaiming them to the house. And had this my husband met with as many wounds as report conveyed to his home, he would have been pierced more full [of holes] than a net, so to say. And had he died as tales were rife, i'faith he might have boasted that he a second Geryon had received a mighty three-fold vest of earth, above ground, for I forsooth speak not of that beneath the earth—dying once in each form.³ By reason of such cross rumors did others

¹ See Stanley's note. Blomfield quotes, "You and your coach-fellow Nym"—from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 2.

² Compare *Othello*, I. 3:

"Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors!"

³ Paley and Conington (the latter of whom is somewhat ingenious in his note) have followed Blomfield in putting a stop after λέγω, instead of after χθονός. This, on the whole, seems the simplest way of treating the

loosen forcibly many nooses from my neck (fastened) from aloft, having seized upon me.¹ Hence, for this reason, the boy Orestes, the warrant of our mutual troth, stands not here at my side as he should have done; nor marvel thou at this; for our kind spear-guest Strophius the Phocian is rearing him, who forewarned me of two-fold mischiefs—both thine own peril beneath the walls of Troy, and lest perchance some public burst of anarchy might overthrow the senate, since it is inborn in mortals to spurn the rather him who falls: such excuse, believe me, brings no wile. In me, indeed, the gushing fountains of my weeping have been exhausted, not even a drop is left. I bear too marrings of mine eyes, late closed in slumber, bewailing the lamp kept burning for thy sake ever unheeded:² and in my dreams I was awakened by the light flitting of the buzzing gnat, seeing more sufferings befall thee³ than could possibly have happened during my time of sleep.⁴ Now having endured all these horrors, I will, with a soul not sorrowful, call this my husband, a watch-dog of the folds, a saving mainstay of the ship, a foundation pillar of the lofty roof, an only child to parent, a land that hath appeared to mariners beyond their hopes, a day most fair to look upon after tempest, a gushing rill to a thirsty wayfarer.⁵ And delightful 'tis to

passage, although I confess that Symmons' remarks show considerable taste. See Boyes, p. 24.

¹ I understand ἐμὸν with λελημμένης. ἄνωθεν may either be taken with ἔλυσαν, or with ἐμῆς δέρης, which I prefer, supplying some word, as in Virgil's "trabe nectit ab alta," which Conington aptly compares. Perhaps κρεμαστῆς may be understood, as in Soph. Antig. 1221. We may compare the "ad exitium sublimatus" of Apul. Met. I. p. 109, ed. Elm. Clytemnestra appears to have contrived her suicide with the same regard to her own safety that distinguished Mr. Mantalini's similar attempts.

² There is great beauty in this idea, and I agree with Conington that the "*light in the lonely tower*, in Clytemnestra's chamber, burning for her while all others are at rest," is far more poetical than any reference to the beacon lights. Some similar, but not parallel ideas, will be found in Pseudo-Musæus, 133 seq. 256 seq.

³ "Quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris?"—Ovid, Heroid.

⁴ See Peile.

⁵ The following beautiful paraphrase is given in the Quarterly Review:

Faithful—as dog, the lonely shepherd's pride,
True—as the helm, the bark's protecting guide,

have escaped from all constraint. With such salutations then, as these, do I honor him. But be envy far away; for many are the previous ills we have endured. And now I pray thee beloved one, step forth from out this car, not planting on the bare ground, my liege, thy foot that trod down Ilion. Maidens, why do ye delay, on whom hath been imposed the charge of strewing the surface of the way with tapestry? Let a purple-strawn path be made forthwith, that Justice may usher him into his unlooked-for home.¹ And for the rest my care, not overcome by slumbering, shall by favor of the gods order aright what hath been decreed.

AGAM. Daughter of Leda, guardian of my dwelling, thou hast spoken suitably to my absence; for thou hast eked out thy greeting to a great length: but to praise becomingly, this honor must come from others. And for the rest, pamper me not after the fashions of women, nor as though I were a barbaric monarch, gape-out to me an outcry of earth-prostrate [homage]: nor make my path obnoxious to the evil eye by strewing it with vestments. With these indeed it is fitting to honor the gods: but for one that is a mortal to walk on embroidered purple, is for me by no means free from dread; I bid thee reverence me as a man, not a god. Without carpetings and gay fineries my fame speaks clearly forth; and to be free from evil thoughts is God's best gift. But we should call him happy that has ended his life in beloved prosperity.² And if I shall fare³ thus in all things, I shall be of good confidence.

CLYT. And yet say not thus against my fancy.

AGAM. Rest assured that I will not spoil my resolution.

Firm—as the shaft that props the towering dome,
Sweet—as to shipwreck'd seamen land and home,
Lovely—as child, a parent's sole delight,
Radiant—as morn that breaks a stormy night,
Grateful—as streams, that in some deep recess
With rills unhop'd the panting traveler bless,
Is he that links with mine his chain of life,
Names himself lord, and deigns to call me wife.

¹ I prefer taking *ἄελπτον* with *δῶμα*. Clytemnestra, as in v. 913, seems darkly to hint at her deadly purpose.

² For this sentiment see Blomfield, and Soph. Trach. init.

³ I am ill satisfied with Conington's defense of the optative with *εἰ* and *ἂν*, and think that Butler and Dindorf have settled the question of reading *πράσσοιμεν*. Paley appears to give *πράσσοιμι* an active sense.

CLYT. Didst thou pray to the gods, fearing that thou would'st act thus in this point?¹

AGAM. If ever man did, be sure that I have with perfect knowledge uttered this as my final decision.

CLYT. And what thinkest thou Priam would have done, had he achieved this triumph?

AGAM. I think in truth he would have stalked upon embroidery.

CLYT. Do not now stand in awe of the censure of men.

AGAM. Yet sure at all events the voice of popular clamor has mighty power.

CLYT. Ay, but he that is not envied is not worthy of admiration.

AGAM. Truly, 'tis not a woman's duty to be fond of contest.

CLYT. Yet surely in the blest even to yield is becoming.

AGAM. And dost thou value the victory in this strife?

CLYT. Yield thee; give me the victory cheerfully.

AGAM. Well, if thou wilt have it so, let some one loose quickly my sandals, that do service to the treading of my foot, lest some envy from the eyes of the gods afar smite me as I trample in these sea-grained vestments, for 'tis great shame to waste my substance, by spoiling with my feet my wealth, and tissues bought with silver. Thus much for this; but do thou with kindness conduct within this stranger maid: God from afar graciously regards him that is mild in victory. For no one willingly submits to the yoke of slavery. But she, choice flower of many possessions, gift of the army, hath accompanied me. Since then I have been reduced to submit to thee in this, I will go into the halls of my palace, treading on purple.

CLYT. There is a sea—and who shall drain it?—that breeds the drops of abundant purple, worth its weight in silver, constantly renewed, the dye of vestments. To thy house, O king, belongs good store of these by the gods' gifts, and thy dwelling knows not a want [of them]. I would have vowed the trampling of many vestments, had it been enjoined me in the prophetic shrines when I was planning ransoms for this life of thine. For while the root exists, foliage springs in the

¹ It is better to remove the note of interrogation. See Conington and Peile.

house extending over them a shade against the dog Sirius; and when thou comest to the hearth of thy home, thou showest to us a warmth that comes in winter. But when Jupiter is making wine from the sour grapes, there is coolness even then in the house, when the master of a family revisits his own abode. O Jove, Jove, that crownest all, bring my prayers to pass, and be it thy concern whatsoever thou art about to bring to pass.

Exeunt CLYTEMNESTRA and AGAMEMNON, CASSANDRA being left with the chorus.¹

CH. Why o'er me doth this terror steadily hover close to my portent-boding heart, and in an unbought unbidden strain plays prophet, nor doth well-assured confidence take seat upon my heart's dear throne, after rejecting this like dreams hard of interpretation? Long is the time since the naval armament with their cables cast firmly into the sandy shore, languished away,² when it was speeding to Ilion. And I learn their return from my eyes, being myself my own witness. And yet, notwithstanding this, my soul within me, self-taught, is chaunting the lament of an Erinny's unaccompanied by the lyre, in nought possessing the dear confidence of hope. And my bosom tells no idle tale, my heart being whirled in eddies by just thoughts that have fulfillment. But I pray that those, beyond my hope, may turn out to be false, so as to come to no fulfillment. For verily the limit of abundant health is insa-

¹ Probably standing in an attitude of silent grief, as we may suppose the captive Iole, in Soph. Trach. 323. This eloquent silence was a favorite "point" with Æschylus, who is ridiculed for it by Aristophanes, Ran. 911—13. Much might be done by the actor's silent expression, notwithstanding the length of silence imposed by the ensuing dialogue. A somewhat similar difficulty is entailed upon the impersonation of Christopher Sly, in the "Taming of the Shrew."

² I read *ξυνεμβολαῖς ψαμμίας ἀκτᾶς παρήβησεν*, with Wellauer; but I can not conceive whence Conington, and some other translators, have got the notion that it was at their departure from Greece, not on their arrival at Troy, that the army suffered thus. The stoppages at Aulis, and under the walls of Troy, are evidently meant. In other respects, Conington's view is confirmed by the tragedians, and by Dion. Chrysost. Or. II. p. 80, and Apuleius de Deo Socr. § 19. I remember a similar passage in Dictys Cretensis, but have not the book at hand.

tiable.¹ For calamity presses upon it a close-adjoining neighbor, and a man's destiny * * * holding on in a straightforward course, is apt to dash upon an unseen reef. And if timidity fling away a part, with a well-measured cast of the sling, in defense of its wealth in possession, the entire fabric sinks not, teeming too full of woe, nor does it make the bark to founder. Often, in sooth, an ample boon from Jove, and from the yearly furrows, quells the pangs of famine. But who can recall by charms a man's black death-shed blood, when once it has fallen on the ground before [his feet]? Otherwise Jove would not have put an end to the leech² that knew the right way to bring back the departed into safety. And if Fate ordained by the gods did not prevent my fate³ availing more, my heart, having outstripped my tongue, would have poured forth the tale; but now it moans beneath the gloom, soul grieving, and entertaining no farther hope of ever unraveling any thing seasonable, while my mind is kindled with inward flame.

CLYTEMNESTRA (*re-entering*).

Do thou betake thyself within too—I mean thee, Cassandra; since Jove in no wise wrathful hath made thee to be a partaker of the lavers in our house, along with many slaves, placed near the altar of the god of property; step forth from out this car, and be not high-minded. For in truth they say, that even Alcmena's son once upon a time submitted to be sold, and against his will to put his hand to the yoke. If then the destiny of this condition befall any, great is the advantage of having masters of old-established opulence. But they who, without having ever expected it, have reaped a rich harvest, are both stern in all things to their slaves, and go beyond the line. With us you have such things as are regular.⁴

¹ Symmons compares Hamlet, IV. 7:

And nothing is at a like goodness still;
For goodness, growing to a pleurisy,
Dies in his own too much.

² Æsculapius. Cf. Pindar Pyth. III. 98, quoted by Paley.

³ Symmons, whom I follow, takes *μοῖρα* to mean "the superior fate in the hands of heaven," *μοῖραν* for the fateful bodings of the Chorus' own mind (so Conington). I am not quite satisfied, and could better understand these verses in the mouth of Cassandra than of the Chorus.

⁴ Compare the encouraging remarks of Mrs. Bombazine, Rambler, No.

CH. To thee she leaves off speaking clear words, and now that thou art within the toils of destiny, yield thee, if thou canst yield; but perchance thou mayest be unyielding.

CLYT. But if she be not, like a swallow, endowed with an unintelligible barbaric voice, speaking to her mind I am persuading her with my speech.

CH. (*to Cassandra*). Follow her; she says what is best for thee of the things that are at present in thy power; yield thee, and leave this thy seat in the car.

CLYT. Nay, I have no time to linger here with her outside the door, for the sheep are already standing ready for the sacrifice of the fire of the central hearth, inasmuch as we never hoped to have this joy; and if thou wilt do aught of this my bidding, delay not. But if, not understanding, thou apprehendest not my speech, do thou, instead of voice signify it to me with thy barbaric hand.

[CLYTEMNESTRA endeavors, by waving her hand, to make CASSANDRA understand that she should go into the palace.]

CH. The stranger seems to stand in need of a clear interpreter: and her behavior is as of a wild beast newly taken.

CLYT. Ay, surely she is raving, and lends an ear to evil thoughts, she that hath come here after leaving a city newly taken; and she knows not how to bear the bit, before that she foams away her bloody mettle: in truth I'll not submit to be insulted in wasting more [words].

[CLYTEMNESTRA goes in.]

CH. But I, for I pity thee, will not be angry with thee. Come, wretched one, having left this car empty, submitting to this thy doom, hansom the yoke.

CAS. Woe!¹ woe! O gods! O earth! O Apollo! Apollo!

CH. Why sayest thou, Woe! for Loxias? for he is not such [a god] as to have a mourner.

CAS. Woe! woe! O gods! O earth! O Apollo! Apollo!

CH. She with ill-omened outcry is again invoking the god not suited to stand by in wailings.

12—"They know they shall have a belly-full that live with me. Not like people at the other end of the town, we dine at one o'clock," etc.

¹ For examples how much the rhetorician falls beneath the poet, compare Seneca, *Agam.* III. 2, v. 1.

CAS. Apollo! Apollo! Aguieus!¹ Apollo mine! for thou hast without difficulty destroyed me the second time.

CH. She seems to be upon the point of divining, touching her own ills. Divination remains even in the mind of a slave.

CAS. Apollo! Apollo! Aguieus! destroyer mine! ah! whither canst thou have brought me? to what kind of dwelling?

CH. To that of the Atreidæ: if thou perceivest not this, I tell it thee, and thou shalt not pronounce this to be a falsehood.

CAS. A godless one, then, privy to many murderous horrors of kin on kin, and halters,² a human shambles, and a dripping floor.

CH. The stranger maiden seems to be keen-scented, like a hound, and to be seeking whose blood she may discover.

CAS. For I trust to these testimonies here before me; these babes here, bewailing the butchery, and their roasted flesh eaten by their parents.

CH. Verily we had heard of thy renown as a prophetess; but we seek not for prophets.

CAS. Alas! alas! O gods, what is it that one is designing; what is this new great sorrow, a great horror that one is designing in this dwelling—past the endurance of friends, beyond all remedy; but help stands far aloof.

CH. I am unskilled in these prophetic bodings—but those I understand, for the whole city bruits them.

CAS. Alas! wretched woman! for thou wilt perpetrate this, having made thy lord, the partner of thy bed, sleek with the bath: how shall I tell the issue? for quickly shall this take place; and hand after hand is she stretching forth and clutching.

CH. Nor yet do I understand thee; for now I am bewildered by oracles obscure with their riddling strain.

CAS. Ha! faugh! faugh! what appears here? Is it some net of Hades? But its closed snare is the partner of a bed, the

¹ *i. e.* my destroyer. On the epithet *ἀγνιάτης* see Blomfield, and Mitchell on Aristoph. Vesp. 875.

² See Dindorf. The asyndeta, and break in the construction, well express the emotion of the maniac prophetess.

accomplice in the murder: and let the unglutted choir yell over the race, because of the murder that deserves stoning.

CH. What kind of Erinnys is this that thou art summoning to sound her trumpet-blast over the house? thy words cheer me not: and to my heart has run the drop of saffron dye, which also, in the last hour of man, keeps pace with the rays of the setting sun of life. But calamity comes on apace.

CAS. Ah! ah! lo there! lo there! keep the bull from the cow; having caught him with his black horns in robes by a stratagem, she is smiting him; and he falls in the brimming laver. I tell thee of the fortune of the stealthy-murdering caldron.

CH. I can not boast of being a sharp judge of weird words, but I liken these to some misfortune. And from weird words what good tidings are sent to mortals? by means of weird-song wordy lore brings evil terror [for us] to learn.

CAS. Alas! alas! ill-fated hap of miserable me! for I blend my own woe [with his], and lament. To what purpose was it that thou didst bring me hither? to none whatever, but that I should die with thee; how not?

CH. Thou art a maniac possessed; and touching thyself dost wail a strain unmusical, like a dun nightingale insatiate of song, alas! in her wretched soul bewailing Itys, Itys, through her life thick-teeming with woes.

CAS. Alas for the fate of the clear-voiced nightingale! for the gods invested her with a winged form, and a delightful life, free from lamentations; but me there awaits a cleaving blow with a two-edged axe.

CH. Whence hast thou ungovernable woes, bursting impetuously on thee, with wanderings of speech,¹ and sent by the gods? and whence is it that thou modelest in song thy horrors with dismal-omened outcry, and at the same time with shrill-sounding lays? whence dost thou ken the ill-boding boundaries of the prophetic path?

CAS. Alas for the nuptials, the nuptials of Paris, destructive to his friends! alas for my native waters of Scamander! Then indeed on thy banks I, wretched, throve in my rearing; but now beside the Cocytus, and on the banks of Acheron, it seems that I must speedily chaunt my prophecies.

¹ Such seems the full meaning of *ματαιίους*.

CH. What is this but too distinct saying thou hast uttered? a child might understand it. And I am stricken beneath with a murderous pang, while thou plaintively wailest in thy sad-sorrowing lot, wonders for me to hear.

CAS. Alas for the sufferings, the sufferings of my city that hath utterly perished! Alas for the sacrifices of my sire in behalf of his towers, slaughterers of many pasturing cattle! but no remedy sufficed to prevent its suffering, even as it now lies. I too, with soul on fire, shall speedily fling myself on the ground.

CH. These words hast thou uttered in unison with those before them. And some evil-thinking god falling upon thee heavily, makes thee chaunt sufferings, lamentable, deadly. But for the issue I am at a loss.

CAS. Nay, but the oracle no longer shall be peering forth from a veil¹ after the manner of a new-married bride; but clear it seems it will come, blowing toward the rising of the sun, so that a woe much greater than this will, like a wave, dash up against the light. And no longer will I instruct thee by means of enigmas. And do you, coursing with me, bear witness how I scent the track of evils wrought of old. For a choir that sings in concert, not sweetly (for 'tis not of good they sing), never at any time leaves this palace here before us. And truly, having quaffed human blood, so as to riot more, a revel of sister Furies abides in the house, hard to be sent forth: and as they sit on the house-top they hymn a hymn,² the ancestral

¹ See Blomfield. Conington's version is rather inconsistent:

“Ay, but the oracle no more shall peer
Out from *his* veil, as 'twere a *new-wed* bride:
No; clear I see *him* rushing—”

² With these splendid personifications of domestic superstition, compare Scott's description of Brian, *Lady of the Lake*, III. 7.

“Late had he heard, in prophet's dream,
The fatal ben-shie's boding scream;
Sounds, too, had come in midnight blast,
Of charging steeds, careering fast
Along Benharrow's shingly side,
Where mortal horseman ne'er might ride;

* * * * *

All augured ill to Alpine's line.
He girt his loins, and came to show
The signals of impending woe.”

curse; and they in turn loathe the brother's couch, deadly to him that trampled on it. Did I miss, or hunt I like some archer? or am I a lying, street-door, babbling witch? Testify to me, after first making oath that I accurately know the ancient iniquities of the palace.

CH. And how can oath, a pledge honorably pledged,¹ heal the mischief? But I marvel at thee, that, bred beyond the sea, thou shouldst succeed in speaking to a city of strange tongue, just as if thou hadst been present.

CAS. The prophet Apollo appointed me to this office.

CH. What! was he, a god, smitten with a passion for you?

CAS. Heretofore I was ashamed to tell this tale.²

CH. Ay, for every one that is very prosperous grows delicate.

CAS. But he was an eager suitor, breathing strong love for me.

CH. Did you even meet in wedlock?

CAS. Having consented, I deceived him.

CH. Wast thou already possessed of inspired lore?

CAS. I was even then predicting all their sufferings to my countrymen.

CH. How then wast thou unscathed by the wrath of Loxias?

CAS. I used to win no one's credence in any thing, after I had committed this trespass.

CH. Yet to us at all events thou seemest to utter things worthy of belief.

CAS. Ho! ho! alas! alas! oh miseries! again the dread task of true prophecy is racking me, troubling me with the preludings of predictions. See ye these infants sitting here on the palace, like to the phantoms of dreams? children just as if they had perished by the hands of their friends—their hands crammed with the meat of their own flesh; and they stand forth holding their bowels along with their entrails, a piteous mess, of which their father tasted.³ For this, I tell

¹ I prefer following Porson and Dindorf, in reading *πῆγμα-παιώνιος*, to giving, with Conington, a sense to *γενναίως*, that it can not bear.

² I transpose these lines with all the modern editors. Clausen does not merit consideration.

³ Compare Titus Andronicus, V. 3.

“Why, there they are both, baked in that pie;

you, that a craven lion, wallowing in his lair, haunting his home, ah me! is plotting retribution for him that is returned—my master; for I must needs bear the yoke of slavery. And the commander of the ships, and the overturner of Ilion, knows not what things the tongue of the hateful bitch having uttered, and prolonged with fair-seeming purpose, like Atè lurking in secret, will obtain with evil success. Such horrors doth she dare; a woman is the murderer of a man.¹ What hateful monster may I rightly call her? an amphisbæna, or a Scylla that dwells among the rocks, the pest of mariners' vessels, a raving dam of Hades, and breathing to her friends a truceless curse?² And how she, full of all daring, shouted over him, like as in the turn of the fight! Yet she feigns that she rejoices in the safety of his return. And 'tis all one if I convince you nought of these things; for what matters it? That which will be will come. Thou too, present there, shalt pitying pronounce me but too true a prophetess.³

CH. The banquet of Thyestes on his children's flesh I understand, and I shudder at it; and terror possesses me while I hear it truly told, in nothing feigned: but when I hear the rest I lose the track.

CAS. I say that thou shalt witness the death of Agamemnon.

CH. Wretch! lull thy ill-omened tongue in silence.⁴

Whereof their mother daintily hath fed,
Eating the flesh that she herself hath bred."

And the ditty of the Scotch Itys:

"Pippety pew, my mammie me slew,
And daddy me ate, my sister Kate
Gathered a' my baines—"

Seneca, Agam. I, 1, 27:

"A fratre vincar liberibus plenus tribus
In me sepultis: viscera exedi mea."

¹ Correct Dindorf's punctuation.

² I think the common reading far more *recherché* than the correction ὕψη.

³ Compare Richard the Third, I. 3.

"Oh! but remember this another day,
When he shall split thy very heart with sorrow;
And say, poor Margaret was a prophetess."

⁴ This is perhaps the easiest way of translating the full force of εἰφημον καίμησον.

CAS. But the god of healing presides not over this declaration.

CH. No, if indeed it is to be; but never may it be!

CAS. Thou prayest indeed—but murder is their care.

CH. By what man is this sad deed¹ prepared?

CAS. Verily, thou must have very much overlooked my oracles.

CH. Like enough, for I understand not the device of the accomplisher.

CAS. And yet verily I know the Grecian language too well.²

CH. Yes, and the Pythian oracles, and yet they are hard to understand.

CAS. Ah me! what a fire is that! and it comes upon me! Woe! woe! Lycæan Apollo, ah me! ah me! this biped lioness, that lay down with a wolf in the absence of the generous lion, will slay me, wretched woman; and as though she were compounding poison she will add my price to her wrath.³ She boasts, while she whets the blade for her husband, that she will exact his murder as a punishment for having brought me hither. Why then do I retain these mockeries of myself, my wands and my prophetic wreaths about my neck? [*She tears away her chaplets, and casts them on the ground.*] I will destroy you before my own doom. Go fall into destruction—thus will I rid myself of you; enrich some other maiden with calamities⁴ in my room. Lo, too, Apollo himself stripping me of my oracular vesture! and having beheld me even in this array, idly laughed to scorn among⁵ my friends, by my foes with no changing of the scale! I poor, wretched, dying of starvation, bore to be called vagrant, like a begging gipsy. And now the prophet, having avenged himself on his prophetess, hath brought me to these deadly woes. And, in place of my sire's altar, a butcher's block awaits me, cut down, a hot reeking victim. Yet, verily, we shall not at all events die unhonored of the gods. For there shall come hereafter another avenger

¹ I still prefer ἄγος.

² I follow Paley and Conington. Sewell and others read ἐπίστασαι.

³ i. e. mingle my death among the ingredients of her fury.

⁴ I read ἄτης with Peile and Conington.

⁵ μετὰ is obviously corrupt. Hermann reads μέγα, which Conington approves

of our cause, a matricidal scion, avenger of his sire. And he, a wandering exile, estranged from this land, shall return to place the coping-stone upon this curse for his friends; for a mighty oath has been sworn by the gods,¹ that the prostrate corpse of his dead father shall bring him back. Why truly do I wail here by the house, since I first saw the city of Ilion faring as it has fared, and they who captured the city come off thus according to the judgment of the gods; I will go and do [my part], I will dare to die; and I accost these gates of Hades, and I make my prayer that I may receive a mortal blow, that without a struggle, while my blood in easy death flows away, I may close mine eyes.²

CH. O woman most wretched and most wise, to a great length hast thou spoken. But if thou truly knowest thine own doom, how is it that thou steppest with good courage to the altar, like a heifer led by heaven?

CAS. There is no escape, strangers, nothing is to be gained by time.³

CH. Yet the last has the advantage in time.

CAS. This day has arrived; 'tis little I shall gain by flight.

CH. Be sure, thou hast stout resolution in thy undaunted spirit.

CAS. Yet to die gloriously is surely a gratification to a mortal.

CH. No one hears these sentiments from the happy.⁴

CAS. Alas, my sire, for thee and for thy noble children!

[*She starts back, as she approaches the door.*]

CH. What is the matter? what terror turns thee away?

CAS. Faugh! faugh!

CH. Why criest thou, faugh! unless there be something which thy heart loathes?

CAS. The palace reeks with blood-dripping murder.

¹ This line has been rightly transposed by Hermann, who is followed by all modern editors, and by Dindorf in his notes. We must of course read *ἄξιόν* with the vulgate.

² Cf. Soph. Aj. 833, sqq. for a similar prayer.

³ We had best read *χρόνῳ πλέον* with Pauw. I can not agree with Conington, in considering the common reading equivalent to the same sense.

⁴ All the editors, except Conington, have rightly followed Heath in transposing these lines.

CH. How sayest thou? this is the smell of victims at the hearth.

CAS. 'Tis plainly like a fume from the grave.

CH. No Syrian luxury art thou describing in the house.

CAS. But I will go to shriek over my own destiny and that of Agamemnon also within the palace. Enough of life. Alas, strangers! Yet do I not vainly quail in terror, like a bird at a bush.¹ Do ye bear this testimony to me dying, when a woman shall perish for me a woman, and a man shall fall for one that was ill mated. These boons I claim from you as on the point of death.

CH. Wretched one, I pity thee for thy predicted doom.

CAS. Yet once more do I wish to utter a speech, or mine own dirge.² And (looking upon) his light for the last time, I pray the sun, upon my hated murderers, that they may at the same time pay the penalty for a slave, that dies an easy victim, to my avengers their murderers.³ Alas for the condition of mortals! them when prosperous a shadow may overturn; but

¹ Medwin refers to Henry the Sixth, 3d part, V. 6.

“The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings misdoubteth every twig.”

² Sewell's version is truly elegant:

“Once, once again;
One word, one dirge, fain would I speak, my own.”

But I wish “above myself” did not follow. The redundancy in ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς here seems disagreeable, and I would read ἐγὼ τὸν αὐτῆς. The stress is upon the fact that Cassandra, like the fabled swan, sings her own dirge.

³ Such is, in substance, Paley's interpretation. Conington (although Dindorf has condemned the passage as corrupt) finds no difficulty, but follows Peile. Both of them have slurred over the absurd ὁμοῦ. Klausen's Latin, which people carefully avoid translating, is as follows: “Precibus, quibus solem in ultima luce (?) invoco, imprecor (ἐπεύχομαι standing for two verbs with their datives of a different signification!) ultoribus meis ut occisoribus invis meis idem solvant” (i. e. I invoke upon my avengers that they suffer the same at the hands of my slayers!). I can only express my conviction that *these interpretations* may fairly be set aside in favor of the following readings:

τοῖσδ' ἐμοῖς τιμαόροις,
πρὸς ὕστατον φῶς ἡλίου κατεύχομαι
ἐχθροὺς φονεῦσι τοὺς ἐμοὺς τίνειν ἐμοῦ
δούλης θανούσης, κ. τ. λ.

And, for my avengers,
I pray this sun's light, hence no more beheld—

if they be in adversity, a moistened sponge blots out the picture: and for this I have far greater pity than for that.

[CASSANDRA enters the palace.

CHORUS. To be thriving indeed, is by nature a glutless thing to all mortals; and none will banish and keep it from their dwelling that all point out,¹ saying these words, "Enter here no more." And to this our sovereign the blessed gods have granted to capture the city of Priam; and he returns to his home honored by heaven. Yet if now he is to pay the price of the bloodshed of his predecessors, and dying for the dead accomplish to the full the vengeance² due for the deaths of others, who among mortals that hears this tale would not pray to be born with an innocuous genius?³

AGAMEMNON (*within*). Woe's me! I'm stricken a mortal blow within!

CH. 1. Hush! who is it that cries out "a blow," mortally wounded?

My foes may to their slayers pay the price
Of me, the dying slave, poor, easy victim.

ἡλίου is due to Jacobs, and is approved by Dindorf, ἐχθροὺς τοὺς ἐμοὺς is Wellauer's conjecture, as also ἐμοῦ for ὁμοῦ. For the transposition of the half lines, I am myself answerable, as well as for κατεύχομαι in lieu of ἐπεύχομαι. Compare Choeph. 88, πῶς κατεύξωμαι πατρί; 139, κατεύχομαί σοι. Eum. 922, ἄτ' ἐγὼ κατεύχομαι ἑξαμβρόσαι φαιδρὸν ἁλίου σέλας, which last passage is almost conclusive; the same verb occurs, but in a somewhat different sense, also in Sept. c. Th. 633, and above, vs. 1250. In farther support of the genitive in this simple form cf. Soph. Aj. 856, σὲ δ', ᾧ φαεννῆς ἡμέρας σέλας. Æsch. Prom. 91, καὶ τὸν πανόπτην κυκλον ἡλίου καλῶ. Orph. Hymn. VII. 1, ἀστρων οὐρανίων ἱερὸν σέλας ἐκπροκαλοῦμαι.

¹ Although Conington defends δακτυλοδεικτῶν, I should prefer following all the other editors in reading δακτυλοδεικτὸν with Cassaubon. Dindorf's note is brief, but important. For the syntax in vs. 1334, cf. Sept. c. Th. 434, χρυσοῖς δὲ φωνεῖ γράμμασιν, πρήσω πόλιν.

² Omit ἄγαν, or read ἀντεπικραίνει with Bamberger. So Dindorf and Conington.

³ On the presiding power allotted to each man at birth, cf. Plato, Phædon, § 130; Wytt. p. 398; A. Læm. Rep. X. p. 521, D., and the Platonics, Plotinus III. 4; Proclus on Alcib. Pr. p. 71, sqq., ed.; Creuzer, Olympiodor. in eund. p. 20, sqq.; also Cebes, Tab. p. 11, ed. Salmos. Compare, for farther illustrations, Lindenbrog's learned notes on Censorinus, § 3. But fortune may be meant. I can never sufficiently recommend the comparison of Plato with the tragedians.

AGAM. Woe's me, again! struck with a second blow.

CH. 2. To me it seems, from the cry of the king, that the deed hath been done.¹

CH. 3. But let us in some way or other concert unfailing measures.

CH. 4. I tell you what is my resolve, to summon the townsmen hither to the palace for a rescue.

CH. 5. But to me it seems best that we should, as quick as possible, burst in and detect the deed by the fresh-dripping sword.

CH. 6. And I agreeing in such an opinion, vote that we do something—and high time it is that we dally not.

CH. 7. We may see that plainly; for they are preluding, as though displaying signs of a tyranny over the city.

CH. 8. Ay, for we are tardy:² but they, trampling to the ground the reputation of delay, are not slumbering in hand.

CH. 9. I know not what plan I have to tell you—'tis the doer's part also to take counsel.

CH. 10. I too am in the same state, since I am unable to raise the dead again by my words.

CH. 11. What! shall we prolong our lives thus submitting to these rulers that disgrace the house?

CH. 12. Nay, 'tis beyond endurance; to die is better; for 'tis a milder doom than tyranny.

CH. 13. Shall we augur as though the king has perished, on proofs drawn from outcries?

CH. 14. We ought to speak of these things, having clear knowledge; for to guess is distinct from clearly knowing.

CH. 15. I am inclined on all accounts to recommend that we clearly learn how Atrides fares.³

¹ On the disposition of the chorus, and the allotting of all these stupid verses, see Müller, *Eumenides*, p. 55, sqq., and the notes of the commentators.

² If we render *χρονίζομεν*, "we are *slow*," it will convey a pleasing criticism as well as an undoubted truth! at least, no reader of poetry will challenge the assertion.

³ How *Æschylus* came to perpetrate this absurd scene, can not easily be conceived. I think the fact that such stuff was written to employ the chorus during an interval of such excitement, is almost sufficient to prove that the histrionic abilities of these supernumeraries were as little to be taxed, as those of modern chorus singers. Müller, however, *Eumenides*, I. 2, p. 48, sq., is eloquent on their behalf.

Enter CLYTEMNESTRA.

Though many things have been before spoken as suited the occasion, I shall not blush to speak the contrary. For how else could one, while providing enmity for enemies, construct for those that seem friends dense snares of mischief, a height too great to overleap? and this struggle of an ancient feud came not on me without having been long since meditated, though certainly late. And I stand where I struck him—now the deed is done and over:¹ I did it too in such a way—and this I will not deny—that he could neither escape nor ward off his doom. I stake around an endless net, as if for fishes, the deathly treasure of a vesture. And I smite him twice, and with two groans he dropped his limbs, and on him fallen I add a third blow, a votive offering to him beneath the earth, Hades, the guardian of the dead. Thus he gulps away² his own soul as he falls; and gurgling forth the sharp gush of the shedded blood, he smites with black drops of gory dew me that rejoiced no less than the sown [land] does in Jove's rich gift³ during the travails of the ear. Since then 'tis thus, oh elders of Argos present here, rejoice ye, if ye can rejoice, for I glory in the deed. And were it possible becomingly⁴ to make libation over the corpse, this would be justly done—full justly, sure, he who hath filled up a cup of so many accursed ills in his home, should drain it on his return.

CH. We marvel at thy tongue, how bold thy language is, thou that dost boast in such words over thy husband.

CLYT. Ye are trying me like a senseless woman; but I say with heart undaunted to you that know—and 'tis all one

¹ "Clytemnestra," observes Symmons, "advances on the stage firm in resolution, yet full of horror at the deed she had been committing, partly soliloquizing, partly addressing the chorus. This line is a soliloquy, broken, interrupted, with long intervening pauses, and should not be printed as if it were in the plain continuity of narrative."

² ὀρμαίνει, I take with Conington to signify "the physical tumult attending a violent death, the catching of breath, and the gurgling of blood." The notion is well expressed by Apuleius, Met. I. p. 108, "cum ille impetu teli præsecata gula, vocem, immo stridorem incertum, per vulnus effunderet, et spiritum rebulliret."

³ Conington and Paley, rightly avoiding the bad taste of Klausen, have admitted Porson's splendid emendation διοςδότῳ; so also Dindorf in his notes.

⁴ I read πρεπόντως, with Blomfield.

whether thou wilt praise or censure—this is Agamemnon, my husband, and a corpse—the deed of this right hand of mine, a righteous agent. Thus this thing stands.

CH. What horrid poison nourished by the earth, woman! or drink coming from the flowing¹ sea, hast thou tasted, that thou laid on thyself this sacrifice and public curse?² Thou hast cast him off, thou hast cut him off; and an outlaw shalt thou be, a fearful abhorrence to thy countrymen.

CLYT. Now indeed thou adjudgest me to endure banishment from the city, and the abhorrence of the citizens, and public execrations—thou that didst formerly bring nothing against this man, who, making no account of her fate, as it were of a brute, while sheep abounded in fleecy folds, immolated his own daughter, the dearest to me of my child-birth pangs, as a charm for the Thracian blasts. Shouldst thou not have banished that person out of this land, in retribution for his foul deeds? but now that thou hearest of my deeds, thou art a stern judge. But this I tell thee—Menace me as knowing that I am prepared on equal terms—that when thou hast got the victory with thy hand, thou mayest rule me;³ but if God bring the contrary to pass, thou shalt, though late, be taught to know discretion.

CH. Thou art lofty in spirit, and proud things hast thou uttered: thy soul is raving as under a blood-dripping fate,⁴ an unavenged blood-clot is conspicuous on thy brow. Yet must thou hereafter, bereft of thy friends, atone for stroke by stroke.⁵

CLYT. And thou shalt hear this plea of mine oath: By the perfect vengeance of my daughter, by Atè, and Erinnys, to whom I sacrificed this man, I expect not to tread the hall of Terror, so long as Ægisthus burns fire on my hearth, well-disposed to me as heretofore: for he is to me no small shield of confidence. He lies, the marrer of this woman, the minion

¹ Eumen, 452, *ῥντοῖς πόροις*.

² *i. e.* hast made thyself a victim to public abhorrence. See Conington.

³ I put a comma after *ὁμοίων*, following Paley and Conington in their interpretation.

⁴ So Sewell: "As 'neath a deadly star, dripping with blood." This seems far more spirited than taking *τύχη* for the death of Agamemnon.

⁵ Compare Measure for Measure, V. 1.

An Angelo for a Claudio—death for death.

of the Chryseïds under Ilion: and she here, his captive and soothsayer, and partner of his bed, his faithful love, the weird prophetess and sharer with him of the benches of the ships. But these twain have not done deeds without a reward. For he indeed [lies] thus; and she too, his love, having like a swan warbled her last dying wail, to me she hath brought a nuptial dainty dish¹ for my enjoyment.

SEM. Alas! what doom, not of sharp extreme anguish, nor keeping to the couch, may come with speed, bringing upon us the endless sleep that is forever, now that my most gracious guardian has been smitten down, and after having suffered much in a woman's cause? by a woman's hand too he lost his life.

CH.² Woe! O phrensied Helen, who alone didst work the destruction of the many, the very many lives beneath Troy.

SEM. Now too, thou hast perfectly accomplished by an inextinguishable murder the memorable strife-begotten strife which formerly existed in the house, a bane to its master.³

CLYT. Do not, afflicted for these things, pray for the doom of death, nor divert thine indignation upon Helen, as though she, the man-destroyer, as though she singly, having brought to an end the lives of many men, had wrought a most incurable sorrow.

SEM. O demon, that fallest on this dwelling, and the double line of Tantalus, and through women exertest a prowess matching mine,⁴ that gnaws my heart. And standing over the

¹ See Conington, who has settled this explanation in a satisfactory manner.

² In the division of the following verses among the chorus, I have followed the popular system, sanctioned by Dindorf in his notes, who however supposes the existence of some *lacunæ*.

³ This translation is strictly according to the common reading (retaining *δι' αἵμ'*), as explained by Linwood, s. v. *ἐπανθίζειν*. He understands *ἔριν* with *τελείαν* and *πολύμναστον*, and takes *τελείαν ἐπηνθίσω* as equivalent to *ἐπηνθίσω ὥστε τελείαν εἶναι*. I however prefer reading *ἀπηνθίσω* with Cassaubon. If we do not retain *διὰ*, we must consider *αἵμ' ἀνιπτον* as an epexegetis to *τελ. πολ. ἀπηνθίσω*, an explanation that, as far as I remember, has not occurred to any of the commentators. Symmons is probably right in considering *ἐρίδματος* as formed with the Homeric *ἐρι*, not from *ἐρις*.

⁴ *ἰσόψυχον* appears to me to signify "too strong for my spirit to sustain." Conington's version is brilliant, but, as far as the text goes, no translation.

corpse in defiance of what is right, like an odious raven in my eyes, she exults to hymn her hymn. * * *

CLYT. Now hast thou corrected the judgment of thy mouth in naming the thrice-great demon of this race: for through him is the lust for lapping blood fostered in its vitals: before that the old sorrow comes to an end there is fresh blood-shed.

SEM. Verily thou praisest the mighty demon of this household, dreadful in his wrath. Alas! alas for the horrible praise of calamity ever greedy! Woe! woe! 'tis by the will of Jove, cause of all, doer of all: for what is accomplished among mortals without Jove? what of these things is not decreed by heaven?

CH. Woe! woe! My king! my king! How shall I mourn thee? what shall I utter from my affectionate soul? But thou liest in this web of the spider, breathing forth thy life by an impious death.

SEM. Ah me! for this slave-like couch; smitten down by a death from a treacherous hand, with a two-edged weapon.

CLYT. Thou vauntest that the deed was mine. But reckon not that I am the spouse of Agamemnon. No! but the ancient ruthless evil genius of Atreus, cruel banqueter, likened to the wife of this dead man, hath visited him with his vengeance, having paid a full-grown victim for infants.

SEM. That thou art guiltless of this murder, who will testify? How? how? yet the evil genius of his fathers might abet thee. And the wretched battle-god is hurried violently onward in torrents of kindred blood; making his way where he must give course to the clotted gore of children slain for food.¹

CH. Woe! woe! My king! my king! how shall I mourn thee? What shall I utter from my affectionate soul? But thou liest in this web of the spider breathing forth thy life by an impious death.

SEM. Ah me! for this slave-like couch! thou wast smitten down by death from a treacherous hand, with a two-edged weapon.

CLYT. I do not think that a slave-like death has befallen

¹ I have closely followed Conington, who, however, gives up the passage. So do I.

him;¹ for did not he bring insidious Atè to his dwelling? But as he wrought upon my scion that was raised from him, Iphigenia, child much lamented, things worthy such deserts² he hath suffered; let him not proudly vaunt himself in Hades, having atoned by the death of the sword for deeds he first wrought.

SEM. Bereft of counsel I am bewildered in well-concerted anxious thought as to which way I may betake myself, now the house is sinking; and I dread the dashing of the gory shower that saps the dwelling, and it no longer falls in drops. And destiny for another deed of ill is whetting vengeance on other whetstones.

CH. Woe! Oh earth, earth! would that thou hadst received me before I had beheld this [my king] stretched on lowly floor of the silver-sided bath. Who shall bury him? who shall lament him? Wilt thou dare to do this, after having murdered thine own husband—to pour the loud wail over his life, wrongfully to perform a graceless grace in atonement for thy bold deeds?³

SEM. And who, pronouncing with tears the funeral panegyric⁴ over the godlike man, shall wail in sincerity of soul?

CLYT. It concerns not thee to speak of this care: by our hands he fell, he met his fate, and we will inter him, not with wailings from his dwelling, * * * but his daughter Iphigenia, as is proper having met her father lovingly at the swift-flowing stream of woes, shall fling her arms around and kiss him.

SEM. This reproach comes in return for reproach; and difficult it is to decide—one spoils the spoiler, and the slayer makes full atonement. And there abides, so long as Jove abideth, [the rule] that the doer in time shall suffer. For 'tis the statute,⁵ Who can expel from the house the brood of curses? the race is wedded to calamity.

CLYT. He lighted⁶ on this oracle agreeably to truth. And I,

¹ Seidler and Dindorf would omit these two lines.

² See Dindorf.

³ Cf. Choeph. 42.

⁴ Read with Is. Vossius and Dindorf, ἐπιτύμβιον αἶνον.

⁵ Simmons rightly places a full stop after θέσμιον γάρ.

⁶ But Canter, Peile, and Conington read ἐνέβης, rightly.

therefore, am willing to plight oaths with the demon of the Pleisthenidæ, to acquiesce in these things, all hard to endure though they be ; and for him, henceforth, quitting this dwelling, to wear out another race by kindred murders. And a small portion of wealth is amply sufficient for me to possess, if I have put away the phrensy of mutual murder from the halls.

Enter ÆGISTHUS.

O kindly light of the day that brings retribution. Now I would pronounce that gods, the punishers of mortals from on high, look down upon the abominations of earth, beholding this man here lying, as is delightful to me, in the woven robes of the Furies, paying the penalty of the devices of his father's hand. For Atreus, the ruler of this land, his father, being a rival about the power, that I may speak clearly, banished from his city and his house Thyestes my father, his own brother. And wretched Thyestes, having come again a suppliant at the hearth, found a secure lot, so that he should not dying stain his paternal soil with his blood. But Atreus, the godless father of this man, with more zeal than love, pretending cheerfully to hold a day of banqueting by way of welcome to my father, served him a banquet of his children's flesh. The parts about the feet indeed, and the comb-like tips of the fingers, seated apart, he broke from those above.¹ And, having immediately in ignorance taken that part of the flesh which could not be distinguished, he eats a food, as thou seest, destructive to the race. And then, having discovered the unholy deed, he screamed, and falls back from the butchery vomiting: and on the descendants of Pelops he imprecates an intolerable doom, rightfully devoted to a curse the insult of the board,²

¹ So Peile, with Conington's approbation. I have no doubt that the whole passage is corrupt.

² Conington, after Peile (and apparently, Sewell), has labored to show that *λάκτισμα δείπνου* means that Thyestes spurned the banquet with his feet. Although I grant that this clever scholar has shown much taste in his note, still I can not suppose that *τιθεὶς ἀρᾶ* would have then been used. The words can only mean "putting under a curse the trampling of the board." Linwood prefers joining *τιθεὶς λάκτισμα* = *λακτίζων*. In support of the proverbial sense I have preferred, compare v. 384, *λακτίσαντι μέγαν δίκας βωμόν*. Choeph. 641, *τὸ μὴ θέμις γὰρ οὐ λὰξ πέδον πατούμενον*. Eum. 540, *μηδὲ νιν κέρδος ἰδὼν ἀθέω ποδὶ λὰξ ἀτίσης*. Lycophron (quoted by Schutz), 137, *λάξας τραπέζαν*.

so perish the whole race of Pleisthenes! In consequence of these things you may see this man fallen: and I am the righteous contriver of his slaughter, for he drives into exile me, the thirteenth child, along with my wretched sire, being a little one in swaddling-clothes. But Justice brought me back again when I had grown up. And I have reached this man though I was at a distance, having put together every contrivance for the sad conspiracy. Thus it is indeed glorious for me even to fall after I have seen him within the toils of Justice.

CH. Ægisthus! I honor not insolence amid guilt. And dost thou say, that thou didst willfully slay this man, and that thou alone didst plot this piteous murder? I declare that thy head shall not escape, be sure of it, curses of stoning, hurled by the populace.

ÆGIS. Dost thou say these things sitting at the lower oar, while those upon the middle bench¹ of the vessel bear sway? Thou shalt know, old as thou art, how bitter it is for a man of thy years to be schooled, when discretion is prescribed him. But bondage and the pangs of starvation are the best physicians of the mind to school even old age. Having eyes seest thou not this? Kick not against the pricks, lest thou, stumbling, suffer.

CH. Woman! didst thou, guardian of the house of this man just arrived from battle,² having at the same time defiled his bed, resolve on the destruction of this warrior-chief here?

ÆGIS. These words too are the first parents of mourning. Thou hast a tongue quite opposite to that of Orpheus; for he, indeed, led all things along for joy of his voice, whereas thou having angered us by thy silly yelpings,³ shalt be dragged away: but when overpowered thou wilt show thyself more tame.

CH. As if thou forsooth shouldst be sovereign of the Argives, thou, that when thou hadst resolved on his destruction, daredst not to do this deed by a stroke of thine own hand!⁴

¹ See Blomfield.

² So Dindorf, with Stanley. Conington defends the common reading, *τούσδ' ἤκοντας*.

³ Dindorf approves of Jacobs' conjecture *νηπίοις* for *ἡπίοις*. Cf. v. 1672, *ματαίων τῶνδ' ὑλαγμάτων*.

⁴ Compare the taunts of Lady Macbeth, ii. 2, to her husband, and of Beatrice to the murderers, Cenci, iv. 3.

ÆGIS. Ay! for to plot was plainly a woman's part; and I, an ancient foe, was a suspicious object. However, by means of this man's wealth, I will try to rule the citizens; and the over-fed colt that is unruly, and draws not as I direct, I will yoke in heavy harness;¹ but famine, that dwells with hated darkness, shall see him softened.

CH. O why didst not thou thyself with thy dastard heart slay this man here? but his wife, a pollution of her country and her country's gods, killed him. Does then Orestes any where behold the light, so that, returning hither under the guidance of gracious Fortune, he may become the mastering slayer of these twain?

ÆGIS. Well, since thou art determined to act thus and use this language, thou shalt know quickly—

CH. Come on, comrades dear, this business is not far off.

ÆGIS. * * * * *

CH. Come on, let each man have his drawn sword in readiness.

ÆGIS. I' faith I refuse not to die with hand on hilt.

CH. Thou talkest of dying to those who welcome the omen, and let us take our fortune.

CLYT. By no means, dearest of men, let us perpetrate any farther ills. But to reap even these is in many respects a wretched harvest. And enough of misery assuredly is ours; let us not at all stain ourselves with blood. Repair, old men, forthwith to your appointed² homes, before you suffer by your deeds: we must take these things and be contented with them since we did them; and if any one has a share of troubles, we at all events shall have enough of these, miserably smitten by the demon in his fell wrath. Such is a woman's advice, if any one condescends to heed it.

ÆGIS. But that these men should thus blossom forth a foolish tongue in my presence, and blurt forth such expressions, tempting their fate, and miss sobriety of judgment, and [insult] the ruler * * * * *

¹ Blomfield supplies ζεύγλαις from ζεύξω.

² I have borrowed the old translation of this passage, having little desire to re-translate the corruptions of the original. I have, however, used Hermann's emendation, πρὶν παθεῖν ἐρξάντας αἶρειν χρῆν, and μαθεῖν for παθεῖν. Conington's πέννοιτο for γένοιτο is ingenious, but the whole passage seems desperate.

CH. This never can be the conduct of Argives, to fawn on the base.

ÆGIS. Yet on some future day I will pursue thee yet.

CH. Not so, if a divine power shall guide Orestes to come hither.

ÆGIS. I know that exiles feed themselves on hopes.

CH. Do thy pleasure! batten! while thou pollutest justice; since it is permitted thee.

ÆGIS. Rest assured that thou shalt make me a requital for this folly.

CH. Brag boldly like the cock beside his partlet.

CLYT. Make not thou any account of these vain yelpings; I and thou mastering this house, will order things aright.

G

THE CHOEPHORI.

ARGUMENT.

ORESTES, returning from Phocis, recognizes his sister offering libations at the tomb of Agamemnon, and with her concert a plan for revenging their father's death. Encouraged by the ill-omened dream of Clytemnestra, he resolves to enter the palace with his companion Pylades, and having deceived Clytemnestra with a pretended account of his death, he wreaks vengeance upon her and Ægisthus. The play concludes with his horror at the deed, and determination to go to Delphi to receive purification.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

ORESTES.
ELECTRA.
CLYTEMNESTRA.
ÆGISTHUS.

A NURSE.
A DOMESTIC.
CHORUS OF CAPTIVE TROJAN
WOMEN.

ORESTES. MERCURY of the shades! presiding over the power delegated from the sire,¹ be thou a savior and ally to me beseeching it; for I am come into this land, and I return from exile.² And over this mound of his sepulchre too I call upon my father to listen, to give ear.³ * * * * *
* * * * * a ringlet cherished in honor of

¹ Aristophanes, Ran. 1141, makes Euripides quibble at the meaning of πατρῶα κράτη, which might mean Agamemnon's realm.

πότερ' οὖν τὸν Ἑρμῆν, ὥς ὁ πατὴρ ἀπώλετο
αὐτοῦ βιαίως ἐκ γυναικείας χερδὸς
δόλοισι λαθραίοις, ταῦτ' ἐποπτεύειν ἔφη;

² On this Euripides observes,

δὲς ταυτὸν ἡμῖν εἶπεν ὁ σοφὸς Αἰσχύλος.

But Æschylus defends this on the grounds—

φεύγων ἀνὴρ ἥκει τε καὶ κατέρχεται.

³ Bacchus, *ibid.*, gives this facetious reason:

τεθνηκόσιν γὰρ ἔλεγεν, ὦ μοχθηρὲ σὺ,
οἷς οὐδὲ τρὶς λέγοντες ἐξικνούμεθα.

Inachus¹ and this, the second, expressive of my sorrow. * *

* * * * * What is it that I see? what is this concourse of women [coming] hither conspicuous in sable weeds? To what calamity shall I refer it? Is it that a new death² hath happened in the palace? or am I right in guessing that these maidens are conveying libations to my father—a propitiation for the departed?³ It is nothing else; for I think I see my sister Electra advancing, distinguished by grievous sorrow. O Jupiter! grant me to avenge the fate of my father, and be thou a willing ally to me! Pylades, stand we apart, that I may clearly learn what means this suppliant procession of women.

CH. I am come forth from the palace, sent as an escort to the drink-offering with the noise of sharp clapping of hands. Marked is my cheek with bloody gashes, the furrow newly cut by my nail: for ever is my heart fed on wailings; and the rendings of tissues ruining the vesture, make a noise through my sorrows, the breast-protecting robes being torn through smileless woes. For a thrilling, hair-stiffening panic, the dream-prophet of the house, breathing wrath in the midst of slumbers, echoed an outcry full fearfully at dead of night from the inmost apartments, falling heavy on the chambers of the women. Interpreters too of these dreams, bound to veracity, declared on the part of the gods, that those beneath the earth are complaining full angrily and are wroth against their murderers. Such an unkind kindness devising as an averter of ills, O Earth, mother! does the godless woman send me. But I dread to utter this word: for what atonement is there for blood that has fallen on the ground? Alas for the all-unhappy hearth! Alas for the ruin of the dwelling! A gloom uncheered by the sun, abhorred of mortals, hides the

¹ Perhaps we may supply *φέρω δὲ*, with Erfurdt. The custom of consecrating the hair to a deity, or to the river gods (for rivers are spoken of as personified), is learnedly illustrated by Stanley and Blomfield. Cf. Censorinus de die nat. § I. "Quidam etiam pro cætera bona corporis valetudine crinem deo sacrum pascebant," where Lindenbroke's note deserves consulting. Pausan. VIII. 41, οἱ Φιγαλέων παῖδες ἀποκείρονται τῷ ποταμῷ τὰς κόμας. For a probable supplement of this passage, see Dind.

² Dindorf, in his notes, however, reads *πῆμα*, calamity.

³ The dative *μειλίγμασιν* is vainly defended. See Blomfield.

house through the death of the master. And majesty, which was in the olden time unconquered, invincible, unassailed, making its way through the ears and the mind of the people, is now banished. And somebody¹ is terrified. But to be prosperous—this is both a god and more than a god among mortals. And the swift turn of Justice visits some in daylight, and some lingering burst forth with violence in the interval of darkness, and some impracticable night possesses.² Because of the blood that hath been drunk by the fostering earth, gore that cries for vengeance, is fast clotted so as never to be washed away. A piercing bitter curse destroys³ the author of the all-sufficing malady. But [as] there is no remedy for maidenhood⁴ to its violator, [so] all the streams, moving in one course, flow in vain⁵ to purify murder of the foul hand. But 'tis my lot, for the gods have visited me with the hardship of a captured city; for they brought me to a slave's estate afar from the house of my fathers, to acquiesce in the things that seem fit to the lords over my life, just or unjust, [the deeds] of mastering the loathing of my soul, those who are violently borne along.⁶ But I weep beneath my robes

¹ *i. e.* "sunt qui metuant."—Paley.

² I have followed Dindorf's text literally. Peile's explanation hovers strangely between allegory and grammar. Dindorf himself would read, partly from the conjecture of Sophianus, τοὺς . . . βρύει χρονίζοντ' ἄχην, throwing out μένει and ἄκρατος with Schutz. Paley, with much elegance, τοὺς . . . μένει χρονίζονθ' ἄσυχᾶ. I myself am all uncertainty, and have made the version purposely literal, in preference to filling up the meaning with bracketed glosses.

³ See Stanley. βρύειν after νόσον has been thrown out by Hermann and Dindorf, I think, wrongly. See Peile and Paley.

⁴ Cf. Sept. c. Th. 454, πωλικῶν ἐδωλίων. There is something similar in Suppl. 227, πῶς δ' ἂν γαμῶν ἄκουσαν ἄκοντος πάρα (?) ἄγνός γενοίτ' ἂν;

⁵ In the absence of better suggestions, I follow Heath's emendation. The sentiment has been so copiously illustrated, especially from Shakespeare, that I will only quote Tasso, *Gerus. Lib. XVIII. 8*:

Che sei de la caligine del mondo,
E de la carne tu di modo asperso;
Che 'l Nilo, o 'l Gange, ò l' Ocean profondo
Non ti potrebbe far candido, e terso.

⁶ This passage is very unsatisfactory, on account of the double hyperbaton (ἀνάγκαν γὰρ and ἐκ γὰρ οἴκων), and the words πρέποντ' ἀρχαῖς βίον. I have followed Peile in rendering the passage, but, with Paley, I must confess my doubts as to the possibility of giving a reasonable translation of the words as they now stand.

at the hapless fortunes of my masters, chilled with secret sorrows.

ELECTRA. Ye captive maids, ye garnishers of the palace, since ye are present as my associates in this suppliant procession, be my counselors in this matter: when I pour these funereal drink-offerings on the tomb, how shall I say what is well-pleasing? how am I to make my prayer to my father? Shall I say that I bring them from a dear wife to a dear husband? from my mother, forsooth!¹ I dare not say it; and I know not what to say, as I pour this thick libation on the tomb of my father. Or shall I say this saying, as is the custom of mortals, that he would recompense those who send these chaplets and this gift with a [gift] worthy their misdeeds,² or, in silence, ingloriously, even as my father perished, am I, pouring this out, a draught drunk by the earth, to move backward,³ like one who casts forth offscourings, as I fling from me the vessel, with eyes never looking back? In this deliberation of mine, my friends, do ye be sharers, for we hold a common object of abhorrence in the house. Hide not your feelings within your heart, through fear of any one. For Destiny awaits alike the free man, and him that is mastered by the hand of another. Tell me if thou knowest aught better than this?

CH. Reverencing the tomb of thy sire as though an altar, I will speak, for thou biddest me, the sentiment of my soul.

EL. Speak, even as thou sayest thou reverencest⁴ the tomb of my father.

CH. Invoke, as thou pourest the offering, holy things upon the well-wishers.

EL. And who are these friends whom I am to speak of?

CH. First thyself, and whosoever abhors Ægisthus.

EL. Shall I then offer this prayer both for myself and for thee?

CH. Do thou thyself, already informed on these points, take counsel.

¹ These words are spoken indignantly, after a slight pause, as Butler observes.

² I follow Paley, supplying *δόσιν* with *ἐπαξίαν*, from *ἀντιδοῦναι*.

³ See Dindorf.

⁴ Such is the force of *ἡδέσω*. See Paley.

EL. Whom else then shall I further add to this present company?

CH. Be mindful of Orestes, albeit he is abroad.

EL. Well, and in no slight degree hast thou instructed me in this.

CH. Now to the guilty, mindful of the murder—

EL. What am I to say? teach me unskillful, pointing out the way.

CH. That there might come to them some divinity, or some one of mortals.—

EL. Meanest thou a judge, or an avenger?

CH. Say thou simply, one that shall slay in turn.

EL. And are these things such as may religiously befall me from the gods?

CH. How not, to requite an enemy with evils?

EL. Mercury of the realms below * * * * after summoning the divinities beneath the earth to give ear to my prayers, those that watch over the house of my fathers, and Earth herself, that brings forth all things, and, after rearing them, again receives their produce; and I pouring forth these lustral waters do say, calling on my sire: mortals,¹ have pity on me, and on the dear Orestes, so that we may restore² him to the palace. For now, sold as it were by³ her that bare us, we are outcasts, and for a husband she hath taken in exchange Ægisthus, who was accomplice in thy murder. And I, indeed, am as a slave, and from thy substance Orestes is an outcast, while they in mighty haughtiness are wantoning in the fruits of thy labors. But I make my prayer to thee that Orestes may come hither with some success, and do thou, O my sire, give ear to me, and to myself vouchsafe that I may be by far more chaste than my mother, and more pious in hand. For us [I offer] these prayers; but to the adversaries I pray that thou wouldst appear, O my sire, as an avenger, and that those who killed may through justice die in turn. These things I

¹ *i. e.* to Agamemnon. See Paley.

² I have followed Peile, (and except that they take *ἀνάξομεν* closely with *Ὀρέστην*) Dindorf and Paley. Klausen rightly exploded the notion of *ἀνάξομεν* being from *ἀνάσσω*. It is from *ἀνάγω*.

³ I strongly suspect that *πῶς* is a repetition from the preceding line, and that we ought to read *πεπραμένοι γὰρ νῦν κακῶς ἀλώμεθα*.

interpose in my good prayer, uttering for them this evil imprecation. And be thou a sender of the blessings we implore to us in this upper world, with the favor of the gods, and of earth, and of triumphant justice. And after such prayers as these I pour forth these drink-offerings; and 'tis meet that you peal forth the dirge of the dead, should make it teem with shrieks.

[ELECTRA goes to the tomb.

CHORUS. Shed ye the pattering death-tear¹ for the dead sovereign, now that drink-offerings have been poured out upon this defense against both evil and good by way of averting² unprayed-for pollution. And do thou, O give ear, give ear, O master, from thy darkling spirit. Woe! woe! woe! woe! alas! what stout Scythian spearman is deliverer of the house, and Mars that in the conflict brandishes with his hands the curved darts, and wields hilted weapons in close combat?

EL. [*returning to the Chorus*]. My father now has the earth-drunk libations;³ and do ye share with me in a new discourse.

CH. Tell it: but my heart is throbbing with terror.

EL. I see here a shorn ringlet⁴ of hair on the sepulchre.

CH. From what man or deep-bosomed maid?

EL. This is an obvious matter for any one to form an opinion upon.

CH. How then may I, aged, learn from thee, my junior?

EL. There is no one who could have cut it off except myself.

CH. No—for they are enemies to whom it naturally belongs to mourn by offerings of hair.

¹ I follow Paley's version. If the metre will permit it (and it will, if we follow Blomfield's arrangement), I should prefer reading *ὀλομένῳ* twice, a repetition elegant in such a passage.

² This whole interpretation is, in substance, Peile's. Perhaps *ἔρῡμα κακῶν κεδνῶν* τ' may be said of the tomb of Agamemnon, inasmuch as it was fraught with blessings for Orestes and Electra, but with curses for Clytemnestra. Cf. vss. 111, 12, 115, 117, 119—21, which seem to confirm the supposition. I do not, however, advance this as a certainty.

³ The line which follows, *κῆρυξ μέγιστε τῶν ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω*, should probably be placed before v. 124, as Hermann has shown. So also Blomfield and Dindorf.

⁴ On this *ἀναγνώρισις*, see Aristot. Poet. § xvi. Compare Blomfield's note, and Schlegel, Lect. xi.

EL. And certainly this is of a very similar hue to behold.

CH. To what tresses? for this I fain would know.

EL. It is exceedingly like in appearance to my own.

CH. Is this then a clandestine offering from Orestes?

EL. It does very much resemble his ringlets.

CH. And how did he venture to come hither?

EL. He sent this shorn ringlet as a pleasing offering to his father.

CH. No less is this which thou tellest me a subject for tears, if he is never to touch this land with his foot.

EL. O'er me too there hath come a heart's surge of bitterness; and I was smitten as with a piercing shaft. And from my eyes there are falling the unrestrained thirsting drops of a sad winter's flood, as I behold this lock: for how can I suppose that any other of the citizens owns this hair? And of a surety she that murdered him did not cut it off—my mother I mean, who has a godless spirit toward her children by no means in accordance with her name. Yet how can I openly yield assent to this conclusion, that this is an offering of honor from Orestes, of all mortals to me most dear? But I am fawned upon by hope. Alas! would to heaven that it had an intelligent voice, like a messenger, that I might not be agitated by distracted thoughts;¹ but it were clear for me either to spurn this lock of hair when clearly recognized, if indeed it had been severed from the head of a foe, or that, if it claim kin to me, it might be able to bewail with me an ornament to this tomb and an honor to my father.² But we invoke the gods, who know in what tempests, like vessels, we are tossed to and fro; and if it is our destiny to attain safety, a great stock might be produced from a tiny seed. And in very truth here are tracks too, a second sign, like to feet, and bearing a resemblance to my own. For there are also here two prints of footsteps, both of himself and of some fellow-traveler. The heels and the impress of the tendons being measured, coincide exactly with my footsteps. But pains (as of a woman in travail) and prostration of mind is upon me.

¹ *δίφροντις*. Cf. Apul. Met. ix. p. 189, "miroque mentis salo et cogitationum dissensione, misellus in diversas sententias carpebatur, ac distrahebatur." Q. Curtius III., 6, "diu animo in diversa versato."

² On the accusative see Blomfield.

ORESTES, *coming forward*.¹

Pray thou, uttering to the gods prayers that shall bring their accomplishment, that what remains may turn out well.

EL. But what have I now attained as respects the favor of the gods?

OR. You have come to the sight of those whom for a long time you used to pray to see.

EL. And on whom of mortals is it that thou knowest me to have called?

OR. I know that thou hast full oft had sad longings for Orestes.

EL. And what, then, do I attain the object of my prayers?

OR. I am he: search not for any one more dear to thee than I am.

EL. But, stranger, art thou not weaving some trick around me?

OR. Truly then I am framing schemes against myself.

EL. But thou fain wouldst scoff at my calamities?

OR. Ay, and at my own also, if indeed at thine.

EL. As being Orestes, am I then addressing thee with these words?

OR. Nay, now, when thou seest me in person, thou hardly knowest me, but when thou didst see your brother's shorn ringlet of mourning hair which corresponded with thine own head, and wast tracing thy footsteps in the track of my feet, thou wast all of a flutter, and didst fancy thou sawest me. Consider the ringlet of my hair, after placing it on the part whence I clipped it; and behold this web, the work of thy hand, and the strokes of the shuttle, and on it the delineation of wild beasts.² Be yourself,³ and be not over-amazed in soul through joy, for I know that the dearest relatives are bitter foes to us twain.

¹ *i. e.* to the *θυμέλη*, which represented the tomb of Agamemnon (Genelli apud Müller, *Eumenides*, p. 256), and also the platform on which it was raised, and on which the chorus were standing. Müller, *ibid.* p. 249, sqq.

² See Peile. I do not, however, agree with him in supposing that *εἰς δὲ* can be used adverbially, like *ἐν δέ*. I should prefer reading *ἐν δὲ* with Pauw and Blomfield, or perhaps *ἔτι δέ*.

³ See Peile and Blomfield.

EL. O best-beloved care of thy father's house, thou deplored hope of a preserving seed, trusting in thy prowess, thou shalt recover the house of thy father. O delightful eye that enjoyest four shares [in my affections]:¹ and needful it is that I should both address thee as a father, and the endearment of a mother devolves on thee (but she is most justly detested), and of a sister that was barbarously sacrificed: but thou art my faithful brother, bringing dignity to me. Only may both Strength and Justice, with the third, the greatest of all, Jupiter, favor me!

OR. O Jupiter, Jupiter! be thou a spectator of these things; and look upon the orphan brood of an eagle sire, that perished in the folds and coils of a dread serpent. On them bereft is hungry famine pressing, for [the brood] is not of full age to bring their father's prey to the nest. And so thou mayest behold both me and this maiden—I mean Electra—a progeny bereft of their father, both enduring the same banishment from their home. And, wert thou to abandon to destruction these, the offspring of a father that did thee sacrifice and honored thee greatly, whence wouldst thou have the honor of the solemn festival from a like hand? Neither, wert thou to abandon to destruction the eagle's young, wouldst thou hereafter be able to send tokens well believed by mortals. Nor will this royal stock, if entirely withered, do thine altars service on days when oxen are sacrificed. Take care [of it], and raise from its low estate a mighty house, that now seems to have fallen very low.

CH. O children, saviors of your paternal hearth, keep silence, that none may hear you, my children, and, in pleasure for the tongue, report all to the rulers—whom may I, some time or other, see dead amid the pitchy smoke of the flame!

OR. The oracle of Loxias, great in its might, will not fail me, bidding me pass through this peril, and loudly cheering me on, and muttering out tempestuous curses beneath my fevered breast, should I not pursue the murderers of my father, directing me, maddened like a bull, to slay them in their turn

¹ "Affectionem ait suam naturalem in quatuor partes divisa, nempe erga patrem, matrem, sororem Iphigeniam, et fratrem Orestem, in unum jam collatam fuisse Orestem, quippe cum pater et soror mortui essent, mater exosa."—Stanley.

with a penalty not paid in money;¹ and he declared that [if I failed to do so] I should make this atonement in my soul, enduring many comfortless ills. For the soothing remedies for malignant evils [which arise] to mortals from the earth, these he declared should to us be maladies²—leprosies that assail the flesh with fierce fangs, and entirely eat away its original nature; and that white hairs should sprout forth in this malady. And he spoke of my seeing clearly, as I guide my brow in the dark, other assaults of the Furies, produced by the blood of my father. For the darkling shaft of those beneath the earth, that comes from suppliants who have fallen by a kindred hand and phrensy, and groundless terror by night, torments, harasses, and chases from the city the body that has been mangled by the brazen-forged scourge. And of such [he declares] that it is the doom neither to have any share of the festal bowl, nor of the liquor used in libations, and that a father's unseen wrath excludes him from altars, and that no one will receive nor dwell with him;³ but that unhonored and abhorred of all, he should at length die, horribly wasted away,⁴ by a doom of utter destruction. To oracles such as these must I not give credence? Nay, if I did not give credence to them, the deed must be done; for many cravings coincide in one—both the commands of the god, and my great sorrow for my father, and the lack of substance moreover presses me—that my fellow-citizens, most highly renown-

¹ *i. e.* by their own death, ἀποχρ. ζημ. has been taken to mean the loss of property sustained by Orestes (see Linwood), whence Peile conjectured γαυρουμένους. Paley properly denies the correctness of this signification, but refers the words to Orestes' suffering death, if he failed to avenge his father. I have ventured to remove the comma after λέγων, connecting ἀποχρ. ζημ. with the notion of punishment that was to befall Clytemnestra and Ægisthus. Ταυρούμενον I would take by itself, = *eff-feratum*.

² We are, for once, indebted to Scholfield, who is however wrong in limiting the meaning of δυσφρονων, to *diseases*, as the anger of the Erinyes and of the dead is clearly meant. I nevertheless incline to Paley's view. See his note.

³ I follow Porson's interpretation. See Dindorf.

⁴ Literally, "pickled." The word is properly used of embalming. Had the commentators considered the shriveled state produced by the action of salt upon the embalmed body, we might have been spared some absurd explanations of this passage.

ed of men, they that overthrew Troy with gallant spirit, may not thus live in subjection to two women: for womanish is his mind; or if not, it shall full soon be known.¹

CH. But, O ye mighty destinies, vouchsafe ye, by the will of Jove, that it may end in the way which Justice takes. "In return for a hostile speech be a hostile speech paid back"—cries Justice aloud as she exacts the debt—"and in return for a murderous blow let him suffer a murderous blow." DOER MUST SUFFER; thus saith a thrice-antique saw.

OR. Father, unhappy father, by saying or by doing what, could I, with a favoring breeze, waft from afar to thee, where thy couch [of death] holds thee, a light equal to darkness?² But nevertheless,³ a glorious dirge for the patriarchs of Atreus' line, at all events, is deemed a grateful offering.

CH. My child, the consuming jaws of fire quell not the spirit of the dead, but afterward he shows his wrath. But the dead is bewailed with a funeral moan, and he that wronged him is discovered. A righteous grief for fathers and for parents, stirred up on all sides, investigates the whole.

EL. Give ear now, O my father, in turn, to my griefs of many tears. The lament of thy two children over thy tomb bewails thee. And thy sepulchre hath received us who are alike suppliants and outcasts. What of these things is well? and what is without ills? Is not ours an invincible calamity?

CH. Yet, hereafter, out of this, God, if he be willing, may grant us sounds more jocund; and, instead of wailings o'er the tomb, a hymn of triumph in the royal halls may usher our newly-arrived⁴ friend.

OR. Oh! would that beneath the walls of Ilion, smitten with

¹ The passive use of *εἴσεται* is sanctioned by Erfurdt and Dindorf.

² So Paley, *i. e.* "Although I can not raise up the light of day in thy gloomy tomb, yet will I honor thee with duteous sorrows." *Φάος ἰσόμοιρον σκότῳ* may be compared with Soph. Electr. 87, *γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἄηρ*, and more appositely with Diog. Laert. xix. 26, quoted by Paley, *ἰσόμοιρα εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ φῶς καὶ σκότος*. See also Peile, who however reads *ἀντίμοιρον* with Erfurdt.

³ See Boyes, and compare Hamlet, i. 2:

——— foul deeds will rise,

Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.

⁴ Literally "newly mixed," *i. e.* "newly joined to us." Porson on Med. 138, compares Herodot. IV. 152, *φιλίας συνεκρήθησαν*, and VII. 151.

the spear by some of the Lycians, thou hadst been slain, my father! Having bequeathed renown to thy house, after establishing for the ways of thy children [through life] a condition worthy of notice, thou wouldst have occupied a sepulchre with a lofty mound in a land beyond the sea—in a manner that thy family might endure.

CH. Dear to those dear to thee who there gloriously fell, a prince of august majesty, distinguished beneath the earth, and a minister to the mightiest rulers in the shades below: for thou wast a king so long as thou wast alive, among¹ those that fill their destined lot with [deeds of] hands, and the sceptre that wins the obedience of mortals.²

EL. Nor [would I that you], having fallen beneath the walls of Troy, my father, along with the other³ host, victims of the war, should have been buried beside Scamander's stream:⁴ but would that his slayers had thus been beaten down previously, so that one, unscathed by these horrors, might have learned their fatal catastrophe.

CH. These things of which thou speakest, my child, are more precious than gold, and surpassing e'en Hyperborean happiness, for thou art in anguish.⁵ But [enough], for the clang of this double scourge comes upon me: the protectors of these [children] are already beneath the earth: but the hands of the odious pair that rule are polluted; on their children too it hath fallen heavier.⁶

EL. This pierced right through my ears, like a dart.⁷ O

¹ As "king of kings." See Paley.

² This is rather a bold zeugma. Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 895, Obs. I. remarks, "in *μόριμον λάχος χερσὶν πιμπλάντων* is implied the general notion of *governing*—this implies the notion of wielding the sceptre, in which sense it is carried on and applied to *βάκτρον*."

³ Correct *ἄλλων* to *ἄλλω*, with Stanley.

⁴ The prayer should evidently be continued. After reading Peile's long digression, I am only the more satisfied that Abresch, Dindorf, and Paley rightly read *τεθάφθαι*. With the following words I have done my best, but they are both corrupt and mutilated.

⁵ Müller would read *οὐ δύνασαι γάρ*. Dindorf, *δύνασαι γάρ*. I prefer *ὀδύνα σα*, with Lachmann, Peile, Paley, = "*præ dolore*."

⁶ Viz. *τὸ κακὸν*, says Paley. I should prefer understanding *ὄνειδος*, partly implied in *χέρες οὐχ ὅσαι*. The *ὄνειδος* would arise from Agamemnon being as yet unrevenged.

⁷ Compare Hamlet, iii. 3:

Jupiter, Jupiter, thou that sendest up Atè, the late avenger on the hardy hand of mortals that dares all deeds;¹ nevertheless, retribution shall come upon parents.

CH. Would that it were mine to chaunt a welcome to the bitter² outcry of a man when he is smitten, and of a dying woman! for why am I to conceal how unceasingly there hovers [before] my mind, and before my face there sits³ violent passion of hearts, wrathful loathing?

OR. And would that at length, some day or other, Jupiter, who makes us both to flourish,⁴ would put to his hand, alas! alas! cleaving their heads. May security befall this realm! I ask for justice from the unrighteous. And do ye give ear that are had in honor by those beneath the earth.⁵

CH. But it is a law, that drops of gore shed upon the ground call for other bloodshed in addition, for murder cries aloud to Erinnys,⁶ who brings on from those that perished before, another woe upon woe.

EL. Whither, whither have the pryncedoms of the dead [fled]? Behold, ye potent curses of the departed, behold the relics of the Atreidæ in straits, and dishonored in their dwellings. Whither should one betake one's self, O Jupiter!

CH. Again hath my heart throbbcd while I listened to this lament of thine; and sometimes I am in despondency, and my vitals are overcast with gloom at thy speech, as I listen to it;

QUEEN.— O speak to me no more :
These words like daggers enter in mine ears ;
No more, sweet Hamlet.

See Boyes, p. 19.

¹ Paley rightly marks an aposiopesis.

² See Paley's ingenious note. What "a torch-lit shout" is (see Peile) I can not tell.

³ Porson's emendation *ἦται* is disputed by Paley, who retains *ἄηται*.

⁴ More elegantly, "all-flourishing."

⁵ The common reading will not bear this, nor any other construction. Hermann reads *τὰ χθονίων τιτηνά* ("ye queens of the shades!"), quoting Hesychius, *τιτῆναι* : βασιλίδες. *τιτήνη* : ἡ βασίλισσα. *τίταξ*, ἐντιμος, ἡ δυνάστης. οἱ δὲ βασιλεύς. I have little doubt that this emendation is right, and that Demeter and Cora are meant. On the association of these goddesses with the Erinnys, see the interesting remarks of Müller, Eumen. § 81 and 86, especially p. 202.

⁶ Read *λοιγὸς Ἐρινὺν*. Paley's explanation of the common reading seems rather forced.

and again in turn, having confidence in support, sorrow departs, so that things seem well to me.¹

OR. And what should we all chance to be?² Is it possible to wheedle the wrongs which we endure from those that gave us birth?³ But some things can not be soothed; for, like a ravening wolf, my mind is from my mother implacable.⁴

EL. She struck a martial strain; then, after the manner of a Cissian heroine,⁵ with a shower of blows wandering many ways might you see the outstretchings of her hand, dealt without intermission, from above, from afar; and with the stroke my buffeted, and all-wretched head resounds. Woe's me! woe's me! wretched all-daring mother, with wretched obsequies thou hadst the heart to inter a monarch without the attendance of his subjects, a hero unbewailed, without mournings.⁶

OR. Every word that thou speakest is to our shame. Ah me! surely then she shall expiate the degradation of my father, as far as the divinities are concerned, and as far as depends upon my hands; then may I perish, after having bereaved her [of life!]

EL. Farthermore too—that thou mayest know this—he was mangled,⁷ and as she dealt with him, thus she buries him,

¹ As to *translating* this passage, it is out of the question. Dindorf has adopted the reading of Turnebus, condemned it in his note, but given us no farther information. Peile and Klausen have hazarded conjectures, but that is all. I shall follow Paley, and say nothing.

² This is, of course, nonsense; but I can not admire Dindorf's taste in admitting Bothe's *φάντες* for *πάντες*. Read with Paley, *τί δ' ἂν εἰπόντες τύχοιμεν*, "*what should we rightly say?*"

³ Alter Dindorf's careless punctuation.

⁴ I have followed the suggestion of Linwood, s. v. *ἄσαντος*. He renders it, "'tis of no use to soothe me, for, like a ferocious wolf (inheriting the fury of its race), I derive from my mother an implacable spirit."

⁵ But Hermann's splendid emendation *ἠλεμιστρίας* (Hesych. *θρηνητρίας*) must be followed. See Paley's clever note.

⁶ Compare Hamlet, iv. 3:

—— his obscure funeral—
No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,
No noble rite, nor formal ostentation.

See the exquisite description of the funeral of Pompey in Lucan, VIII. 729.

⁷ See Blomfield, Müller, Eumen. p. 155, note 8, and p. 231, where he

eager to consummate for him a doom that should be an intolerable burden to thy life. Thou hearest thy father's shameful sufferings.

OR. Thou speakest of my father's doom.

EL. Ay, and I was thrust forth, dishonored, nothing worth; and barred out from the innermost apartment, like a too mischievous cur. I gave vent to tear-drops more readily than laughter, blithe if I might conceal my tearful woe. Listening to such things grave them within thy bosom, and make my tale pass through thine ears with the leisure step of thine understanding. For of these matters some are thus, and others seek thou thyself eagerly to learn. But it becomes thee to enter the lists with unflinching spirit.

OR. To thee do I make my appeal, lend thine aid, O father, to thy friends.

EL. And I lamented with tears well shed join in the cry.

CH. This¹ entire company too echoes the prayer: Oh come into the light and give ear: and be thou present against thy foes.

OR. Let Mars encounter Mars, Dicè Dicè.²

EL. O gods, give a righteous decision.

CH. A shuddering creeps over me as I listen to your prayers. That which is foredoomed abides from the olden time, and to those that pray for it, it may come. Alas! struggle of kindred, and bloody discordant stroke of Atè! Alas for the sad intolerable woes! Alas for the sore hard to staunch! There is in the house a styptic remedy³ for these things, and that not from others from abroad, but from themselves, in that I pursue

remarks: "at Agamemnon's burial no Argive citizen, but only the train of Trojan female slaves was allowed to follow: . . . the funeral mourning was conducted by them in the Asiatic style, and in their presence the expiatory rite of cutting off the extremities from the corpse was performed by Clytemnestra, while Electra, the rightful conductress of the funeral procession, was scandalously debarred and excluded from the privilege." The last translator utterly mistook the sense, supposing the common mutilation to be meant, as in the case of Deiphobus and Priam. Cf. Ausonius Epitaph. Her. 13 and 23.

¹ Dindorf reads *ἄδ'.*

² Peile well compares the words of Meg Merrilies,

When Bertram's might and Bertram's right
Shall meet on Ellengowan's height.

³ Read *ἄκος* for *ἐκὰς* with Schutz and Dindorf.

the quarrel of blood shedding;¹ this is the song of the powers beneath the earth.

But oh, ye immortal powers below, give ear to these orisons of ours, and graciously send to the children aid unto victory.

OR. Father, thou that didst die in no king-like manner, vouchsafe to me entreating,² the mastery over thy house.

EL. I too, father, stand in the like need of thine aid, that I may escape after having brought a signal [doom] upon Ægisthus.

OR. For thus should the banquets that are established among mortals be dedicated to thee: but if not, at the funeral feasts³ thou wilt be unhonored by savory burnt-offerings from the earth.

EL. I too, from my entire substance, will bring to thee my nuptial offerings from the paternal dwelling; for beyond all things I will reverence this thy tomb.

OR. O earth, send up my father to overlook the conflict.

EL. O Proserpine, vouchsafe to us also victory of beauteous aspect.

OR. Remember the bath in which thou wast bereaved of life, my father.

EL. Remember too how strangely they inclosed thee in the net.⁴

OR. Thou wast ensnared in fetters not wrought of brass, my father.

EL. Ay, and in folds of vestments foully planned.

OR. Art thou not roused by these reproaches, father?

EL. Dost thou not then rear erect thy dearest head?

OR. Either dispatch justice, an ally to thy friends, or grant [foes] to receive in recompense like injuries, if indeed after having been mastered thou wishest to triumph in thy turn.

EL. And give ear, my father, to this final cry of mine to thee. Beholding thy young ones here sitting on thy sepul-

¹ This appears to be the sense, taking the words according to their forensic usage. See Müller, Eum. § 43, p. 124, sqq.

² But *αἰτούμενος* is probably correct. See Peile and Paley.

³ Dindorf rightly prefers *ἐμπύροισι*, with Canter, and so Dobree and Paley. On these feasts of the dead, see the learned notes of Stanley and Blomfield. They formed a part of the lustral rites. See Lomeier de Vet. Lustr. § xxxvii.

⁴ But *ὥς ἐκαίνισαν* is the preferable reading = *how they hanseled*.

chre, take pity upon thy female, and likewise on thy male offspring; and do not utterly blot out this seed of the Pelopidæ. For thus thou art not dead; not even though thou didst die, for children are to the deceased reputation preserving; and like corks they buoy up the net, upholding the twist of the flaxen cord from the deep. Give ear! 'tis on thy behalf that laments such as these are poured forth, and thou thyself art saved by honoring this our petition.

CH.¹ And in truth ye have lengthened out this your petition blamelessly, an honor to the tomb and to his unwept fate: for the rest, since thou hast been aroused in spirit to achieve it, do it forthwith, trying thy chance.

OR. It shall be so; but it is not out of my way to inquire how it comes that she sent drink-offerings, in consequence of what it is that she pays too late attention to, an irreparable wrong? To the dead too, unconscious of it, a sorry offering was sent. I can not guess the import of these gifts, but they are too small for the trespass. For though one were to make every libation in atonement for a single murder, the labor would be in vain: so runs the saying. But if thou knowest this, tell it to me wishing [to hear it].

CH. I know it, my child, for I was by; for having been agitated by dreams and restless terrors of the night, the godless woman sent these drink-offerings.

OR. Did ye also hear the dream, so as to tell it correctly?

CH. She fancied, as she herself says, that she gave birth to a serpent.

OR. And what is the end and issue of the tale?²

CH. —that the new-born monster was lying³ in swaddling clothes like an infant, in want of food,⁴ and she in her dream gave it her breast.

OR. And how was the dug wounded not by the abomination?

¹ Dindorf's text and notes are, as usual, at variance. I follow the latter, reading *ἐτεινάτην*, and assigning these words to the Chorus.

² For *καρανοῦται* compare Othello, I. 3.

The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more.

³ *ὀρμῆσαι* is Porson's emendation. Peile and Paley defend *ὀρμίσαι*.

⁴ Read *τίνος*, and give this verse to Orestes.—Dindorf.

CH. [It did not wound her], so as to draw clotted blood along with the milk.

OR. This vision of a man come not in vain.¹

CH. And she, fluttering with fear, screamed in her sleep; and many lamps that had been extinguished in darkness sprang into light through the palace on account of our mistress. And then she sends these funereal drink-offerings, hoping for a fitly-shred² remedy for her sufferings.

OR. But I make my prayer to this earth, and to the tomb of my father, that this dream may bring accomplishment to me. And i' faith I interpret it so that it exactly tallies; for if, after quitting the same place with me, the serpent was decked in my swaddling-clothes, and mouthed the breast that gave me nutriment, and mingled with clotted blood the loved milk, and she shrieked in dread at this mischance—it needs must be that she, as she reared a terrific portent, should die a violent death; and I, changed into a serpent, will slay her, as this dream of her's declares. And I choose thee for my expounder of portents as touching this matter.

CH. So be it: but explain the rest of thy plan to thy friends, bidding some to do something, and others not to act.

OR. The tale is simple: I recommend my sister here to go within and to conceal these plans agreed upon [with her]; that after slaying an august monarch, they too may be entrapped by guile, dying the very same toils, even as Loxias too predicted, king Apollo, a prophet of unfailing truth heretofore. For like to a stranger, having complete equipment, I will come with my friend Pylades here to the gates of the court-yard, as a guest and friend of the family. And we both will utter the Parnassian dialect, imitating the sound of a Phocian tongue. And suppose that no one of the porters will admit us with gladsome mind (since the house is possessed with ills), we will remain thus, so that any one walking past the house may make a guess, and say this: "Why thus with [closed] gates exclude ye the suppliant? if Ægisthus is at home and aware of his presence?" If then I pass the threshold of the gates of the court-yard, and shall discover him upon my fa-

¹ *i. e.* this is not the vision of a mere beast, but of a man under that image. So Scholfield.

² See on Agam. 16, ἐντέμνων ἄκος.

ther's throne, or if he come then and speak to me to my face and cast his eyes upon me, know certainly that before he says, "What countrymen is the stranger?" I will stretch him a corpse, coming round him¹ with nimble swordsmanship. And Erinnys, that hath not been stinted of slaughter, shall quaff blood undiluted, a third draught. Now then, do thou watch well what is within the house, that these things may fall out well combined. But to you I recommend to keep a silent tongue, both to keep silence where it is needful, and to speak what is suited to the moment. For the rest I appeal to this my [friend] to come hither and overlook these matters; to him that has helped² me to success in this conflict of the wielded sword.

[ELECTRA enters the palace: ORESTES and PYLADES retire to disguise themselves.]

CH. Full many³ a dread and grievous horror does the earth nurture, and the arms of the deep teem with monsters hostile to mortals! and there spring forth in mid-air lights⁴ hung aloft. Both the creatures that fly and those that crawl, and the gusty rage of hurricanes, one might be able to describe. But who can tell the mighty daring spirit of man, and of women hardened in their souls, and their loves that venture all, co-mates with the woes of mortals? Unlovely love, lord-ing it in woman's heart, overcomes the conjugal societies of brutes and of men. Let whosoever is not flighty in his thoughts know this, when he hath learned what a kindling device the wretched daughter of Thestius, who worked the destruction of her son, sought out, when she committed to the flames the glowing brand that was his coeval, from the time when he uttered his first cry on coming from the womb, and commensurate through his life unto the day foredoomed by

¹ See Paley.

² See Paley. Pylades must be meant, not Apollo.

³ Compare Soph. Antig. 332, sqq.

⁴ λαμπάδες seems to be a general expression, including meteors, comets, falling stars, and all unusual phenomena of the sky, such as are described by Pseud-Aristotle, de Mundo, § II. 16, ed. Pacū. ἐν δὲ τῇ πυρώδει καὶ ἀτάκτῳ λεγομένη, τὰ τε σέλα διάπτει καὶ φλόγες ἀκοντίζονται καὶ δοκίδες, καὶ βόθννοι, καὶ κομήται λεγόμενοι, στηρίζονται, καὶ σβέννυνται πολλὰκις, translated by Apuleius, p. 58, ed. Elm.

Fate. Another is there in legends whom we are bound to abhor, the murderess Scylla, who at the foeman's instigation destroyed a man [she should have] loved, having been seduced by Cretan necklaces of wrought gold, the gifts of Minos, what time she, shameless, robbed Nisus of his undying ringlet as he was breathing unsuspectingly in sleep; but Mercury¹ overtakes her. And since I have made mention of savage horrors, though unseasonably,² [one may also mention] the odious match, execrated by the house, and plots laid by a woman's mind against an armed warrior, against a warrior for his majesty bitter to his enemies; and I honor the hearth of a household that knows not audacity, and in women an undaring spirit. Of horrors, indeed, that of Lemnos holds the first place in story; and it is deplored in every clime as an abomination, and a man is wont to compare what is dreadful to Lemnian sufferings.³ And by reason of heaven-detested guilt the race of mortals perishes in infamy; for no one reveres that which is offensive to the gods. Which of these hideous facts do I unreasonably reckon up? But the sword, sharp and bitter, inflicts a wound right through the lungs, driven by the hand of Justice. For the lawless conduct of him⁴ that hath lawlessly trespassed against every awful attribute of Jupiter, is not trampled under foot on the ground. But the base of Justice is planted firm; and Fate, that forges the sword, prepares it for the deed, and brings into the house a new offering of ancient murders, and time-honored⁵ Erinnys avenges the stain.

¹ There seems an allusion to Mercury both in his character of the conductor of the dead, and the presider over ill-gotten gains. There is a similar conceit in the Anthologia, Epigr. Incert. ccxxxvii.

Ἑρμῆν τὸν κλέπτην τίς ὑφείλατο; θερμὸς δὲ κλέπτης,
ὃς τῶν φιλητέων ὥχετ' ἀνακτα φέρων.

² See Paley. Of ἐπικότῳ σέβας I can make nothing satisfactory.

³ Hesychius, t. II. p. 465: Λήμνιον κακόν. παροιμία, ἣν διαδοθῆναί φασιν ἀπὸ τῶν παρανομηθέντων εἰς τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐν Λήμνῳ ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν, where see comment. On this murder of the Lemnians by the women, from which Thoas alone escaped, being spared by his daughter Hypsipyle, see Antig. Caryst. Hist. Mirab. 130; Valer. Flacc. II. 113; and the Scholiast on Statius Theb. V. s. 29.

⁴ I have, with the approbation of Dindorf, adopted παρεκβάντος, Stanley's emendation, although I am not satisfied even then.

⁵ So Donaldson, New Cratylus, p. 390. Paley retains τείνει.

[ORESTES *re-enters*, and goes up to the gates of the palace.

ORESTES. Boy, boy!¹ hear the knocking at the gates of the court-yard. Who is within there in the house? boy, boy, I say again, a third time I call for some one to come out of the house, if Ægisthus forsooth be given to hospitality.²

DOMESTIC. Well, well—I hear you. What countryman is the stranger? whence comes he?³

OR. Bear word to the masters of the mansion, unto whom I am come and am bringing news; and be quick, since also night's dusky car is speeding on, and 'tis time for wayfarers to let go their anchor in houses that welcome all strangers. Let there come forth some lady-mistress of the house, that hath power: but it were more decorous that a man should [come to us], for that bashfulness does not in the course of conversation make words obscure: man is wont to speak with confidence to man, and expresses his thoughts with certainty.

Enter CLYTEMNESTRA.

Guests, say whatsoever is necessary; for there are at hand things such as beseem this dwelling of ours, both warm baths,⁴ and the couch that soothes fatigues, and the presence of benignant eyes. But if ye are bound to transact any other business that requires somewhat of consultation, this is the concern of men, to whom we will communicate it.

OR. I am a stranger of Daulis, come from the Phocians; and as I was journeying to Argos, self freighted with my own baggage, just as I set forth hither on foot, a stranger who met me said to me a stranger, after having particularly inquired and clearly explained to me my road, Strophius the Phocian—for I ascertain his name in course of conversation: “Since on other business, stranger, thou art going to Argos, tell his parents that Orestes is dead, strictly remembering it, let it by no means be forgotten; whether the determination of his friends shall prevail to convey him away, or whether to bury him in the land of his sojourn, altogether estranged forever, bring back with thee their commands on this subject; for now

¹ See Blomfield.

² Read with Elmsley: *εἰ φιλόξενός τις Αἰγίσθου βία*.

³ Eurip. *El.* 779: *χαίρετ' ὦ ξένοι, τίνες, Πόθεν πορεύεσθ'*, quoted by Blomfield.

⁴ See Blomfield, and for a similar picture of ancient manners, Apuleius *Met.* I. p. 113, ed. Elm.

the sides of a brazen urn conceal the ashes of the man who hath been duly bewailed." Thus much I tell thee as I heard it. And whether I am speaking to the heads of the family and to his relations I know not, but it is proper that his parents know it.

EL. Woe's me! how¹ are we utterly ruined. O insuperable curse of this family, how dost thou level at many things that are well placed out of thy way, overcoming them with thy bow, that carries true to the mark even from afar. Thou strippest me thoroughly wretched of my friends. And now Orestes—for he used to be lucky in his throws, removing his foot from out the slough of destruction—but now—the hope which was to be medicinal against the goodly revelry in this house, he writes down as present.²

OR. I could indeed have wished to have become known, and to have been welcomed as a guest by hosts thus opulent through the means of gladsome tidings; for what more kindly feeling is there than that which is entertained by a guest toward hosts? But to my mind it was an act of impiety not to fulfill such an obligation as this to friends, having pledged my word, and been hospitably welcomed.

CLYT. Be sure thou shalt not meet with unworthy treatment, and not the less shouldest thou be friendly to the household; for some one else would have come all the same to bring us these tidings. But it is the fit time for strangers that spend the whole day in long travel, to obtain the things that are suitable under their circumstances. Conduct him into the hospitable male apartments of the palace, and these his attendants and fellow-travelers, and there let them enjoy treatment such as beseems the house. And I bid thee do this as liable to be called to account. And we will both communicate these things to the heads of the family, and not lacking friends, will deliberate concerning this misfortune.

[CLYTEMNESTRA enters the palace.

¹ ἐνθάδ' is corrupt. Müller reads ἔμπας, Peile ἐμπέδως.

² If these words be correct (of which I have great doubts), we can only explain them by supposing that Electra says καλῆς ironically, and that παροῦσαν ἐγγράφει contains an equivoque, meaning either, "he writes down as present, being himself present," or, as Clytemnestra would understand it: "he reckons as all I see," i. e. as a dead man.

CHORUS. Well, dear handmaidens of the house, when indeed shall we put forth the strength of our mouths on account of Orestes? O revered earth, and revered pile of the mound, which now dost press upon the remains of the monarch that led the fleet, now give ear, now lend thine aid; for now is it high time for wily plausibility and the nether Mercury to come together, and to guide the mysterious man on his way in conflicts of the destructive sword.

The stranger seems to be working mischief. But I see the nurse of Orestes coming hither, in tears. On what errand Cilissa, art thou treading the outlet¹ of the palace? and no hireling sorrow is it that accompanies thee on thy way.

Enter NURSE.

My mistress bade me call Ægisthus with all speed for the strangers,² that having come, man may learn more clearly from man the tidings just reported. Before the domestics, indeed, she suppressed her laughter within her scowling eyes, concealing it over deeds that have been done well for her, but for this house all unhappily, in consequence of the tale which the strangers clearly reported. Verily he, when he hears it, will rejoice in his mind, when he shall have learned the news. Alas, wretch that I am! how did the ancient blended sorrows, hard to be endured, that happened to this mansion of Atreus, afflict with anguish my heart within my bosom! But never yet did I undergo any suffering such as this. For the rest of my calamities I bore through with patience; but my dear Orestes, the care of my soul, whom I reared up, having received him from the moment of his birth—³ and from his arousing cries, disturbing me by night many fruitless toils have been endured by me in vain. For [the infant] that has no sense one must needs rear just as if it were an animal, for how can it be otherwise? according to his humor; for a child while yet in swaddling-clothes speaks not, whether hunger, or thirst, or a call of nature beset him; and the belly of an infant works its own relief. I, forewarned of these things, but in many cases deceived, I ween, was a washer of the baby's

¹ Paley's emendation, *πέλας*, seems correct.

² Paley rightly condemns the attempts to explain *τοὺς ξένους*. I have followed Pauw, with the apparent approbation of Porson and Dindorf.

³ I think the only way of understanding this passage is to mark an *abrupta ratio*, and read *ἐκ νυκτιπλάγτων*.

wrappings; the fuller and the nurse had one and the same office.¹ And I having this two-fold manual occupation, I received Orestes from his father.² But now I wretched hear of his having died. And I am going to a man that hath done foul wrong to this house; and willingly will he hear these tidings.

CH. With what equipment does she then bid him come?

NUR. With what equipment? repeat your question, that I may understand it more clearly.

CH. [I mean] whether with guards, or even unattended?

NUR. She bids him bring his spear-bearing followers.

CH. Prithee do not thou bear this message to our detested master;³ but bid him come alone with rejoicing mind, with the best speed he may, that he may hear without apprehension; for crooked⁴ tidings are set straight by the bearer.

NUR. What! art thou gladdened by the news that has now been brought?

CH. No; but [I shall be glad] if Jupiter at some future time shall work a change in our ills.

NUR. And how? Orestes, the hope of the house, hath perished.

CH. Not yet; even a dull diviner might understand this.

NUR. What sayest thou? knowest thou aught different from what hath been told us?

CH. Go, tell thy message, execute thine orders. The gods take care of those things about which they interest themselves.

NUR. Well, I will go, and in this matter will yield me to thy bidding. And may the issue be the best it can by the gift of heaven.

[Exit the NURSE.]

¹ This discourse of the nurse has been plentifully abused by many commentators. Without, however, following Schutz, who admires and praises it most indiscreetly, we shall do well to remember the extraordinary detail of Clytemnestra, Agam. 865, and of Phœnix in Homer, Il. X. 486, etc., both of which are equally characteristic of the simplicity of the early ages. Shakespeare has allowed the nurse of Juliet to offend much more grievously.—Old Translation.

² See Abresch's learned note.

³ Ambiguously spoken, as it may mean "with hatred of our master," or "our hated master." See Paley.

⁴ Read *κυπτός*.

CH.¹ O Jupiter! sire of the Olympian gods, grant to me now beseeching thee that my fortunes may turn out successfully, in a manner that may be beheld by the wise well seeking.² In integrity³ have I uttered every word. O Jupiter! do protect them. Ah! ah! and set thou [him] before his foes within the house, since, if thou exaltest him to glory, thou shalt, if thou pleasest, receive in return a double and three-fold recompense. Bethink thee too of a beloved hero's orphan youngling yoked in harness of sufferings, and prescribe thou a limit to his race. Who⁴ might see this striding of completed paces across the plain keeping due time? Ye too, that haunt the alcove that exults in opulence, give ear, propitious gods. Come, make atonement for the bloodshed of those that were done to death in the olden time by fresh vengeance. No more let ancient murder spawn in the halls. O thou that tenantest the vast chasm, graciously grant that the hero's home may at the same time witness this righteous execution,⁵ and that he may look forth fearlessly and brightly with friendly eyes from out the veil of gloom. May Maia's most propitious⁶ son also, willing him an auspicious issue, rightfully take up the cause. Many other mysterious things too will he develop if he be willing; and uttering obscure language, both by night he brings darkness before the eyes, and in the daytime he is nought clearer.

¹ This Chorus is so corrupt, that no satisfactory conclusions can be formed respecting either the metre or sense. Klausen and Peile have done little that can be considered even as approximating to the truth, and Paley alone has displayed any taste in examining the text.

² I have imitated the perfect unintelligibility of the original. Paley reads *δὸς τύχας μου τυχεῖν κυρίως, Εὐφροσύναν μαιομένας ἰδεῖν*. I can not give an opinion. Linwood, s. v. *τύχη*, considers the passage hopeless.

³ *διὰ δίκας*, Pauw, Dindorf, and Paley.

⁴ See Paley. I must confess my unmitigated ignorance of what a single sentence of this passage means.

⁵ We must remove the stop after *κτάμενον*, which Paley would treat as an accusative absolute. But Dindorf seems to approve the conjecture of Bamberger *τὸ δὲ καλῶς κτίμενον . . . στόμιον*. This is certainly ingenious, but I have my doubts about applying the epithet *κτίμενον* to a *natural* cave. But as Heath and Blomfield seem right in referring this to the abode of Delphic Apollo, this difficulty is easily surmounted. Blomfield appositely quotes Strabo, IX. p. 641: *ὑπερκεῖσθαι δὲ τοῦ στομίον τρίποδα ὑψηλόν*. See also an important passage of Diodorus, XVI. p. 523, 524.

⁶ See Paley.

And then at length will we pour forth¹ a loud song to celebrate the deliverance of the palace; such as may suit a woman's tongue, auspiciously raised, and withal the lyre-struck strain of mourners: for the city this is well; my gain too, mine is enhanced, and evil withdraws from my friends. But do thou boldly, when thy share of the deed shall have come, after shouting thy father's name over a deed done for thy father's sake, in answer to her shrieking, "My son!" consummate a vengeance not wholly blameless.² Maintaining too within thy bosom the spirit of Perseus, in the cause of those dear to thee both above and below the earth, working out bitter wrath rather than to affection,³ accomplishing a murderous destruction on those within, cutting off utterly the author of murder.

Enter ÆGISTHUS.

I have come not unbidden, but summoned by a messenger; and I understand that some strangers who have arrived tell us news by no means welcome, to wit, the death of Orestes. And the imputation of this upon the house would be a blood-dripping burden upon one still ulcerated and irritated by the former murder.⁴ How am I to deem these tidings true and clear? or can it be that alarming rumors in the minds of women are flitting in mid-air, such as die away without effect? What of these things shouldst thou say, so as to prove it to my mind?

CH. We heard it indeed, but go thou within and question the strangers; the authority of messengers is no way so good as for a man himself to make inquiry about the tidings which they bring.⁵

ÆGIS. I wish to see and question farther the messenger, whether he himself was present close at hand where he died, or whether he is telling what he has learned from obscure report. He certainly will not be able to delude a discerning mind. *[Exit ÆGISTHUS.]*

¹ All the merit of illustrating this passage is due to Blomfield, whom Dindorf closely follows (see notes). He rightly reads *πολὸν* for *πλοῦτον*, and puts the full stop after *μεθήσομεν*, instead of after *πόλει*. So also Paley. Peile's notes are an instance of the utter uselessness of lengthy commentaries upon a corrupted text.

² Thus Paley. The readings are, however, not quite satisfactory.

³ But see Linwood's *Lex*.

⁴ I have adopted Klausen's construction, with Linwood and Paley.

⁵ Cf. *Soph. Œd. Tyr.* 6.

CH. Jupiter! Jupiter! what am I to say? whence shall I commence thus praying and importuning?¹ How, speaking from good feeling, shall I obtain an equivalent boon?

For now either the gore-stained attempts of the man-slaying axes are on the point of working the destruction of the family of Agamemnon throughout all time, or he, kindling fire and light for liberty, and the authorities that give laws to the state, shall enjoy the great weal of his fathers. Upon such a conflict as this is god-like Orestes, a solitary single-handed champion, on the point of entering against two. And may it be for victory!

ÆGIS. (*from within the palace*). Ah! what, ho!

CH. Ah! ah! again! How stands the matter? how are things accomplished in the house? Stand we aloof from the consummation of the business, that we may seem to be no way implicated in these horrors; for the issue of the conflict hath assuredly been settled.

Enter a DOMESTIC.

Woe's me! ay every woe's me, for my slain lord! yet once more woe's me! in a third exclamation. Ægisthus is no more: but open as quickly as ye may, and uncloset, by [removing] the bars, the doors of the women's apartments; and need there surely is of a vigorous arm; but not to succor the slain; what need of that? What, ho! I am shouting to the deaf, and calling in vain to those that are madly sleeping. Where is Clytemnestra? what is she doing? It seems now that her neck is soon to fall on the edge of the steel, she being justly smitten.²

CLYT. (*coming forward*). What is the matter? what meant the outcry thou art raising in the house?

DOM. I tell thee that the dead are slaying the living.

CLYT. Ah me! I apprehend thy meaning from thy dark expressions. By treachery shall we perish exactly as we slew. Some one hand me a deathly axe with all speed. Let us see

¹ This is the sense given to ἐπιθούζουσα by Buttman Lexil. p. 349, but Blomfield reads ἐπιθεύζουσα, with the approbation of Paley, and apparently of Dindorf.

² The structure seems to hang between the proverbial form ἔοικε νῦν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἰστάναι, and ἔοικε αὐτῆς αὐχὴν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ εἶναι. The first verse denotes that Clytemnestra is in extreme danger, and the second shows *how*.

whether we are to be victors or vanquished; for unto that crisis of this evil am I come.

ORES. (*bursting in*). Thee, too, am I seeking—this wretch here has enough.

CLYT. Ah me! thou art dead, dearest Ægisthus.

ORES. Lovest thou the man? then shalt thou lie in the same tomb, and thou shalt never desert him in death.

CLYT. Hold thee, my son! and revere this breast on which thou full often slumbering wast wont at the same time to suck with thy gums the well-nourishing milk.

ORES. Pylades, how am I to act? is reverence to restrain me from slaying my mother?

PYL. Where, then, are the oracles of Apollo uttered at Pytho, and the faithful oaths well plighted? Deem all thine enemies rather than the gods.¹

ORES. I decide that thou prevailest, and admonishest me well: (*turning to his mother*) follow me. I wish to slay thee close beside his corpse here; for when he was alive too, thou didst use to deem him better than my father. Go sleep with him in death, since thou dost love this man, and him whom thou wast bound to love thou loathest.

CLYT. I reared thee, and with thee I would spend my age.

ORES. What! having murdered my sire, shalt thou dwell with me?

CLYT. Destiny, my child, was an accessory to these things.

ORES. Ay, and so Destiny provides the doom that is now before thee.

CLYT. Hast thou no awe of a parent's curses, my child?

ORES. No; for after giving me birth thou didst cast me out into misery.

CLYT. Surely I did not cast thee out [when I sent thee] to the house of a friend.

ORES. In two ways was I sold, son though I was of a free father.

CLYT. Where then is the price which I received for bartering thee away?

ORES. I am ashamed to reproach thee in plain terms with this deed of thine.

CLYT. Nay, only tell equally the follies of thy father.

¹ *i. e.* prefer the enmity of Clytemnestra to that of Apollo.

ORES. Reproach not him that bore the toil, thou that didst sit within the house.

CLYT. 'Tis a sorrow to women to be debarred from a husband, my child.

ORES. Yet sure it is the husband's toiling that supports them as they sit within.

CLYT. It seems, then, that thou wilt slay thy mother, my child.

ORES. 'Tis thou wilt work thine own destruction, not I.

CLYT. Look to it, beware of the wrathful furies of a mother.

ORES. But how am I to escape those of my father if I neglect this?

CLYT. I, a living woman, seem to be vainly making my moan to a sepulchre.

ORES. Ay, for the fate of my father wafts¹ down upon thee the doom that now awaits thee.

CLYT. Ah me! this is the serpent that I bore and nurtured. In truth the panic occasioned by my dreams has been indeed prophetic.

ORES. Thou didst in truth slay one whom it became thee not, so suffer what becomes thee not.

[ORESTES forces his mother into the palace.]

CH. Let us then bewail the two-fold calamity even of this wretched pair. And since the hapless Orestes hath attained the consummation of many slaughters, this notwithstanding we prefer, that the eye of the house has not fallen in utter destruction.

There hath come after a time vengeance for the children of Priam, heavy-avenging retribution; and there hath come into the dwelling of Agamemnon a two-fold lion, a two-fold Mars. The exile of whom Apollo spake hath been successful² in every respect, having been rightly excited by the counsels of heaven. Celebrate ye with a loud shout the

¹ Compare Henry VI., part 2, IV. 1:

Come, Suffolk, I must waft thee to thy death.

² Read *ἔλαχε* with Schutz, or *ἔλαβε* with the Medicean MS. The passage is not, however, satisfactory, even then. I shall not offend against common sense by quoting Klausen's attempted explanation of the common reading. Paley with much ingenuity proposes *ἐμολε*.

escape¹ of our master's house from evils, and from the dilapidation of its treasures by the defiling pair, a mournful fate. There hath come to one whose care is lurking warfare, Retribution of wily soul. The daughter of Jove too hath in very truth lent a hand to the battle—and correctly do we mortals style her Justice—breathing deadly wrath against her foes: whom Apollo, the god of Parnassus, that haunts the mighty cavern of the earth upon the summit, hath led, without guile he comes upon one guileful, halting in delay. The divinity is in a manner prevented from aiding the wicked. Meet it is that we revere the power of the celestials. We are permitted to behold the light, and the great fetter² of the mansion hath been taken off. Arise ye now, however, ye palaces! for too long a period did ye lie ever groveling on the earth. Soon too will all-completing Time pass the vestibule of the palace, when he shall have driven from the hearth every abomination by lustral observances that expel calamities,³ and it shall be permitted us mourners to see and hear every thing in a lucky posture.⁴ The outcasts from the house shall be restored. We are permitted to behold the light.

ORES. Behold ye the two sovereigns of the realm and the pillagers of this mansion that murdered my father. Proud were they, when sitting on their thrones, and now too [are they] loving, as we may guess from what has befallen them, and the oath remains to their pledges [unbroken]. They conspired indeed [to work] the death of my unhappy father, and to die together; and this result is according to the oath. Far-

¹ As not even Peile has attempted to explain this passage, I have made my version as literal and unintelligible as the original. Klausen is painfully wrong, and Paley alone shows any sagacity. He would read *ἐπορθιάζων* in lieu of *ἐπ' ὅχθρῃ ἄξεν*. Dindorf marks a lacuna of several lines, without reason, as far as I can see. I will merely remark that *ἐποίχεσθαι* is properly used of the attacks of Apollo, as Il. A.

² The reading *μέγαν* points to some other noun than *ψάλιον*, and the commentators have accordingly altered it to *μέγα*. Paley suspects that the reading has been interpolated, and that we should read *χαλινὸν δόμων*.

³ I have followed Dindorf's text, which is a great improvement upon the old readings. So also Paley.

⁴ Hermann's emendation *εὐπροσωποκοίτα* has been unanimously received by the later editors. The metaphor is taken from the dice, as is also the following *πесоῦνται*.

thermore behold ye¹—ye that are hearers of these ills, the contrivance, the shackles of my unhappy father, both the fetters for his hands and the yoke for his feet! Stretch it out, and standing round in a circle display the robe that enshrouded the hero, in order that the father may see—not mine, but he that beholdeth all these things, the Sun—the unhallowed doings of my mother; that so he may be present to me in my trial some future time, as an evidence, that with justice I prosecuted this doom; of my mother I mean, for I am not speaking of that of Ægisthus, for he has undergone the sentence of an adulterer, as the law prescribes. But she who plotted this detestable deed against a husband, from whom she had been wont to bear the burden of children beneath her zone—a burden once dear, but now, as is plain, a hostile ill—what thinkest thou? assuredly she was a conger, or a viper,² that could canker by a touch one who had not suffered from her bite, by reason of her daring and her unrighteous spirit; what shall I call it, and succeed in giving it a correct name? a snare for a wild beast, or a canopy of a bath that enshrouded the feet of the dead? nay rather, thou mightest call it a net or toils, and a robe for snaring the feet. A thing like this a robber might have in his possession; one that deceives strangers, that leads a life of plunder, and cutting off many by this device, he might nurse many a hot deed in his mind. Be never woman like this an inmate in my house: sooner may I be doomed by the gods to die childless.

CH. Alas! alas for the sad deeds! by a hateful death wast thou dispatched, and for the survivor also suffering blame.

ORES. Did he or did he not do it? but this vest bears witness to me that the sword of Ægisthus stained it. The stain of the gore too coincides with the time [of the deed], damaging the various hues of the embroidery. Now I praise him,³ now

¹ Compare Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, III. 2.

² See Paley. Blomfield elegantly and truly reads *μύραινά γ' εἶτ' ἔχιδν' ἔφν . . . μᾶλλον*. Peile's note will tell the student a great deal more about Greek syntax, than he will probably wish to remember.

³ I think with Scholfield that *αἰνῶ αὐτὸν* does refer to Ægisthus, and is introduced as a touch of nature by the poet. Having slain his enemy, the wrath of Orestes is at an end. If I am wrong, I can only allege the following lines of Young in my excuse:

upon the spot I bemoan him; and addressing his vestment that wrought my father's fall, I grieve for the offenses and the suffering, and the entire family, having the unenviable pollutions of this victory which I have achieved.

CH. No one of human kind shall spend unscathed a life free from ill throughout its whole length. Alas! alas! of troubles one is this very instant upon us, and another will come.

ORES. But, that you may learn, I of a truth know to what issue it will come:¹ as though with horses of a charioteer I am wandering wide of the course; for thoughts hard to be controlled are hurrying me away overcome by them. And at my heart fear is ready to sing or dance in phrensy.

But while I am still in my senses, I make declaration to my friends, and assert that with justice I slew my mother, an abomination, murdering my father, and detested of the gods. And as for my provocatives to this daring, I prize most highly Loxias, the prophet of Pytho, who announced to me by oracle, that if I did this I should be beyond the reach of evil censure; but if I had neglected it, I will not tell the penalty; for no one will arrive at the agonies by conjecture. And now behold me, how arrayed with this branch and chaplet I will draw nigh unto the central shrine, the spot trodden by² Loxias, and the blaze of fire that hath been called imperishable, fleeing from this kindred blood: nay Loxias charged me not to betake myself to any other shrine. And I bid all the

Is this Alonzo? Where's the haughty mien?
Is that the hand which smote me? Heavens, how pale!
And art thou dead? *So is my enmity.*
I war not with the dust.

* * * * *

Terror and doubt fall on me: *all thy good*
Now blazes, all thy guilt is in the grave.
Never had man *such funeral applause.*—The Revenge, V, ult.

And King Henry IV. First Part, V. 4:

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heaven!
Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave,
But not remember'd in thy epitaph!

¹ So Blomfield and Dindorf. I prefer Emper's reading, ἀλλ', ὥς ἀν εἰδῆται (οὐ γὰρ οἶδ. κ. τ. λ.). Peile's criticism is in his best style.

² Literally, "by the bow." Peile renders πέδον "the footstool!" See Blomfield.

Argives bear witness to me, how that after a lapse of time these evils were dealt out by me : but I a vagabond, estranged from this land, living and dying having left this fame—

CH. But since thou hast done well, neither yoke thy mouth to evil-omened words, nor with thy tongue bode horrors, after having given liberty to the whole state of the Argives, successfully lopping the heads of two serpents.

ORES. Ah ! ah ! ye handmaids, here they are in the guise of Gorgons, in sable vestments, and entwined with densely-woven snakes. I can stay no longer.

CH. What fancies disturb thee, thou dearest of men to thy father ? command thyself, be not scared after achieving a signal victory.

ORES. They are not fancies of these agonies that are upon me ; for here are plainly the angry hell-hounds of my mother.

CH. Ay, for the fresh blood is still upon thine hands, hence is it that perturbation falls upon thy mind.

ORES. Sovereign Apollo ! now they are swarming ; and from their eyes they still loathly gore.

CH. Within there is purification for thee ; but if thou touchest Loxias he will set thee free from these sufferings.

ORES. Ye indeed see not these, but I do see them ;¹ and I am driven away, and can stay no longer.

[*Exit* ORESTES.]

CH. But mayest thou be happy, and may the deity, graciously regarding thee, protect thee for a better hap. This third tempest arising out of the family, after having blown in its turn in the royal halls, like as a family wind² hath come to an end. First of all there were the child-devouring wretched troubles of Thyestes. Next came a hero's kingly sufferings, and stabbed in a bath the warrior chieftain of the Greeks perished. Now too once more, third in order, there hath come, we know not whence, a savior, or should I call it doom. Where then is the violence of calamity, when lulled, to find an end ; or where is it to reach a termination ?

¹ So in Tickell's Colin and Lucy :

I hear a voice you can not hear,
Which says I must not stay ;
I see a hand you can not see,
Which beckons me away.—OLD TRANSLATION.

² See Blomfield.

THE FURIES.

ORESTES comes to Delphi, pursued by the Erinnys of his mother Clytemnestra. He is assured of Apollo's protection, and the scene changes to Athens, where he undergoes his trial before the Areopagus, now instituted by Minerva. On his acquittal, the Erinnys at first threaten Athens with their wrath; but, on Minerva assuring them that they shall ever be held in honor, they promise to confer all possible blessings upon the Athenians.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

PYTHIAN PRIESTESS.
APOLLO.
MINERVA.

GHOST OF CLYTEMNESTRA.
ORESTES.
CHORUS OF FURIES.

PRIESTESS. First indeed with these prayers I honor Earth the first-prophetess of the Deities: and after her¹ Themis, who then next sat on this, her mother's, oracular seat, as a certain legend runs. But in the third turn, [*Themis*] being willing, and not in despite of any one, Titanian Phœbe, another child of Earth took the seat, and she gives it to Phœbus as a birth-gift. And he has his name derived from Phœbe. But having left the lake and the Delian rock, having landed on the ship-receiving shores of Pallas, he came into this land and to the seats of Parnassus. And the road-making sons of Vulcan² attend on,³ and greatly worship him, rendering the

¹ There seems something very strange and abrupt in the article τῆς. Burges would read γῆς. On the mythology of this passage see the notes of Stanley and Blomfield (in Linwood's edition), and Müller, Eumenides, § 91, p. 213, who remarks that δὴ in v. 3, must be taken in close connection with τὸ μητρόσ, "the primeval Prophetess Earth being succeeded in the possession of the sacred seat by her daughter Themis, by a kind of *hereditary* right; the latter transferred it with *good will* to her sister Phœbe," etc.

² "This denotes the Athenians as descended from Erichthonius. Cf. Hesych. s. v. Ἑφαιστιάδαι." Müller, note, p. 214. Cf. Orac. Sibyll. Vet. p. 56, ὧ ζαθέης γεγαῶτες Ἐριχθονίοιο γενέθλης.

³ Or "escort in pomp." See my note on Soph. Ant. 1133. On the early-formed road here mentioned, cf. Müller, Dorians, II. § 14.

rough earth smooth. But the people honor exceedingly him having come, and Delphus who sways the helm¹ of this land. And Jove having made him inspired in mind with the art, seats him here the fourth seer on the throne; and Loxias² is the prophet of his father Jove. To these deities I prelude my address with prayers. And Pronæan Pallas is celebrated in story. And I venerate the nymphs, where is the Corician hollow grot, bird-loved, the haunt of Deities. Bromius too possesses the realm, nor am I forgetful of it, from the time that the god led on his Bacchants, having plotted death for Pentheus like a hare; and invoking the fountains of Plistus, and the might of Neptune, and perfect highest Jove. I then sit down a prophetess on the throne; and now may the gods grant that I obtain by far the best of former entrances, and if any from the Greeks are present, let them advance having obtained their turn by lot, as is the custom; for I prophesy as the god may direct. (*She enters the temple, and suddenly returns.*) Certainly things dreadful to tell, and dreadful to behold with eyes have sent me back from the abodes of Loxias, so that I neither have strength, nor can uplift my steps: but I run with my hands, not by swiftness of legs; for an affrighted old woman is nothing, like a child [in strength]. I creep, indeed, toward the shrine of many garlands,³ and I behold at the marble navel stone⁴ a man under the curse⁵ of god, sitting

¹ Cf. Sept. c. Th. 2, 3, with the commentators.

² Compare Rabelais, Bk. III. ch. 19. "For many times, in the interpretation of oracles, right witty, learned and ingenious men have been deceived through amphibologies, equivoques, and obscurity of words, no less than by the brevity of their sentences. For which cause Apollo, the god of vaticination, was surnamed Λοξίας."

³ Cf. intpp. on Aristoph. Plut. 39; Callim. Hymn. Apoll. 1; Orac. Sibyll. l. c. Κλῦτε δαφνηρεφέων χυμάτων ἀποθέσκελον ὀμφήν.

⁴ "In the time of Æschylus this Omphalus was situated in the Adytum of the Temple . . . in vase-paintings Orestes is exhibited as a suppliant for protection and expiation, sitting on the Omphalus in the temple, exactly as described by Æschylus."—Müller, Eum. p. 89, 90. See the whole passage. It must be observed that Orestes could not have flown to the temple of Apollo for refuge, unless he had previously undergone purification. See below, 280, sqq. Thus the Sybarites were driven from the temple by Pythia on account of the murder of a cithern-player, as yet unexpiated; see Ælian, Var. Hist. V. 45, and compare Simplicius on Epict. § 39, p. 259, ed. Salmas. Aristot. Pol. II. 2.

⁵ See Linwood's Lexicon.

as a suppliant, with his hands dripping with blood, and holding a newly-drawn¹ sword, and a high-grown branch of olive, wreathed decorously with much² wool, with a white fleece; for so I will clearly declare. But before this man a wondrous troop of women sleeps seated in the seats; by no means women, but Gorgons I call them; nor again will I liken them to Gorgon forms,³ [for] I have seen once on a time [the Harpies] painted, carrying off the food of Phineus; but these are wingless to behold, and black, abominable in kind. And they snore with breathings not to be approached, and from their eyes they distill hateful violence.⁴ And their dress is fit to wear neither at the images of gods, nor within the dwellings of men. I have not beheld the tribe of this sisterhood; nor [do I know] what land can boast of having nourished this race with impunity, so as not to groan on account of its troubles. Let what ensues now be a care to the ruler of these abodes mighty Loxias himself: but he is healing-seer and diviner and purifier of abodes⁵ to others. [*The interior of the temple, with the tripod and omphalus, is disclosed, and ORESTES is discovered sitting on the omphalus, the chorus of FURIES sleeping on seats*

¹ Burges reads νεοσταγές. The common reading is certainly awkward.

² The wool used for this purpose was of a great length. See Dindorf. Still, μεγίστω is but a graceless epithet, and the repetition ἀργῇτι μᾶλλῳ far from pleasing. I can not help thinking that the passage is interpolated, and that we should simply read,

ἀργῇτι μᾶλλῳ σωφρόνως ἐστεμμένον.

³ See by all means Müller, § 93, p. 215, sqq.

⁴ But Burges' emendation, λίβα, is unanimously adopted by Dindorf, Linwood, and Paley. Render it "rheum," "venom."

⁵ τοῖσιν ἄλλοις has always displeased me. In the first place the termination of the article seems to make an unnecessary emphasis, and there is no subject mentioned to which ἄλλοις can be opposed. The Scholiast says: πόσῳ μᾶλλον τῶν ἰδίων; which is followed by Schutz, Paley, and Linwood. I have little doubt that Æschylus wrote:

καὶ τοῖς ἀλήταις δωμάτων καθάρσιος.

The very word, and with the same construction, is used of Orestes in Agam. 1282, Φυγὰς δ' ἀλήτης τῇσδε γῆς ἀπόξενος Κάτεισιν; and in Choeph. 1042, Ἐγὼ δ' ἀλήτης τῇσδε γῆς ἀπόξενος; cf. Soph. Œd. Col. 746, 948, ὅς οὐκ ἔα Τοιούσδ' ἀλήτας τῇδ' ὁμοῦ ναίειν πόλει; Eur. Heracl. 51, Πάσης ἀλῆται γῆς ἀπεστερημένοι; 224, ἰκέτας ἀλήτας συγγενεῖς. Such an ἀλήτης was Adrastus, in Herodot. I. 35.

around him. APOLLO standing by his side, and HERMES in the background.^{1]}

APOLLO. By no means will I forsake you; but till the end standing near you as a guardian, even though far off, to your enemies I will not be gentle. And now you behold these mad ones caught; but the abhorred virgins, aged children have fallen in sleep,² whom neither one of the gods, nor man, nor beast, at any time embraces; but for the sake of evils they were born; since they inhabit evil darkness, and Tartarus beneath the earth, things hated by men and Olympian gods. But nevertheless fly, nor be softened in spirit; for they will pursue with impunity you even through the long continent as you proceed³ along the land trod in your wanderings, and over the deep, and the sea-girt cities. And be not wearied, driven herd-like⁴ through this toil: but coming to the city of Pallas sit down having taken in your arms⁵ the ancient image; and there, having judges of these things and soothing words, we will find means, so as completely to deliver you from these toils: for truly I persuaded you to slay your mother.

ORESTES. King Apollo thou knowest indeed to be just, and since thou knowest this, learn also not to be unmindful, but your power is an assurance that you will do things well.

AP. Remember, let not fear overcome you in mind. And do you, my brother, of a common father's blood, Mercury, guard him; and, being very rightly named, be a conductor, taking care of this my suppliant. Jove reveres excessively⁶ this [thine] office, coming to mortals with well-conducting

¹ In the stage directions in this play, I have followed Müller. Compare Eumenides, p. 91—4.

² There is much awkwardness in the change of construction. *καὶ νῦν* points to the fact of the Furies being overcome, as an instance of Apollo's previous assertion. *πεσοῦσαι* must, I think, be taken as a nominative absolute. Verses 71, 2, seem to me out of place.

³ See Paley.

⁴ This is Wakefield's interpretation, approved by Wieseler and Linwood. Paley prefers, "brooding over."

⁵ Cf. Jelf, Gk. Gr. § 646, obs.

⁶ *ἐκνόμως*, Hermann's emendation, is approved by Dindorf. Perhaps *ἐννομον σέβας* would be better. So *δαῖτες ἐννομοι*, Choeph. 483, *δίκας ἐννόμων*, Suppl. 384.

fortune. [*Exit ORESTES, conducted by HERMES. The Ghost of CLYTEMNESTRA ascends.*¹]

GHOST OF CLYTEMNESTRA. Sleep on, will ye?² and what need is there of sleepers? But I thus dishonored by you among the other dead, because I was a slayer, reproach among the dead ceases not: and in disgrace I wander, and I declare to you that I have the greatest reproach from those. But having suffered thus dreadful things from those most dear, none of the deities is enraged on account of me, slaughtered by matricidal hands. Behold these blows on thee, my heart;³ for the slumbering mind is keen in its eyes,⁴ but during day the fate of mortals can not foresee⁵ futurity. Full oftentimes have ye tasted of my offerings,⁶ both wineless libations, temperate soothing gifts, and I have offered at the hearth of fire nightly solemn feasts at an hour common to none of the gods. And all these things I behold trampled under the heel. But he is gone having escaped like a fawn, and moreover lightly has he rushed from the midst of the toils, having greatly laughed at you. Hear what I have said in behalf of this my soul, O goddesses beneath the earth: for I Clytemnestra, a dream⁷ now call upon you. Snore on, but the man is gone flying afar: for the gods of supplication are friendly to my relatives, not to me.⁸ Soundly you slumber, and pity not my suffering; but Orestes murderer of me his mother is gone. Do you cry oh? do you slumber? will you not quickly arise?

¹ Burges remarks that Æschylus was the first who introduced apparitions upon the stage, quoting the Greek life of Æschylus, *πρῶτος . . . τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκόσμησε καὶ τὴν ὄψιν τῶν θαυμάτων κατέψυξε τῇ λαμπρότητι, γραφαῖς καὶ μηχαναῖς βωμοῖς τε καὶ τάφοις σάλπιγγιν εἰδώλοις ἐριννύσι.* For the spectre costume of Clytemnestra see Müller, p. 103.

² See Paley.

³ This is Porson's emendation. The common reading is *καρδίας*. Hermann, *ὄρα δὲ πληγὰς τάσδε καρδίας ὄθεν*, which Dindorf prefers.

⁴ Stanley appositely quotes Cicero de Dio. I. 30, "cum et somno revocatus a societate et contagione corporis, tum meminit præteritorum, præsentia cernit, futura providet."

⁵ *μοῖρ' ἀπρόσκοπος*, Turnebus and Dindorf. Hermann reads *φρενῶν* for *βροτῶν*.

⁶ Burges' note contains some learned illustrations of persons reproaching the gods for the sacrifices they had received.

⁷ So Schutz. Cf. Ag. 82.

⁸ *ἐμοί*. But see Dindorf.

What thing has been done by you except to work evils? Sleep and toil powerful conspirers have wasted the strength of the fell dragon.

CHORUS. Seize, seize, seize, seize, take heed.¹

CLYT. In dreams you pursue the beast, and moan like a dog that never leaves off the care of toil. What are you doing? arise, let not toil overcome you, nor be ignorant of your loss, enfeebled by sleep. Grieve your heart by my just reproaches; for to the wise [such reproaches] are like stings. But wafting on him your bloody breath, wasting him with a fire of the entrails, follow, consume him by a second pursuit.

CH. Do you rouse, and rouse her, but I [rouse] you. Dost sleep? arise, and having spurned off sleep, let us see if any of this prelude is vain. Ah! ah!—We have suffered friends (certainly now I have suffered much and in vain), we have suffered affliction dire, O gods, intolerable ill. The beast has fallen from out the toils, and is gone. Overcome by sleep I have lost my prey. O son of Jove, thou art thievish, and thou a young god hast ridden down aged deities, reverencing [this] suppliant, an impious man and bitter to his parents, and, god though you be, you have stolen away the matricide. Which of these things will one say is just? But to me reproach coming from dreams has struck me, like a charioteer, with a middle-seizing goad. At my heart, at my liver there is present a grievous pain from a scourger, an hostile executioner, so that I have a very grievous chill. Such things do the younger gods, exercising might in all things beyond right. One may behold² earth's navel stone having taken on itself a blood-dropping clot about foot and head, so as to have a terrible defilement of bloodshed. But being a prophet, thou hast defiled with domestic pollution thy shrine, self-invited, self-called, contrary to the law of gods honoring mortal things,³ and having destroyed the ancient fates; and severe to me,⁴ he shall yet not deliver him (Orestes),

¹ See Müller, p. 6, and on the metrical arrangements, p. 60, sqq.

² I have followed Wakefield in reading *θρόμβον* for *θρόνον*, with Dindorf, Linwood, and Paley, to whom I am indebted for the explanation of the passage.

³ Cf. Prom. 30. Βροτοῖσι τιμὰς ὥπασας πέρα δίκης.

⁴ Pearson reads *κάμοί γε*. There is much awkwardness in *δὲ . . . καὶ . . . καὶ . . . τε* in these lines. Dindorf says, "notandus transitus ab

and having fled beneath the earth, never shall he be set free. But being guilty, he shall find another avenging deity on his¹ head.

AP. Out, I bid you depart with speed from these abodes; begone from the prophetic shrines, lest even having received the winged swift snake,² hurled from the golden string, you send forth through pain the black foam [sucked] from men, vomiting the clots of gore which you have drawn. By no means is it fitting to approach these abodes, but where there are head-cutting, eye-digging³ revenges and slaughters, and the vigor of boys is injured, and destruction of the seed, and maiming, and stoning, [and where] those impaled by the spine groan with much wailing. Hear, you, abhorred by the gods, of what a feast you have the delight? but the whole fashion of your form leads to this. It is fit that such should inhabit the cave of the blood-sucking lion, not to tarry⁴ in these oracular seats, an abomination to the neighbors. Begone, you who feed without a keeper; but none of the gods has regard for such a herd.

CH. Royal Apollo, hear our reply in turn. You yourself are not a sharer in these things, but have done them altogether, being the entire cause.

AP. How now? thus far extend your speech.⁵

CH. You enjoined by oracles, so that the stranger should slay his mother.

AP. I enjoined by oracles that he should inflict vengeance on account of his father: what then?

CH. And next you promised [to be] an advocate⁶ of new bloodshed.

secunda ad tertiam personam." (Compare my note on Apul. de Deo Socr. § 22, p. 75, note 6.) But such a change could not be made with such a clumsiness in the connecting particles. I think we should read:

καί μοί τε λυπρὸς τοῦτον οὐκ ἐκλύσεται.

¹ ἐκείνον must be incorrect. Dindorf reads ἐκ κείνον, "*post illud, quod ante passus est.*"

² i. e. arrow.

³ This agreeable catalogue of human tortures so learnedly illustrated by Stanley. vs. 188 is thoroughly corrupt. Burges' emendation, παίδων τε χλοῦνις καὶ κακῶν ἀκρωνια, seems the best yet proposed.

⁴ Perhaps it is better to take these words to signify ἐντρίβεσθαι χρ. μύσος, with Schutz.

⁵ i. e. so as to tell me your meaning.

⁶ δέκτωρ is a forensic word.

AP. And I bade him betake himself to these abodes.

CH. And you revile forsooth these [his] attendants.

AP. For it is not proper that they should come to these abodes.

CH. But this is commanded to us.

AP. What honor is this? boast of a glorious office.

CH. We drive the murderers of their mother from their homes.

AP. But what [of the slayer] of a woman who has deprived her husband of life?

CH. The blood of kindred should not be shed by kindred.

AP. Certainly, the nuptial troth, pledged under connubial Juno and Jove, would be altogether without honor, and would avail nothing. But Venus is cast away, dishonored, by these words, whence arise to mortals the dearest joys. For the bed is appointed by fate to man and woman, and is greater¹ than an oath, when guarded with justice. If, therefore, you are gentle to those who slay each other, so that it comes to pass² that you do not even regard them with anger; I say that you unjustly drive Orestes into exile: for I know that you are exceedingly wroth at the one party, but manifestly treating the other more quietly. But the goddess Pallas shall regard the justice of these things.

CH. That man never, in any respect, will I abandon.

AP. Do you then pursue, and take to yourself more toil.

CH. Do not you detract from my honors by your words.

AP. I would not receive your honors, so as to possess them.

CH. For, altogether you are called great at the throne of Jove. But I (for a mother's blood brings on punishment) will pursue this man, a huntress Fury.

AP. But I will aid, and deliver the suppliant: for dreadful among mortals and among gods, is the wrath of a suppliant, if willingly I should forsake him.

ORES.³ Queen Minerva, by the commands of Apollo I am

¹ See Paley.

² Paley thus explains *μη γενέσθαι μηδ' ἐποπτεύειν*. Jelf, § 670, classes the passage among the instances of the infinitive with the article being put for the infinitive without it. Dindorf prefers Meineke's emendation, *τίνεσθαι*.

³ "The scene is shifted to Athens, and the temple of Apollo trans-

come, but do thou receive propitiously accused of crime, not one now stained with guilt nor impure in hand, but now blunted,¹ worn away before this time, in others' abodes and paths of mortals. Passing over sea and land alike, observing the oracular injunctions of Loxias, I approach thine abode and image, goddess. Here, keeping my station, will I await the event of justice (or judgment).

CH. Ho! this is the clear sign of the man, but follow the counsels of the voiceless informer. For as a dog chases the wounded hind, we trace out him by bloody drops.² But with many deadly toils my bowels pant; for every place of earth has been traversed, and over the sea by wingless flight have I come, pursuing, no way inferior to a ship. And now he is crouching somewhere here: the smell of human blood delights me. Look, look again by all means; observe all things; lest the matricide unpunished escape your notice, having gone in flight. He here again, having protection, twined around the image of the immortal goddess, wishes to undergo trial for his deed.³ But this may not be; his mother's blood on the

formed into the temple of Minerva Polias. A considerable interval of time must be supposed to have elapsed between the foregoing and following portion of the drama." Müller, p. 9, "a disregard of the extrinsic unities quite in character with the *Æschylean* poetry," *id.* p. 96. Compare Schlegel, XVII. p. 247, sqq. where the subject of the unity of time is admirably discussed; also Twining, *Poetics*, vol. I. p. 337, note 43.

¹ On the previous purifications of Orestes see my note on v. 40. The principal one took place at Troezen. See Pausan. II. 31, who relates that he was compelled to dwell in a small hut, until his purification in the waters of Hippocrene. Varro apud Probum in Virg. Ecl. I. p. 4, ed. Keil. mentions another purgation which he underwent in seven streams near Rhegium, where he is said to have built a temple. Libanius, t. II. p. 366, D. mentions another purification which he received from the inhabitants of Antioch. Lampridius, in his life of Heliogabalus, § 7, p. 809, says that he also underwent lustration at three streams near the Hebrus.

² Compare the speech of the First Fury, in Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*, Act 1:

We are the ministers of pains and fear,
And disappointment, and mistrust, and hate,
And clinging crime; and as lean dogs pursue,
Through wood and lake, some struck and sobbing fawn,
We track all things that weep, and bleed, and live.

³ I can not see any occasion for altering *χερῶν* to *χρεῶν* with Scaliger, Wakefield, and Linwood. The best interpretation is perhaps that of Paley, who translates, "by clasping the statue of the goddess divine, is will-

ground, can not be recalled, alas! the life's blood, poured on the plain, is gone. But you needs must suffer punishment in your turn, so that I suck from you alive the red gore from your limbs; and may I bear from you the taste of a draught dire to quaff; and having wasted you away I will lead you alive below, that¹ you may suffer a return for the matricidal woe. But you shall behold,² if any other too of mortals has sinned, acting impiously either toward a god, or any guest, or dear parents, each having things worthy of justice. For mighty Pluto is the judge of mortals below the earth, and he looks upon all things with recording mind.

ORES. I, taught in evils, know many ablutions; and to speak, when it is proper, and to be silent in like manner: but in this thing I was enjoined to speak by a wise teacher: for the blood sleeps and fades from my hand, and the matricidal pollution is washed out. For being fresh, at the hearth of the god Phœbus it was banished by ablutions from the sacrifice of swine.³ But it would be a long tale to me from the beginning [to tell] how many I approached with harmless intercourse. Time removes⁴ all things growing old at the same time. And

ing to place himself in our power." But I can not help thinking that Stanley's interpretation, "*vult esse reus manuum, i. e. cædis peractæ*," is right, and that the expression is a forensic one. Hesychius interprets *ὑπόδικος*, *ὑπεύθυνος*, *χρεώστης*, *ἐνοχος δίκης*. Pollux, VIII. 5, p. 382, ed. Seber. makes it equivalent to *κατάδικος*. It probably is best understood as I have translated it.

¹ Dindorf reads *ἀντίποινα* ὥς, with Schutz.

² Cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 146, sqq.; Virg. *Æn.* VI. 548; Tibull. I. 3, 67. For the general sense compare *Æschin. Socrat. Axioch.* § 21, *ὅσοις δὲ τὸ ζῆν διὰ κακουργημάτων ἡλάνθη, ἄγονται πρὸς Ἑριννύων ἐπ' Ἑρεβος καὶ Χάος, διὰ Ταρτάρου· ἐνθα χῶρος ἀσεβῶν*. For the Platonic descriptions see Wyttenb. on *Plut. fragm.* p. 137, sq. at the end of his edition of the *De Sera Num. Vindicta*.

³ See the notes of Stanley.

⁴ But *καθαίρει* should be read, with Stanley. Hermann would erase the line. Burges transposes it ingeniously, but with too much alteration of the text. I think its proper place is before v. 276, at the beginning of Orestes' speech, which I would read thus:

Χρόνος καθαίρει πάντα γηράσκων ὅμον.
κάγὼ διδαχθεὶς ἐν κακοῖς ἐπίσταμαι
πολλοὺς καθαρμῶν, κ. τ. λ.

The enunciation of a proverb could find no fitter place, and the *πολλοὶ καθαρμοὶ* would be the natural result of Orestes' experience in the purifying effects of time.

now from pure mouth piously I call on Minerva, queen of this region, to come to me an assistant; and she shall possess without the spear both me myself, and my land, and the Argive people, justly faithful, and an ally forever. But whether in the places of the Lybian region around the wave of Triton, her native stream, she sets her foot upright or covered,¹ aiding her friends, or surveys the Phlegræan plain, like a bold leader, let her come (and she hears even afar, being a goddess), that she may be a deliverer to me from these things.

CH. By no means shall Apollo, or the might of Minerva set you free, so as not to perish neglected, not having learned where in your mind to rejoice, the bloodless food of demons, a shadow. Dost thou not reply, but dost thou disdain my words, thou who art both nourished for, and devoted to me?² And alive you shall feed me, not slain at the altar, and you shall hear this hymn that charms you. Come then, let us also join the dance, since it has seemed good to us to pour forth the hated song, and to declare how our band distributes its lots among men; and we delight in being upright [ministers] of justice. On him indeed who possesses pure hands no wrath from us steals, but free from harm he passes his life: but whoever, committing crime, like this man, conceals his bloody hands, close at hand as true witnesses to the dead, we appear effectually as avengers of blood to him. Mother, O mother Night! thou who brought me forth a punishment³ to the dead and the living, hear! for the son of Latona makes me dishonored, taking away this timid animal, our own victim to expiate a mother's murder.⁴ But over the victim [be this the] strain, one fraught with distracting, mind-destroying, the hymn of the Furies, that charms the mind, without the lyre, that causes shriveling to mortals. For prevailing fate has destined to us firmly to hold this office, to pursue those of mortals by whom wicked murders are committed, until [the murderer] hath gone below the earth; and when dead he is not quite

¹ *i. e.* whether she stands or sits. Burges reads *κατωφερῇ*. But see Müller, p. 103, note 7.

² I have added a note of interrogation with Schutz and Paley.

³ Read *ποινὴν* with Aldus.

⁴ Compare the incantations in Macbeth, iv. 1, and Kirke White's Gondoline.

free. But over the victim [be this the] song, fraught with madness, distracting, mind-destroying, the hymn of the Furies, that charms minds, without the lyre, that causes shriveling to mortals. This lot was assigned to us at our birth: to keep our hands from the immortals, nor is there any common feeder with us; and of white garments am I ever destitute and devoid. For I take upon myself the overthrow of houses, when Mars, being kindred, has slain a friend. Him intently pursuing, oh! strong though he be, we destroy, because of newly-shed blood. And earnestly striving to take away from another this care, and to effect an exemption for the gods in regard to prayers offered to me, and not to come into question of arbitration:¹ for Jove deems unworthy of his converse this blood-dripping justly-hated band. For suddenly leaping from above, I bring down the strength of my foot with heavy fall, limbs that cause the swift² to trip, an intolerable calamity. And the thoughts of men even when very lofty beneath the sky, waste away, and decrease down to earth unhonored, at our approach clad in our black garments, and at the hated dances of our feet. But falling he knows not this, through his foolish distraction: such darkness hovers upon the man on account of his crime, and rumor with many groans proclaims³ the murky cloud against regard to the house. For 'tis fixed.⁴ But we are⁵ both quick of contrivance and persevering in accomplishing it, and awfully mindful of evil deeds, and implacable to mortals, executing an office ignoble and unhonored, apart from gods with a sunless torch, in a way alike difficult to be trodden by those who see and by the blind.⁶ Who then of mortals dreads not and fears these, hearing my office confirmed by fate, given perfect from the gods: but my an-

¹ See Paley. We must read *ὄντα περ*, with Hermann, and *σπενδομένα* with Burges. See Dindorf.

² Linwood prefers *σφαλερά περ τανυδρόμοις*, referring to Musgr. on Soph. Ant. 779; Blomf. on Prom. 939. The common reading he would translate, "exerting in running their stumbling limbs."

³ Paley prefers taking *ἀνδᾶται* passively, and *ἀχλὺν* as an accusative of consequence, "quæ et ipsa sit caligo tenebrosa." Jelf, § 556 (as would appear from the Index), follows the usual interpretation.

⁴ Hermann compares Agam. 1563.

⁵ The scholiast rightly supplies *ἑσμεν*. Cf. Jelf, § 376, *a*.

⁶ *i. e.* the living or the dead.

cient honor remains to me, nor do I meet with ignominy, though possessing a station beneath the earth and sunless darkness.

MIN. From afar I heard the sound of a voice from Scamander, where I occupy,¹ a land which in truth the leaders and chiefs of the Greeks, a great portion of the captured possessions, assigned forever to me, root and branch, a chosen gift to the children of Theseus. From thence I have come, plying an unwearied foot, without wings with rustling noise brandishing my hollow ægis,² having yoked this car to vigorous steeds. But beholding this strange company, I am by no means afraid, but a wonder is before my eyes. Who, pray, are you? I speak to all in common: both to this stranger seated at my image, and to you resembling no race of beings produced, nor beheld among goddesses by gods, nor yet like to mortal forms; but for neighbors to speak ill of one deformed is far from proper, and justice is absent from it.

CH. You shall hear all things briefly, daughter of Jove; for we are the children of dark night, and we are called Furies in the abodes beneath the earth.

MIN. I know indeed your race, and fame according with your name.

CH. You shall quickly for certain now hear my honors.

MIN. I would learn them, if some one would give a plain account.

CH. We drive man-slayers from their homes.

MIN. And where is the end of flight to him who has slain?

CH. Where to rejoice is by no means usual.

MIN. Do you proclaim such flight for this man too?

¹ But compare Müller, p. 123. "Minerva says she heard the voice of Orestes from afar at the banks of the Scamander, where she had *fore-stalled foreign usurpation by taking possession* of the country assigned as a meed of honor to the Athenians and to herself by the Allied Greeks before Troy. This is obviously the meaning of *καταφθατουμένη*, not simply = *κατακτωμένη*, as Hesychius explains it, but = *φθάνουσα κατακτωμένη*. It is well known, that from the time of Phryno and Pittacus the Athenians were engaged in a dispute with the Lesbians respecting the coast of Troas round Sigeium." See the erudite note of Stanley.

² Bothe's conjecture, *Αιγέως*, is very elegant, signifying the Ægean Sea. But see Müller, p. 103. I can not very clearly understand Minerva's mode of conveyance. It was doubtless something very clever.

CH. [Yes.] For he has thought proper to be the murderer of his mother.

MIN. Not dreading the wrath of any other necessity?

CH. For where is such an incentive as to slay a mother?

MIN. Two parties being present, half the tale is present.¹

CH. But he would not receive an oath, nor is willing to give one.²

MIN. You wish rather to have the fame of justice than to act according to it.

CH. How so? declare; for you are not deficient in wise words.³

MIN. I say, that by oaths, unjust things do not conquer.

CH. But inquire, and adjudge an upright judgment.

MIN. Would you commit even to me the decision of the cause?

¹ *i. e.* I have only heard one side of the question.

² "These words can not be understood without first of all bearing in mind the original signification of *ὅρκος*; namely, the object whereby one takes oath and binding on the conscience of the party taking oath. This object is named to the challenged by the challenging party; for instance, the head of his child, or such and such gods. This is called *giving an ὅρκος*. In the next place, it must be kept in view that an oath of this kind, demanded of, or tendered to one party by the other, forms part of the evidence. For that evidence required a challenge (*πρόκλησις*) and the acceptance of it: both parties must be agreed to rest the decision of the suit on the oath of one of the two parties, before the oath could be admitted and stand as substantive evidence. . . . The meaning then of what the Erinnys say is this: 'Orestes will scarcely allow us to name the oath which he shall take to attest his innocence, nor will he readily consent to let the verdict depend upon our swearing to his guilt by whatever oath he shall please to propose to us;' and they are perfectly right in their opinion. But Minerva very properly refuses to admit such a mode of decision in this case, as being a mere show of the right, by which she will not allow the wrong to gain the day."—Müller, p. 177, sq. The same elegant critic observes that Æschylus does not allude to the customary oath used in the Court of Areopagus—(on which the student may compare the following passages of the Greek Orators: Demosth. in Aristocr. p. 642; Antiphon de cæde Herod. p. 716; Lysias in Theomn. p. 352, 3; Dinarchus in Demosth. p. 35, ed. Reiske)—"because it has no specific significance in this particular case; just as the oath of the Areopagites to do strict justice is frequently referred to in the course of the play, but is not actually administered in the theatre."

³ But MS. Neap. *πέλει*, whence Linwood would read *οὐν πέλει*.

CH. And how not? as we reverence you worthy of worthy things.¹

MIN. What do you wish, O stranger, to answer in your turn to these things? But having told your country and race and your misfortunes, after that repel this charge; if, trusting to justice, you sit keeping station at this image beside my shrine, a venerated suppliant after the fashion of Ixion.² To all these answer something easily understood by me.

ORES. Queen Minerva, first will I remove the great care, [evident] from your last words. I am not contaminated, nor does pollution adhere to my hand that clasps³ your image. And I will tell you a great proof of these things. It is the law that one whose hands are stained with murder be silent, until by a man who cleanses from the impurity of blood, the slaughter of a young victim have sprinkled him with gore. Long since I have been thus purified at other abodes, both with animals, and flowing streams: therefore, indeed, I dismiss this your care. But what my race is you shall quickly hear. I am an Argive, and well do you know my father, Agamemnon,⁴ leader of naval heroes; with whom you made the Trojan city of Ilion no city. He perished not gloriously, having come to his home: for my dark-souled mother slew him, having wrapt him in artful toils, [and she herself] bore witness to the murder of the bath. And I returning home, having been an exile the time before this, slew her who gave me birth, I will not deny it, with the vengeance of retributory slaughter, on account of my dearest father. And of these things Apollo is in common guilty, declaring sting-like woes to my heart if I should not do some of these things to the murderers. But do you, whether justly, or not, decide the cause; for however I shall have fared with you, I shall assent to your decision.

MIN. The thing is too great, if any mortal thinks to judge it; nor yet is it lawful for me to determine a cause of slaughter

¹ I should prefer *ἀξίαν ἐπαξίως* (cf. Soph. *Œd. Tyr.* 133) to any of the conjectures yet proposed.

² An etymological allusion. See Müller, p. 144.

³ Dindorf prefers *ἐφημένον*, with Burges.

⁴ This passage seems to have been in the mind of Libanius, in his defense of Orestes, t. I. p. 283.

quick to wrath, and especially if¹ you indeed having prepared at the same time, have come a suppliant pure and guiltless to my abodes. But nevertheless I receive you being blameless in my city. But these possess an office not easily set aside,² and not having obtained victory: poison from their minds having fallen hereafter upon the plain [will be] an intolerable dire disease. These things, indeed, are so: that both remain, but to dismiss both, without injury is impossible for me.³ But since this thing has come hither, choosing⁴ sworn judges of murder I will make a law forever. But do you call as evidence and proofs, oaths to aid your cause. But I having selected the best of my citizens will come, to determine this matter rightly, those who give no unjust oath in their minds.⁵

CH. Now [will] there be a revolution of⁶ new laws, if the cause and guilt of this matricide shall prevail. This deed now by its facility⁷ will prompt all mortals to [the same] and

¹ *κεῖ, i. e. καὶ εἰ*, Paley's conjecture, seems correct. See his note, and Spitzner's first Excursus on the Iliad.

² *i. e.* but the nature of these is such, that they can not be easily dismissed. The construction is very irregular. *τυχοῦσαι* the scholiast considers as put for *τυχουσῶν*. With the following words we must understand *ἔσται*. There is the same want of a finite verb in Sept. c. Th. 189. *Κρατοῦσα μὲν γὰρ οὐχ, ὁμιλητὸν θράσος Δείσασα δ', οἴκῳ καὶ πόλει πλέον κακόν*. This is not the case in the examples in Jelf's Gk. Gr. § 707.

³ This is clearly absurd. *νέμειν* is the conjecture of Paley; *μ' ἐλεῖν* of Linwood. Dindorf distinguishes and reads thus: *Τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰδ' ἐστὶν ἀμφοτέρα, μένειν, Πέμπειν τε δυσπήμαντ' ἀμηνίτως ἐμοί, i. e.* "whether they stay, or I send them away." But in such opposed phrases the verbs generally refer to the same person. Perhaps Æschylus wrote,

*τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰδ' ἐστὶν ἀμφοτέρα νοεῖν·
πέμπειν δε δυσπήμαντ' ἀμηνίτως ἐμοί.*

The reading *ἀμηνίτως* is preserved by the scholiast.

⁴ Read *ὀρκίους αἵρουμένην* with Pearson and Dindorf. Hence arises the tradition that the Areopagus was founded by Minerva. See the note above.

⁵ Read *ὄρκον πόροντας* with Hermann, and *φράσειν* with Markland. See Dindorf and Paley. On *τὰ βέλτιστα* see Müller, p. 179.

⁶ *i. e.* brought about in such a manner as to break up the old institutes, and introduce new ones.

⁷ Compare the Cenci, Act 5, 4:

I urged him still;
Pleading, as I could guess, the devilish wrong,
Which prompted your unnatural parent's death,

many certain sufferings from wounds inflicted by children, await parents in time hereafter. For neither will any wrath of us men-regarding Mænads creep on because of evil deeds: I will leave¹ all death unpunished, and one will ask from another, declaring the evil deeds of his kindred a cessation, and remission from ills no longer certain:² but the wretch in vain will console himself. Nor let any one struck by misfortune invoke *us*, pouring forth these words, O Justice, and O thrones of the Furies! With such expressions some father perhaps, or mother newly afflicted, may wail a wailing: since the house of Justice falls. Sometimes fear, sitting in the right place, and controlling the soul, will terrify it. It is good to grow wise under sorrow. But who keeping no fear in his blithesome heart, either city or mortal alike, would any longer reverence justice? Praise neither a life free from rule, nor lorded over; to every man the god affords power, but other things he differently regards. But I speak a fitting word; insolence is the child of impiety, most assuredly; but from sanity of mind comes prosperity dear to all and much sought. But altogether I say to you, revere the altar of Justice, nor, looking to gain, dishonor it by trampling on it with godless foot. For punishment will follow: a decisive end awaits. Therefore let every one honor duly the sanctity of parents, and reverence the intercourse of hospitable abodes. He who is willingly just without necessity shall not be unhappy; utterly destroyed, at least, he can never be. But I declare that the transgressor who dares things contrary, will throw all things into confusion without justice, [and shall perish] by violence in time, when trouble has seized his sails, the sail-yard being broken. And he invokes those who listen not, in the midst of an unconquerable

And he replied: "Paolo Santa Croce
Murdered his mother yester evening,
And he is fled. Parricide grows so rife
That soon, for some just cause no doubt, the young
Will strangle us all dozing in our chairs."

¹ There are some doubts about the right meaning of ἐφήσω. Paley thinks there may possibly be an allusion to ἐφεσις. But ἐφεσις can only mean an appeal from one tribunal to another, or from the senate to the people (see Pollux, VIII. 6, p. 390). I think ἀφήσω must be the correct reading.

² See Paley and Linwood.

whirlpool; but the deity laughs at the bold man, beholding him, no longer boasting, bound in calamity from which is no escape, nor surmounting the summit: but having dashed his former prosperity on the rock of Justice, unwept, unknown, he is forever lost.

MIN. Proclaim, herald,¹ and keep back the people: and let the piercing Tuscan trumpet, filled with mortal breath, pour forth its thrilling voice to the multitude. For this assembly being filled, it is fitting to be silent, and that even all the city forever learn my laws, and this man, that the cause may be duly determined.²

CH. King Apollo, rule the things that belong to you. What have you to do with this matter, say?

AP. Both to give evidence have I come (for this man is a suppliant of my dwelling³ and a guest of my abodes; and I am the cleanser of this murder) and [I have come] myself to plead the cause⁴ with him; but I bear the blame of the slaughter of this man's mother. But do thou [Minerva] open, as you know how, this cause, with a view to deciding it.

¹ Schol. Hermogenis apud Meurs. Areopag. p. 45, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ δικαστηρίου, κῆρυξις προοιμίων οὐκ ἦν, κῆρυξ γὰρ προσεφώνει τῷ εἰσιόντι, μήτε προοιμιάζον, μήτε ἐπίλεγε. Cf. Themist. Or. XXVI. p. 311, Hard. The κῆρυξ probably was originally only employed to call the attention of the people, but afterward to declare such restraint as the court thought fit to set upon the pleaders. Following the example of Müller, I shall attempt to draw some comparison between the regular process of the Areopagus and the process here described by Æschylus. On the duties of the κῆρυξ, compare Pollux, IV. 12. According to custom, he would here have summoned the accuser. Cf. Apul. Met. III. p. 130, "præconis amplo boatu citatus accusator—exsurgit." X. p. 241, "jussus præco pronuntiat: PATRES IN CURIAM CONVENIRENT. Quibus protinus dignitatis jure consueta loca residentibus, rursum præconis vocatu, primus accusator incidit. Tunc demum clamatus inducitur etiam reus: et exemplo legis Atticæ, Martique judicii, causæ patronus denuntiat præco, neque principia dicere, neque miserationem commovere."

² So Dindorf's text. But Müller, p. 109, and Paley retain τῶνδε, understanding it of Orestes and the Furies: "*et in omne tempus civitatem, et nunc ut horum lis dijudicetur.*"

³ Dindorf rightly receives Burges' emendation, νόμῳ.

⁴ Σύνδικος, συνδίκη, συνδικάζειν, are generally used of the advocate on the side of the accused. Cf. Pollux, VIII. 5, p. 382. Andocides de myst. p. 74, ed. Reiske. But in v. 361, the Eumenides are styled the σύνδικοι of Clytemnestra.

MIN. It is with you to speak, but I open the cause:¹ for the accuser, speaking first from the beginning, should be rightly the explainer of the matter.

CH. We are many, indeed, but we will speak briefly: and do you answer word for word, giving it in your turn: say first if you slew your mother.

ORES. I slew her: of this there is no denial.

CH. This now, indeed, is one of the three wrestlings.²

ORES. You speak these boasting words on me not yet prostrate.

CH. Nevertheless it behooves you to declare how you slew her.

ORES. I will tell; with sword-drawing hand having cut her on the neck.

CH. But by whom were you persuaded, and by whose counsels?

ORES. By the oracles of this god; and he bears witness to me.

CH. Did the prophet advise you to slay your mother?

ORES. And so far ever I blame not Fortune.

CH. But if the condemning vote shall seize you, perhaps you will say other things.

ORES. I am confident, and my father will send aid from the tomb.³

CH. Put trust now in the dead, having slain your mother!

ORES. For she had the concurrence of two pollutions.

CH. How so? inform the judges of these things.

ORES. Having slain her husband, she murdered my father.

¹ Compare the passage of Apuleius just quoted. Minerva acts as *εἰσαγωγεὺς*, as president of the court. (But see Pollux, VIII. 8, p. 398,) "the parties plead against each other in short and plain sentences; long speeches being against the usage of the Areopagus as well as contrary to the taste of our poet. The only one who speaks at all at length is Apollo, and in his case it is very allowable, since he is not only advocate for Orestes, but also Exegetes . . . as such, he expounds the nature of justifiable homicide as well as the other exculpatory circumstances to the clear comprehension of the judges."—Müller, p. 179, sq.

² *i. e.* this is one great point gained on our side. In wrestling, the third throw determined the victory. See the learned note of Blomfield (apud Linwood).

³ Compare my note on Soph. *Œd.* Col. 998.

CH. Therefore you, indeed, live, but she is free [from the punishment] of slaughter.

ORES. But why did you not drive her out by exile when alive?¹

CH. She was not the kindred of the man whom she slew.

ORES. But am I allied by blood to my mother?

CH. Yes, for did she not nourish you within her zone, O blood-stained? do you disown the most dear blood of your mother?

ORES. Now do you give testimony. But declare for me, Apollo, if I slew her with justice: for we do not deny that we have done it, as it is done: but if this blood seem to your mind justly or unjustly shed, judge, that I may speak to these.

AP. I will speak justly to you, this great council of Minerva, and being a prophet I will not lie. Never at any time have I spoken in my prophetic shrine either concerning man, woman, or city, what Jove father of the Olympians has not commanded. Learn, with respect to this justice, of how great power it is; but I bid you obey the counsel of my father, for an oath by no means is more powerful than Jove.

CH. Jove, as you say, gave this oracle,² that you should tell this Orestes, having avenged the murder of his father by no means to regard the reverence due to his mother.

AP. [Yes.] For it is not the same thing that a noble hero should die, honored with Jove-given sceptres, and that, too, by a woman, not by impetuous far-darting bows, like an Amazon, but as Pallas shall hear, and they who sit to decide by vote concerning this matter. For having received him on his return from the expedition, where he had gained the greatest honors in the best manner according to the opinion of those well-inclined to him,³ in the washing-place as he was passing

¹ See Müller, § 48, p. 135, who fully illustrates the difficulty under which Orestes labored in this respect.

² Burges, λέγεις σοι τόνδε, which Dindorf seems to approve. On Apollo's duty as ἐξηγητῆς, see Müller, § 74.

³ The passage is confessedly unintelligible. Bothe reads ἡ φράσαι for εὐφροσιν, which Linwood, in his Lexicon, approves, reading ἄμεινον (with Aldus), and joining ἄμεινον ἡ φράσαι δεδεγμένη. He renders the whole passage thus: "*receiving him with a bath, more courteously than can be expressed, upon his return from the expedition, where he had gained the utmost honors—as he was passing through the water and had reached*"

through the bath, and at the end covered him with a robe, and having entangled her husband in an artfully-woven circular garment she struck him. This fate, indeed, of the hero all-venerable, the commander of ships, has been told to you: this woman have I described as such, that the assembly may be stung with indignation, which has been appointed to determine this cause.

CH. Jove by your account respects the death of a father; but he himself bound his aged father Saturn.¹ How do you say that these things are not contrary to those? But I call you as witnesses to hear these things.

AP. O all-hated monsters, abhorred by the gods, from fetters, indeed (there is a cure for this), even many a liberating device might have released him.² But when the dust has drunk up the blood of a man once dead, there is no raising it up. For these things my father has not made a charm; but he appoints all other things turning them up and down, in no-wise panting in his strength.

CH. But see how you [defend] this man contrary to justice, that he may escape. Having poured out on the plain the kindred blood of his mother, shall he then inhabit the house of his father in Argos? using which of the public altars? and what laver of his tribe shall receive him?

AP. This, too, will I declare, and learn how rightly I speak. She is not the mother who is called the parent of the child, but nurse of the newly-sown offspring.³ But the male is the generative source, and she like a stranger preserves the plant for a stranger, for those whom the god may not have injured. But I will show you a proof of these words: a father might be without a mother; the daughter of Olympian Jove is close

the end (of the vessel, or, when he had ended his ablutions), she threw over him a cloak," etc. But see the notes of the same scholar in his edition. There is doubtless a lacuna.

¹ The same argument is facetiously *abused* by Aristoph. Nub. 904. Πῶς δῆτα δίκης οὔσης ὁ Ζεὺς Οὐκ ἀπόλωλεν τὸν πατέρ' αὐτοῦ Δῆσας; this fable gave great offense to Plato. See Rep. p. 429, G. sq. imitated by Dionys. Hal. Ant. Rom. II. 39. Cf. Sallust. de Diis, § 3, p. 246, ed. Gale. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. Ev. XIII. 5; Clem. Alexandr. Apol. p. 8, 25; Sylburg. Minutius Felix Oct. § 22.

² So Linwood, taking ἔστι τοῦδ' ἄκος parenthetically. This seems better than supplying τις with λύσειεν.

³ Cf. Eurip. Orest. 552, sqq. and fragm. xxxv. Dind.

at hand as a witness, not¹ nourished in the darkness of the womb, but such a plant as no goddess could have produced. But I, Pallas, both in other things, as far as I am able, will make your state and people great, and I sent this man as an inmate of your abodes, that he might be faithful forever. And may you possess him as an ally, O goddess, and his descendants: and may these things remain eternally, that posterity observe the covenant of these.

MIN. Now I bid these according to their opinion pass a just sentence, as enough has been said.

CH. By us now, indeed, every shaft has been shot; and I wait to hear how the contest will be determined.

MIN. For why? how giving sentence shall I be unblamed by you?

CH. You have heard what you have heard, but passing a vote with your heart, revere, O strangers, your oath.

MIN. You Attic people now hear the law, judging the first cause of the shedding of blood: and moreover this court of judges shall remain hereafter forever to the people of Ægeus. But for² this hill of Mars, the seat and tents of the Amazons, when they came waging war through hatred of Theseus, and then built towers opposite to this new lofty-towered city;³ and they sacrificed to Mars, whence the rock derives its name, and the hill of Mars—in this [hill], then, the reverence of the citizens, and its ally, fear shall restrain them from acting unjustly, both by day and by night alike, if the citizens themselves do not tamper with⁴ the laws. But by an evil inlux and

¹ Schutz read οὐκ. Dindorf thinks something has been lost.

² See Schutz and Paley. The simple expression would have been, ἐν δὲ πάγῳ Ἀρείῳ τῷδε—ἐν δὲ τῷ σέβας.

³ Müller, p. 98, note. "The only way in which I can understand this passage is, that the Amazons assail the new fortress (*i. e.* the town and citadel built by Theseus) by means of a counter-fortress of the Areopagus (like the Persians in Herodot. VIII. 52); and in support of this sense of ἀντιπυργοῦν πόλιν, I instance the expression ἀντιάζειν τινά, 'to assail a person.'"

⁴ Dindorf and Paley read μὴ 'πιχραινόντων with Wakefield. With the sense compare Isocrates Orat. Areop. p. 120, ed. Auger. ἴδοιμεν ἂν τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις πράγμασιν οὐκ ἀνεκτοὺς ὄντας, ἐπειδαν εἰς Ἀρειον πάγον ἀναβῶσιν, ὀκνοῦντας τῇ φύσει χρῆσθαι, καὶ μᾶλλον τοῖς ἐκεῖ νομίμοις, ἢ ταῖς αὐτῶν κακίαις ἐμμένοντας. Τοσοῦτον ἐκεῖνοι φόβον τοῖς πονηροῖς ἐναπειργάσαντο, καὶ τοσοῦτον μνημεῖον ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἀρετῆς καὶ σωφροσύνης ἐγκατέλιπον.

by mud polluting the clear water, never wilt thou find a draught. I counsel my citizens with regard¹ to venerate neither anarchy nor tyranny; and not to cast all fear out of the city. For who of mortals, that fears nothing, is just? Awed justly therefore by such an object of reverence, you would have both a defense of your country and safeguard of your city, such as no men possess. Neither among the Scythians nor in the realms of Pelops have I appointed this court. Untouched² by gain, venerable, quick to vengeance, a watchful guard over those who sleep.³ This exhortation, indeed, I have extended for my citizens in regard to the future. But it behooves you to rise, and give your votes, and determine the cause reverencing the oath. My say is said.

CH. And yet I counsel you by no means to dishonor this dire band of [the infernal] region.

AP. And I, for my part, bid you fear both my oracles and those of Jove, nor to render them fruitless.

CH. But you regard matters of bloodshed, not having been allotted such office; and no longer remaining here will you utter pure oracles.

AP. Was my father, too, in any way mistaken in his counsels in the supplication of Ixion, for the first slaughter?

CH. Say on: but I, not having obtained my justice, will heavily again haunt this land.

AP. But both among the young and the old gods you are unhonored: but I shall prevail.

CH. Such things you did also in the house of Pheres,⁴ and persuaded the Fates to make mortals free from death.

AP. Is it not just to do good to him who reveres you, especially when he may chance to be in need of it?

CH. You indeed having overcome the old deities, deceived with wine, the ancient goddesses.

AP. You indeed presently, not having the end of your cause, shall vomit your poison, by no means hurtful to your enemies.

CH. Since you, a youth, are riding down me in years, I will

¹ The old reading *περιστέλλουσι* is preferred by Dindorf in his notes. The other is due to Porson.

² But it is better to read *κερδῶν δ'* with Schwenk.

³ Hermann's *νέμων* is preferred by Dindorf.

⁴ Cf. Eurip. *Alcest.* 28, sqq.

remain auditor of this cause, as being doubtful whether I should be enraged at the city.

MIN. This is my business, that I last determine the cause ; but I will add this,¹ my vote, in favor of Orestes : for there is no mother who produced me. But I praise the male in all things, save in obtaining marriage, with all my soul ; and I am entirely on my father's side. Thus I will not set higher price on the fate of a woman who slew her husband, the lord of the house. But Orestes prevails, even if he be judged with equal votes. Cast out the lots from the vessel as quickly as possible, you to whom of the judges this office has been assigned.

ORES. O Phœbus Apollo, how will the contest be determined ?

CH. O black Night, mother, dost thou behold these things ?

ORES. Now is it for me the moment of the noose, or to see the light.

CH. But for us to perish, or to extend our honors rather.

AP. Count rightly the casting out of the votes, strangers, reverencing justice in the division ; for from one suffrage being absent arises great calamity, and one vote cast in, raises up a house.

MIN. This man has escaped the doom of blood : for the number of the votes is equal.

ORES. O Pallas, O thou who hast preserved my house, and me deprived of my native land, you in truth have restored me to my home ; and one of the Greeks will say "the man again is² an Argive, and dwells among his paternal possessions," by the will of Pallas and of Loxias and of the third preserver Jove who rules all things, who paying respect to my father's fate preserves me beholding these defenders of the cause of my mother. But I to this country and to your people hereafter, for all time however long having made an oath, now depart home, that no helmsman of the land having come hither

¹ See the elaborate notes of Stanley and Dindorf, also Meurs. de Areop. § 10, p. 88, sqq. ; and Müller, p. 243, sqq. ; and p. 180, sqq. It is of no use to enter farther into a question so admirably treated already.

² *i. e.* again received among his fellow-citizens. On the previous position of Orestes, see Müller, § 50, p. 137, sqq.

shall bear against you the well-prepared spear. For we ourselves being then in the tomb, to those who violate my present oaths, will, by calamities not to be avoided, rendering their march full of dismay and evil omens, cause them to repent of their toil. But to those who assist and honor ever this city of Pallas with confederate spear, to them we will be kindly disposed. And farewell both thou [O goddess], and the people who inhabit the city, may you possess a contest not to be avoided by your enemies, both the source of safety and of victory with the spear.

CH.¹ O youthful gods, you have ridden down the ancient laws, and have snatched [him] from my hands. But I dishonored, miserable, inflamed with rage, in this land, ah, ah! will pour forth, in return for my sorrow, a drop from my heart on the ground causing sterility, and from it a venom destroying leaves and children (O Justice!) rushing on the plain, shall cast mortal-destroying stains in the country. Shall I groan? what shall I do? what will become of me? I have suffered things intolerable to the citizens.² Ah! most wretched in truth³ are the daughters of Night grieving for their disgrace.

MIN. Be persuaded by me, so as not to bear it hardly: for you have not been conquered, but the cause in truth fell out with equal votes, not for your disgrace. Besides clear testimonies from Jove were present, and he who gave the oracle, he himself bore witness, that Orestes having done these things should not suffer ill. But do not you let fall your heavy wrath on this land, be not enraged, nor cause sterility, sending forth drops from your lungs, dire darts consuming the seed. For I most justly promise to you, that you, seated at the shining hearths, shall possess temples and shrines in a just land, honored by these citizens.

CH. O youthful gods, you have trampled on the ancient laws, and have snatched [him] from my hands. But I dis-

¹ The taste for "*encores*" must have been as great in the Athenian theatres as in the English, if the hearers found much beauty in the repetition of these long dirges. It is but fair to say, that neither manuscripts nor editors are unanimous in retaining them.

² *i. e.* things, the consequences of which shall fall heavily upon the citizens.

³ Read *μεγάλα τοι*.

honored, miserable, inflamed with rage, in this land, ah, ah! will pour forth, in return for my sorrow, a drop from my heart on the ground causing sterility, and from it a venom destroying leaves and children (O Justice!) rushing on the plain, shall cast mortal-destroying stains in the country. Shall I groan? what shall I do? what will become of me? I have suffered things intolerable to the citizens. Ah! most wretched in truth are the daughters of Night grieving for their disgrace.

MIN. You are not dishonored, nor, through your excessive wrath, do you goddesses make the land of mortals incurable. I too have trust in Jove; and what need to say any thing of that? And I alone¹ of gods know the keys of the abodes in which the thunder is sealed up: but there is no need of this. But persuaded by me, do not cast forth upon the ground the fruit of a froward tongue, causing all things to turn out ill. Lull the bitter rage of the black billow, as venerated and a dweller with me: and hereafter having forever the first-fruits of the sacrifices of this ample realm, for children and the rites of marriage, you will praise these my words.

CH. That I should have suffered these things! alas! that I wretched should dwell on earth! alas! a dishonorable pollution! Therefore I breathe forth my rage, and all my wrath. Oh! oh! Earth! alas! what anguish pierces my sides! hear my rage, mother Night! for the crafty wiles of the gods have deprived me of my public² honors as if of no account.

MIN. I will bear with your passion; for you are older; and certainly indeed you are much more wise than I: but to me too Jove has given no small share of wisdom. But you having come into a land of strangers will be loved by this country: I foretell these things: for time as it rolls on will be more fraught with honor to these citizens. And you shall possess a seat at the abode of Erectheus, honored by men and by the train of women, such as you never could obtain from other mortals. But do not you in my realms cast either bloody

¹ Cf. Servius on Virg. *Æn.* I. 46, quoted by Stanley. For the entertainment of the reader, I will quote a few verses of Martianus Capella, *Præf.* VI.

Hinc nam tergeminae rutilant de vertice cristæ,
Quod dux sanguines præsulque corusca duello:
Vel tibi quod fulget rapiturque triangulus ignis.

² Dindorf prefers *δηναιῶν*, comparing *γέρας παλαιὸν* vs. 394.

whetstones, a destruction to the entrails of youths, rendering them frantic with rage not excited by wine; nor rousing¹ them like the heart of cocks, among my citizens plant Mars both civil and bold against each other. Let there be a foreign war, not a present broil with difficulty, in which there shall be a violent love of glory; but I mention not the fight of the domestic bird. It is allowed you to choose such things from me, doing well, receiving well, well honored, to share this god-loved country.

CH. That I should have suffered these things! alas! that I wretched should dwell on earth! alas! a dishonorable pollution! Therefore I breathe forth my rage, and all my wrath. Oh! oh! Earth! alas! what anguish pierces my sides! hear my rage, mother Night! for the crafty wiles of the gods have deprived me of my public honors as if of no account.

¹ Burges reads ἐξάγουσ', which is better. But see Dindorf. Paley puts a stop after μηδ', observing: "ιδρύσης αὐτήν, causam belli intestini. Id vero non potuit facere, nisi ex ipsis avibus prius exsecuisset." Linwood seems to prefer ἐκζέουσ', Musgrave's conjecture. Paley well remarks that allusion is made to cockfighting, a favorite pastime with the Athenian youth. On the yearly ἀλεκτρονίων ἀγών, see Potter, p. 340, ed. Boyd. The beauty of the following verses will perhaps excuse their being somewhat irrelevant.

Non ea pullastros pax et concordia Gallos
Colligat: æternas exercent unguibus iras;
Atque ubi rivalet inter majore moventur
Pro gregis imperio, dulci pro conjuge bella;
Nec dominum nec habere parem cristata volucris
Jam patitur; fixumque manet vel sanguine regnum
Quærere, vel claro vitam committere fato;
Non sylvas non antra petunt secreta, sed ipsas
Inter chortis aves, quarum præsentia vires
Extimulat, placet ancipiti contendere bello.

Colla rigent hirsuta jubis, palearia mento
Dira rubent: pugnae præludia nulla, sed ambo
Partibus adversis facto simul impete duris
Pectora pectoribus quatiunt, hostilia rostris
Rostra petunt, strictosque repulsant unguibus ungue.
Avulsæ volitant plumæ: cruor irrigat artus;
Necdum odiis, iræque datum satis horrida; necdum
Bella cadunt, domitum victor dum straverit hostem,
Ductaque pulset ovans plaudentibus ilia pennis,
Et sublime caput circumferat, atque triumphans
Occinat, et vacua solus jam regnet in aula.

Vanier, Prædium Rusticum, XII. p. 233.

This Vanier was the original author of the "Gradus ad Parnassum!"

MIN. By no means shall I be tired of speaking what is good for you; that you may never say that you, an ancient goddess, did through me a younger, and through men that dwell in cities, depart dishonored, inhospitably driven from this land. But if indeed the reverence of Persuasion is holy in your eyes, the soothing and winning power of my tongue, you then would remain: but if you are unwilling to remain, neither justly would you bring upon this city any vengeance or anger, or hurt upon the people. For it is in your choice to be a sharer of this land with me at least, duly honored forever.

CH. Queen Minerva, what seat do you say that I shall possess?

MIN. One free from all misery: and do thou accept it.

CH. Grant I accept it, but what honor then awaits me?

MIN. That no house shall be prosperous without you.

CH. Will you bring this to pass, so that I shall have so great power?

MIN. [Yes.] For we will render events fortunate to him that reveres you.

CH. And will you warrant this to me for all time?

MIN. Yes; for it is unlawful for me to say what I will not perform.

CH. You seem to soothe me, and I depart from my rage.

MIN. Therefore being in this land, you shall possess friends.

CH. What then do you bid me wish to this land?

MIN. Such things as regard good victory,¹ and these from the earth, and from the dews of the sea, and from heaven, and the gales of the winds blowing with clear sunshine to come upon this land; and that the fruit of the earth and of flocks flowing plenteously abounding to the citizens fail not with time, and that there be safety of mortal seed. But may you be more inclined to root out the impious: for I cherish free from calamity, like a gardener, this race of just men here. Such be thy care. But with respect to illustrious warlike contests, I will not endure not to honor this city with victory among mortals.

CH. I will accept the fellowship of Pallas, nor will I despise a city which even all-powerful Jove and Mars regard as the defense of the gods, the delight of the deities of Greece,

¹ Paley considers this as an euphemism against defeat. See his note.

protecting their altars. For which I pray, prophesying benevolently, that the bright ray of the sun cause to spring¹ from the earth goods useful for life in abundance.

MIN. I willingly do these things for these my citizens, having settled in this place these mighty deities, and hard to be appeased: for they have obtained by lot to administer all things regarding men. But he who has not found them gentle, knows not whence come the ills of life: for the sins of his forefathers lead him away to these, and silent destruction with hostile wrath lays him low even while talking big.

CH. And let not the tree-destroying blight breathe—I speak my kindness—and let [not there be] the scorching heat that blasts the buds of plants, preventing them from passing the bounds of their places; nor let the fruit-spoiling black disease creep on; and may this country rear at the appointed time flocks very plenteous with double increase: let the race of men that enjoys the riches of the earth, adore the gainful gift of the deities.

MIN. Do you hear these things, guardians of the city, what she accomplishes? for the awful Erinnys has great power both with the immortals, and with those beneath the earth, and with respect to men they manifestly and powerfully bring about to some indeed the song, but to others on the contrary affording a life dimmed with tears.

CH. And I deprecate youth-destroying untimely events; and do ye² grant wedded lives to lovely maids, ye supreme ruling goddesses, and fates, sisters born of the same mother as we, deities of strict laws, common to every house, and in all time heavy in your just visitations in all things the most honored of the gods.

MIN. I rejoice therefore, [these goddesses] willingly accomplishing these things to my country; but I love the eyes of Persuasion, because she has watched over my tongue and mouth against these fiercely refusing. But Jove of the forum has conquered, and our strife to do good³ prevails forever.

CH. And I pray that sedition, insatiate of ills, may never

¹ I can not make up my mind respecting the reading. See Dindorf and Paley.

² See Paley. I should prefer *νεανίδων δ' ἐπ.*

³ *i. e.* which shall benefit the city most.

roar in this city: nor that the dust having drunk the black blood of the citizens, bear away from the city the curse of slaughter for slaughter, through the rage for vengeance.¹ But may they render to each other in turn joyful offices with thoughts for common weal, and hate with one mind: for this is a remedy for many things among mortals.

MIN. Do you then, returning² to right thoughts, find the way of a good tongue? From these dread faces I see great gain to these citizens. For you ever benevolent greatly honoring these benevolent, with respect to your rightly-just land and city shall all be illustrious while you live.³

CH. Farewell, in the prospering of wealth, farewell people of the city, sitting near to Jove, dear to the dear virgin, wise in time: and you being under the wings of Pallas does father Jove regard.

MIN. Farewell, you too: but it behooves me first to go to assign your abodes. To the sacred light of these conductors go, and while these dread victims are sacrificed to you, rushing beneath the earth, keep back from the country what is hurtful, but send what is advantageous for the victory of the city. And do you sons of Cranaus inhabiting the city, conduct these new settlers. And may the good recollection of benefits remain to the citizens.

CH. Farewell, farewell again, I repeat it, all you in the city, deities and mortals, inhabiting the city of Pallas. But honoring duly my settling among you, in no respect shall you blame the events of life.

MIN. I approve the words of these your vows, and I will send the light of blazing torches to the infernal and nether regions, with ministers who guard my image justly. For let the eye of all the land of Theseus come forth, an illustrious band of youths, women, and a train of aged women; and clothed in purple-dyed garments honor⁴ [these deities], and

¹ Dindorf and Linwood read *ποινῆς* with Pauw. Paley defends the common reading.

² Read *φρονούσα* with Hermann, Dindorf, Paley.

³ See Paley. Dindorf approves of Hermann's conjecture *γῆ καὶ πόλις ὀρθοδίκαιοι—πάντως*.

⁴ Hermann thinks there is a lacuna. On the conclusion of this play, cf. Müller, p. 191, sqq., 205, sqq. But the whole work is essential to a complete undertaking of this most religious of Athenian dramas.

let the light of the torches flash forth: that new fellowship received into your land hereafter, may show their good-will by events that prosper men.

AT. Depart home, ye mighty honored virgin daughters of Night, with a friendly escort. (But do you speak well-omened words, inhabitants), in the ancient caves beneath the earth highly honored with honors and burned victims, and in your happy lot. But applaud all ye people! And propitious and benevolent to this land come hither, ye dread powers, and delighted with the blazing torch: and on the way now break forth into songs. But libations shall be ever in your temples accompanied by torches: to the citizens of Pallas all-seeing Jove and the favoring Fate descend together. Break forth now into songs.

THE SUPPLIANTS.¹

ARGUMENT.

THE flight of the Danaides from Egypt, accompanied by their father to Argos, and their supplication for protection against the lawless nuptials threatened them by the sons of Ægyptus.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

CHORUS, THE DAUGHTERS OF DANAUS.
DANAUS.

PELASGUS.
HERALD.

CHORUS. May Jove, indeed, the god of suppliants benevolently regard our naval train having set sail from the mouths of the Nile with its fine sands. But having left the divine land bordering on Syria we fled, sentenced to no banishment by the vote of the city, on account of bloodshed, but abhorring the man-shunning and impious nuptials of the sons of Ægyptus our kindred. But our father Danaus both our prime counselor and leader of our flight, arranging these things, determined on the best of two evils (*viz.*, the nuptials, or flight), that we should fly with all speed over the billow of the deep, and put to at the land of Argos, from whence, indeed, our lineage, from the heifer rendered frantic by the gad-fly, and from the touch and inspiration of Jove, boasts to be derived. To what country therefore more friendly than this can we come with these wool-wreathed branches of suppliants in our hands? O² city, and land, and limpid water, and you

¹ In translating this very corrupt play, I shall adhere as closely to Dindorf as is possible. As it is seldom read, and as the text is so uncertain, I shall not burden the text with much illustrative annotation. Paley's edition is the only one that will give the student much assistance. To enumerate all the various readings would fill half a volume, but I shall notice such as seem to furnish an easy clew to the sense.

² I follow Robortelli. See Paley.

heavenly gods, and you dire-punishing infernal deities possessing temples, and third [called upon] preserver Jove, receive this suppliant female train with a merciful spirit of the country: but the male-abounding insolent swarm, sprung from *Ægyptus*, before placing their foot in this marshy land, send thou into the deep with their swift ship, and there having met with a furious whirlwind, with thunder, lightning, and with the shower-bearing winds of the fell sea, let them perish, before at any time ascending our unwilling beds, from which Justice restrains them, having made their own¹ us here their kindred. But now invoking² the divine calf, my avenger beyond the sea, and the son of the flower-cropping heifer, our progenitor, from the breathing of Jove. But the fated time rightly confirmed the touch [of Jove] in the name [of her son], and brought forth Epaphus; whom mentioning now in the fertile regions of his ancient mother, calling to mind her former troubles, partly now will I show creditable proofs, and partly some things will appear, I know, unlikely, although being unexpected.³ But one will ken words [when I have spoken] at length. But if any augur chances to be near in the land, hearing our mournful wail, he will think that he hears the wife of Tereus wretched of device; and the hawk-chased nightingale; who, driven from her haunts and the rivers, laments with new wail on account of her accustomed haunts; and trills a song on the fate of the boy, how he perished by the very hand of his cruel mother, having met with her wrath. So I, too, lamenting in Ionian strains, rend my tender cheek that was cherished beside the Nile, and my heart unacquainted with tears. And I crop the flower of sad complaints, fearing my friends, if there is any one who has regard for this flight of ours from the land of *Aeria*.⁴ But ye gods, authors of our race, hear, duly regarding justice, or if ye do not grant success in obtaining what is contrary to right, but hating insolence in your souls, you should be just in regard to nuptials.⁵ But there is even to those who fly from war, being hard

¹ But see Paley.

² There is no finite verb.

³ This is reasoning with a vengeance. See Paley.

⁴ On this epithet of Egypt, see Stanley.

⁵ See Paley.

pressed, an altar, a defense from calamity,¹ honored by the deities. Would that [the will] of Jove would bring to pass all things truly. The counsel of Jove is not easily traced out, yet in all things it shines forth, even in darkness, with black calamity to articulate-voiced men. But it falls firmly not upon its back,² if a thing be perfected by the head of Jove: for the ways of the [divine] breast stretch thick and shady, difficult to discover. But he smites abandoned mortals, looking down³ from his high-towered heights, and no one arms violence unpunished by the deity: the [divine] mind sitting aloft⁴ upon holy seats, nevertheless from that place takes vengeance on it. But let him look to the insolence of mortal men, how a youthful stock shoots anew, blooming⁵ on account of my nuptials, with ill-advised purpose, and having furious thoughts, an inevitable sting, and having resolved on an infatuated deed through disappointment.⁶ Such wretched sufferings I lamenting recount, mournful, grievous, drawing tears, ah! ah! suited to funereal strains: I alive honor⁷ myself with lamentations. I suppliant beseech the Apian land, and may you hear kindly my barbarian voice. But oft I fall upon my linen garments with rendings, and my Sidonian head-dress. But to the gods just and perfect rites,⁸ matters having happened fortunately, shall be abundantly afforded, when death is absent. Ah! ah! ah! troubles difficult to be judged! where will this billow carry us? I suppliant beseech the Apian land, and may you hear kindly my barbarian voice. But oft I fall upon my linen garments with rendings. The oar indeed and the wooden house with flaxen sails,⁹ keeping out the sea, has wafted me with the breezes untroubled

¹ ἀπαῖς. See Dindorf.

² i. e. it is not thrown prostrate. The ingenious author of the last Oxford translation, who certainly knew more about English than Greek, has got through this chorus, indeed through the whole play, without the slightest perception of the corruptions of the original, rewriting the play in English, not rendering the Greek.

³ Hermann reads ἐλπιδων, and so Dindorf and Paley.

⁴ But see Paley, whose edition is indispensable to any one who attempts to read the Supplices.

⁵ I read τεθαλῶς with Bothe, Dindorf, and Paley.

⁶ So Paley.

⁷ τιμῶ. See Dindorf.

⁸ See Paley.

⁹ δόμος, δορὸς, trabis fabrica, pro navis, ut Hor. trabe Cypria.—Paley.

by tempests: nor do I blame it: but hereafter may the all-seeing father bring to pass a propitious end,¹ that the mighty seed of our venerable mother escape, alas! from the beds of men unwedded, virgin. But again may the chaste daughter of Jove willingly regard me willing, keeping fixed upon me her dread countenance: and with all her might let her a virgin defending virgins from persecutions, be our deliverer.² But if not, a blackened sun-burned³ race to Zagreus,⁴ the many-guest-receiving Jove of the dead will we approach with these suppliant boughs, dying by the noose, not having obtained [the favor] of the Olympian gods. O Jove,⁵ O wrath from the deities pursuing Io! But I ken the vengeance of the wife [of Jove] which overcomes heaven; for a tempest will come from a fell blast. And then Jove will be subject to unjust rumors, having slighted the son of the heifer, whom he himself once begot, now keeping his eyes averted from our prayers; but may he favorable hear us from above when invoked. O Jove, O wrath from the deities pursuing Io! But I ken the vengeance of the wife [of Jove], which overcomes heaven: for a tempest will come from a fell blast.

DANAUS. My children, it behooves us to be prudent: and ye have come with me your prudent faithful aged father conductor of your voyage. And with respect to your behavior on land now I bid you assume⁶ prudence to observe my words, engraving them on your minds. I see dust, the voiceless messenger of an army; the axle-driven naves are not silent, and I behold a bucklered and spear-brandishing crowd, with

¹ Dindorf follows the emendation of Burges.

² Such should be the sense. But neither that, nor any other meaning can be elicited from the words as they stand. Heath reads *σθένει*. Paley, *σθένουσ' ἰωχμῶ Ἀσφαλέως ἀδμῆτος*, with much ingenuity. See his note. Perhaps, however, the fault lies in the verses being wrongly distinguished, and the true reading is simply *ἀσφαλὲς, Παντί τὲ σθένει. Διωγμοῖσι δ' ἀσφαλέως, κ. τ. λ.* But in such passages, *hariolari licet, at nil præterea*.

³ I follow Wellauer's *ἡλιόκτυπον* with Dindorf and Paley. The conjunction *ἦ* could not possibly stand.

⁴ This is Blomfield's splendid emendation, learnedly supported by Burges, Gaisford, and Paley. Wellauer's *τὸν γάϊον* is preferred by Dindorf. *τοῦ γαίου* must be corrected.

⁵ I read *ἄ Ζᾶν, Ἰοῦς ἰὼ* with Bamberger. See Dindorf.

⁶ *λαβὼν*, Wordsworth, with the approbation of Dindorf and Paley.

horses, and curved chariots. Perhaps the rulers of this land may be advancing to us as spies, having heard [of us] from messengers. But whether harmless, or enraged¹ with fell wrath, they are rushing on this train, it is better, on every account, O virgins, to sit down at this mound of the gods who preside over assemblies. But an altar is better than a tower, an unbroken shield. But as quickly as possible go, and holding reverently in your left² hands the white-wreathed suppliant boughs, ornaments of awful Jove, reply to the strangers with modest and sad and fitting words, as becomes those in a strange land, clearly relating these your bloodless flights. But first indeed let not boldness of voice follow, and let no vain look proceed from your modest foreheads, and quiet eye. And be not first to speak nor tedious in your talk: the people in this country greatly dislike it. But be sure to yield: you are a needy stranger exile; for it becomes not the lowly to be bold of speech.

CH. Father, prudently to the prudent do you speak. But we mindful will observe these your wise injunctions; and may Jove the author of our race regard us.

DAN. Delay not now, but let there be an accomplishment of your plan.³

CH. I would now have my seat beside you.

DAN. O Jove, pity us not utterly consumed by troubles.

CH. Let him regard us in truth with favoring eye: he willing it, these things will turn out well.⁴

DAN. Invoke now also this bird of Jove.

CH. We invoke the preserving rays of the sun, and holy Apollo, a god once exiled from heaven. Knowing this fate, let him be propitious to mortals.

DAN. Let him be propitious indeed, and readily afford succor.

CH. Whom then of these deities shall I yet invoke?

¹ There is much uncertainty about the reading. *τεθηγμένος*, Pearson, Burges, *τεθυμμένος*, Abresch. Dindorf, *τεθυμένος*, Steph. Turn. Paley.

² *ἐὼνῶμων*, Pearson, Dindorf, Paley.

³ In Rob. the dramatis personæ are differently arranged. See Burges and Paley.

⁴ Burges and Scholfield rightly place v. 210 after 206. See the notes of Paley. The whole passage, as it now stands, in fact, the whole play, is a mass of hopeless absurdity.

DAN. I behold this trident, a sign of the god.

CH. But he has brought us well hither, and may he receive us well in the land.

DAN. This other is Mercury in the rites of the Greeks.

CH. Let him then announce good tidings to us freed.¹

DAN. But reverence the common altar of all these kings, and sit in a holy place like a flock of doves, through fear of hawks of the same feather, kindred enemies, and polluting your race. How can a bird that devours a bird be pure? and how could he who marries an unwilling maid from an unwilling father² be pure? not even when dead in Hades can he who has done these things escape the blame of lewdness. And there, as is the tale, another Jove who passes the last judgments among the dead, judges crimes. Consider, and answer in this fashion, that this matter may turn out well to you.

PELASGUS. Of what country is this band that we address, not Grecian in its garb, delicately attired in barbarian robes, and in many folds? for this attire of women is not Argolic, nor from the realms of Greece. But how you have dared fearlessly to come to this country, neither [announced] by heralds, and without a public host, without conductors, this is wonderful. Boughs indeed after the fashion of suppliants are laid by you at the altars of the gods who preside over assemblies. The Grecian land will gain by conjecture this only (viz., that you are suppliants), and it were just to guess many other things, were there not a voice to inform me present.

CH. You have spoken concerning our dress a true speech. But whether shall I speak to you as a private person, or a sceptre-bearing guardian of the temple, or chief of the city?³

PEL. Answer to these things, and speak boldly to me: for I am Pelasgus, son of earth-born Palæcthon, leader of this land. And from me their king the race of Pelasgians aptly taking their name enjoys this land, and I rule all the territo-

¹ ὥστε ἐλευθέρους ἡμᾶς γίγνεσθαι, Wellauer.

² ἄκοντος πατρός, Burges, Dind.

³ See Dindorf. Burges is extremely ingenious in reading Ἡ ῥητὸν Ἐρμού κλᾶρον ἢ πόλεως ἀγόν· i. e. herald or ruler.

ry through which Algeus flows, and Strymon, toward the setting sun. But I claim as my borders the land of the Perræbians,¹ and the parts beyond Pindus, beside the Pæonians, and the mountains of Dodona: but the boundary of the watery deep cuts it off: and beyond these parts I rule. But this plain of the Apian land long since was named on account of a man skilled in healing arts; for Apis having come from the country of Naupactus the healing-prophetic son of Apollo, cleared this land from men-devouring monsters, which in truth the earth defiled by pollutions of ancient blood produced, fierce animals, a dragon band, a dire fellowship. Of these Apis having blamelessly made complete and liberating remedies for the Argive land, found hereafter his memory in prayers as his reward. Having now signs from me you can declare your race, and speak farther: a long oration indeed the city loves not.

CH. My speech shall be short and clear. We boast ourselves Argives as to our race, the seed of the heifer happy in her son: and I will prove all these things I say to be true.

PEL. You relate incredible things, O strangers, for me to hear, that this your race is Argive. For you are more like to Libyan women, and by no means to the natives of my country. The Nile might nurture such an offspring, and a like Cyprian image is stamped in female forms by male artists; and I hear that the wandering Indians ride on pannier-packed camels fleet as steeds, in their land bordering on the Ethiopians: and by all means I had conjectured that you were the unwedded flesh-eating Amazons, if you had carried bows. Instructed I would know this farther, how your race and seed is Argive.

CH. They say that Io was once key-bearer [of the] temple of Juno in this Argive land, whom, as chiefly and great rumor prevails * * * *

PEL. Is there not a tale that Jove mingled with a mortal?

CHO. And this intercourse without the knowledge of Juno * * * *

PEL. How then did this strife of the powers end?

CH. The Argive goddess made the woman a heifer.

PEL. Did Jove still approach the well-horned heifer.

¹ See the learned notes of Stanley and Paley.

CH. They say [that he did so], likening his body to a cow-leaping bull.

PEL. What truly on this did the mighty wife of Jove?

CH. She placed over the heifer an all-seeing keeper.

PEL. What all-viewing herdsman did you mean?

CH. Argus, whom son of the Earth Mercury slew.

PEL. What other thing did she yet frame against the ill-fated heifer?

CH. A cow-chasing gad-fly, quick in motion: those near the Nile call it a brize.¹

PEL. Accordingly it chased her from the land in long flight.

CH. And you have spoken all these things agreeing with me.

PEL. Moreover she came to Canobus and to Memphis.

CH. And Jove laying hands on her planted an offspring.

PEL. Who then is the divine calf that boasts to be sprung from a heifer?

CH. Epaphus truly called from deliverance.

PEL. * * * *

CH. Lybia enjoying the name of a very great land.

PEL. What other branch yet of this [heifer] do you mention?

CH. Belus having two sons, the father of my father here.

PEL. Tell me now the all-wise name of this² man.

CH. Danaus: and his brother has fifty sons.

PEL. Of him, too, declare the name in plain terms.

CH. Ægyptus; and knowing my ancient race you should act so as to support this Argive train.

PEL. You seem now to me to have shared this land of old: but how have you dared to leave your paternal abodes? What mischance has befallen you?

CH. King of the Pelasgians, the ills of men are various; and nowhere can you behold the same wing of trouble: since who would have expected that this un hoped-for flight would have driven me to Argos, allied to our race of old, trembling through hate of the marriage bed?

¹ This verse is condemned as spurious.

² Read πανσόφου . . . τούτου with Tyrwhitt. But even then the line seems absurd, unless we read τὸ πᾶν σαφές with Fr. Port.

PEL. What do you say that you entreat from these gods of the assembly, holding white-wreathed new-cropped boughs?

CH. That I may not become a slave to the race of Ægyptus.

PEL. Whether do you mean on account of hatred, or on account of its being unlawful?

CH. Who would purchase¹ [by a dowry] their kindred as their lords?

PEL. Thus, indeed, greater strength increases to mortals.

CH. And from the wretched it is easy to turn away.

PEL. How then can I be pious toward you?

CH. By not giving us up to the sons of Ægyptus demanding us.

PEL. You speak grievous things, to raise a new war.

CH. But Justice defends her allies.

PEL. If perchance she was a sharer of their affairs from the beginning.

CH. Revere the stern of the state thus crowned.

PEL. I shudder beholding these shaded seats.

CH. Grievous, indeed, is the wrath of Jove who guards the suppliant. Son of Palæcthon, hear me with willing heart, king of the Pelasgians. Behold me a suppliant, an exile, a wanderer, like a white-spotted² heifer on the lofty rocks, where trusting for aid she lows telling to the herdsman her troubles.

PEL. I behold a youthful band³ shaded with new-cropped boughs [at the altars] of these gods who preside over the games. But may this business of the guests of our city be unattended with hurt: nor let strife arise to the city from unexpected and sudden things, for these the city wants not.

CH. May Themis, the goddess of suppliants, daughter of lot-directing Jove, regard in truth our harmless flight: but do you, though being an old man⁴ in mind, learn from one younger; reverencing a suppliant, you shall not be reduced to want.⁵ * * * * gifts offered to the gods from a pure man.

PEL. By no means do you sit at the hearth of my house: but if the city be polluted in common, together let the people take care to work out remedies: but I could not perform a

¹ But *ὄνοιτο* is probably the true reading. See Dind. Paley.

² Burges, *λύκῳ δερκτὸν*, elegantly. Hermann, *λυκοδίωκτον*, which Dindorf prefers.

³ See Paley, whose explanation I have followed.

⁴ *γεραιόφρων* is Burges' emendation.

⁵ Hermann has elicited *οὐ πνεῖ* from the scholiast.

promise, before at least having communicated with all these of¹ citizens concerning these things.

CH. You are the city, and you are the people, being a ruler accountable to none, you have sway over the altar, the hearth of the land: by your soul-deciding nod, and on a sole-sceptred throne you determine every thing; beware of pollution.

PEL. May pollution, indeed, be upon my enemies: but I can not aid you without harm, nor again is it prudent to reject these prayers. But I am perplexed, and fear holds my mind, whether to act, or not to act, and to take my chance.

CH. Look to the beholder on high, the protector of troubled mortals, who sitting [as suppliants] before their kindred, obtain not lawful justice. Therefore the wrath of Jove guardian of suppliants waits upon the wailing of the sufferer, that can not be appeased.

PEL. If the sons of Ægyptus have power over you by the law of your state, saying that they are nearest of kin, who would wish to oppose them? Ye needs must therefore prove according to the laws of your home that they have no authority over you.

CH. May I never at any time then become subject to the power of males: but I mark out a star-guided remedy of the wretched marriage by flight: and having taken Justice an ally, do thou determine according to the reverence due to the gods.

PEL. The judgment is not easy to judge: choose not me as judge. But I said even before, not without the people would I do these things, not even though ruler, lest at any time the people shall say, if perchance any thing fall out not such [as we wish],² honoring strangers you have destroyed the city.

CH. Jove allied to both, inclining to one side, regards these things, distributing as is right unjust things to the bad, but the rewards of piety to the just.³ Wherefore, these being equally inclined, are you pained to do what is just?

PEL. There is need of deep thought,⁴ so that the clear-sighted eye may, without dizziness, reach the bottom of deep preserving thought, like a diver: that these things harmless,

¹ See Paley. I have still no doubt that Dindorf is right in reading ἀστοῖς—τῶνδε with Stanley.

² See Abresch.

³ "Sensus est: secundum merita (εἰκότως) malos puniens, justos bene faciens."—Paley.

⁴ I have followed Paley.

first indeed to the city and to ourselves, may turn out well, and that neither strife lay hold of the pledges,¹ nor that we, having given up you placed here in the seats of the gods, bring on ourselves a dire fellow-dweller the all-destroying avenging god, who, not even in the abode of Hades frees the dead. Does there not seem to be need of saving thought?

CH. Consider, and be most justly a pious receiver of strangers, betray not the exile driven from afar by godless expulsion: nor behold me dragged as a pledge from the seats sacred to many gods, O you who possess the whole sway of the land. But consider the insolence of men, and guard against their wrath. In nowise endure to behold the suppliant led from the images in spite of Justice, like a steed, and the seizing of my fillets and robes woven with many threads. For know, whatever you determine, there awaits your children and your house to suffer a like justice. Consider these just commands of Jove.

PEL. And truly I have considered; and the matter is driven to this: it is absolutely necessary to undertake a great war either with these (viz. the gods) or with those (viz. the sons of Ægyptus): and it is compacted with nails, like a ship put together by naval wedges. But without sorrow by no means will there be a turning aside. And, indeed, when possessions are borne as plunder from the house, a heap greater than the loss, and which completely fills it up may arise from another quarter by the kindness of bounteous Jove.² And the tongue having darted forth unseasonable things grievous, and provoking wrath, there may be other words to soothe the former. But it is necessary by all means to sacrifice, and for many victims to be slain for many gods, remedies of calamity, that kindred blood be not shed. Certainly I altogether pass by this strife; but I wish to be rather ignorant of, than acquainted with ills: but may matters fall out well, contrary to my expectation.

CH. Hear the end of many modest speeches.

PEL. I hear—and speak, your words shall not escape me.

CH. I have girdles and zones, that confine my robes.

¹ *i. e.* the suppliants.

² Such seems to be the sense required, but there is neither sense nor construction in the words as they now stand. I refer the reader to Dindorf and Paley.

PEL. These are befitting to the condition of women.

CH. From these, therefore, know an excellent contrivance
* * * * *

PEL. Say: what words are these that you are about to speak?

CH. Unless you shall promise to this train something that may be trusted to * * * * *

PEL. What will the contrivance of the girdles avail you?

CH. To adorn these images with new tablets.

PEL. Your words are riddles: but speak plainly.

CH. With all speed to hang ourselves from these gods.

PEL. I have heard words that pierce my heart.

CH. Do you understand? for I have let you see clearly.

PEL. And on every side matters are hard to struggle with, and a multitude of ills, like a river, comes on; and I have entered on a deep sea of calamity not easily passed over, and nowhere is there a harbor from ills. For if, indeed, I do not perform this thing for you, you have named a pollution not to be got over: but if again stationed before the walls I shall try the event of battle with your kindred, the sons of Ægyptus, how shall not the loss be bitter, that men stain the ground with blood for the sake of women? But nevertheless it is necessary to dread the wrath of Jove the guardian of suppliants: for the fear [of him] among mortals is uppermost. Go then, aged father of these virgins, and quickly having taken in your arms these boughs, place them on the other altars of our country's god's, that all the citizens may behold a sign of this arrival, nor let my words be blabbed: for the people love to blame their rulers. And perchance some commiseration, having seen these things, will hate the insolence of the band of youths, and the people will be more well-inclined to you: for every one bears good-will to the weaker.

DAN. These things are much valued by us, to have obtained a pitying patron; but send with us attendants of the citizens to point out the way, that we may find the altars before the temples of the country's gods, and the seats of those who guard the city, and that there may be safety to us proceeding through the city: but the appearance of our form is not the same [with yours]: for the Nile nourishes a race different from Inachus:

we must take care lest boldness produce fear:¹ and in truth one has slain a friend through ignorance.

PEL. Go, attendants; for the stranger says well. Lead to the public altars and seats of the gods: and it behooves you not to talk much with those you meet, leading this sailor who has taken refuge at the hearth of the gods.

CH. To him you have spoken: and he departs as he has been enjoined: but how shall I act? where (or how) do you afford confidence to me?

PEL. Leave here, indeed, the boughs a sign of your trouble.

CH. And in truth I leave them, by your authority and words.

PEL. Now betake yourself to this level grove.

CH. And how can an unconsecrated grove defend me.

PEL. By no means will we give you up to the rapine of winged birds.

CH. But what if [you give us up] to those more hateful than hostile dragons?

PEL. May well-omened words be spoken by you addressed with well-omened words.

CH. By no means is it a wonder that I am impatient in mind through terror.

PEL. The fear of kings is ever immoderate.

CH. Do you both by words and deeds gladden my mind.²

PEL. But for no long time shall your father be alone: but I assembling the people of the country, will persuade them in common, that I may render them favorable, and will instruct your father what he ought to say. Therefore remain, and entreat with prayers the gods of the country for those things which you have desire to obtain. But I having performed these things will return: and may persuasion attend me and effective good fortune.

CH. King of kings, most blest of the blest, and most perfect might of the perfect, blessed Jove, be persuaded, and may it come to pass³—avert from thy race the insolence of men, justly hating it, and plunge into the purple deep the black-benched pest.⁴ Regarding the woman's side, renew the

¹ Read *φόνον* with Pauw, Haupt, and Paley. I myself should prefer *φθόνον*.

² I should read *φρένας*, with Bothe, in ed. 1.

³ See Paley.

⁴ *i. e.* the ship containing their suitors.

pleasing story of the beloved woman our ancestress; be mindful O you who embraced Io,¹ by whom we boast ourselves to be your race, settlers from this land. But I have returned into the ancient track, and the flowery scenes of the watchings of our mother, the herd-feeding mead, from whence Io driven² by the brize, flies distracted, passing through many tribes of mortals: and twice by fate having cut through the billowy way she reaches the opposite continent. But she hastens through the Asian land, through sheep-feeding Phrygia: and she passes the city of Teuthras of the Mysians, and the Lydian plains, and through the Cilician and Pamphylian mountains with furious haste; and the ever-flowing rivers, and the wealthy region, and the corn-abounding land of Venus. She arrives, driven along by the sting of the winged herdsman, at the divine all-fostering grove, the snow-fed mead, and on which comes [with]³ the might of Typho, the water of Nile untouched by diseases, maddened by her ignominious toils, and by the stinging pains of raging Juno. But the mortals who then were dwellers in the land, were seized in their minds by pale fear, beholding an unwonted sight, an intractable heifer mingled with a mortal, in part a heifer, and in part again a woman, and they were astonished at the prodigy. And then who was it in truth who soothed the much-wandering wretched Io, driven by the brize? Jove, lord of ceaseless time * * * * * but the violence [of Juno] ceases by unwasted strength, and by divine influence, but she drops the mournful modesty of tears. But having received the divine load, in true story, she produced her blameless son, all-happy for length of time; whence all the earth exclaims, this is truly the offspring of life-giving Jove: for who could have made to cease the pest inflicted by wily Juno? this is the work of Jove; and saying that that race is sprung from Epaphus you will hit the truth. Whom of the gods could I more rightly invoke than you for just deeds? the creative sire who by the touch of your hand became lord of Io, great all-prudent author of our race, Jove wafting every needful device. But neither subject to the rule

¹ The play upon the name of Epaphus is kept up.

² Or "plied."

³ See Paley.

of any one are you less mighty than the powerful, nor from above do you revere any inferior. But the deed is at hand with the word,¹ quickly to perform what your deep-counseling² mind intends.

DAN. Have courage, my children, our affairs are well with the natives; perfect decrees of the people have been passed.

CH. O hail, old man, dearest of messengers to me; but declare to us how the decree has been ratified, to what purport the prevailing hand of the people is in the majority³.

DAN. The decree has been passed by the Argives, not with divided opinions, but so as for me to be young again in my aged mind. For in full assembly the air hurtled with the right hands [as the people] determined this matter; that we should inhabit this land, free, and not as pledges, and with sanctity of place among mortals; and that no one either of inhabitants or strangers should lead us away: but if violence should be added, that he of the citizens who did not give his aid should be disgraced by public exile. The king of the Pelasgians strove to persuade, speaking concerning us a speech to this effect, declaring the great wrath of Jove, that never in after time [the god] would increase the city, and saying that if a double pollution both to from the contempt of strangers, and upon the state, should appear before the city, it would be the food of irremediable calamity. Hearing such things, the Argive people passed a decree, without a crier, that these things should be: but the citizens of the Pelasgi heard the eloquent winning turns [of the king's speech]: and Jove brought about a happy conclusion.

CH. Come now, let us pour forth for the Argives good prayers, a return for good. And may Jove, protector of strangers, regard the honors of the stranger's mouth truly blamelessly to full accomplishment. Now, if ever, you gods sprung from Jove, hear us pouring forth prayers for desirable things for this race: that bold Mars may never cause to be consumed by fire the Pelasgian city, who with joyless cry mows down mortals in other plowed fields: since they have pitied us, and have passed a favorable decree; but they

¹ "No sooner said than done."—Paley.

² βούλιος. Stanl. Dind.

³ See Paley's clever note.

revere the suppliants of Jove, this band unenvied: nor have they passed a decree in favor of the men, having slighted the cause of women: reverencing the divine avenger and beholder not to be contented with, whom no house would wish to have upon its roofs in his wrath, for heavily he sits on it. For they reverence us their kindred, the holy suppliants of Jove; therefore they shall please the gods at pure altars. Therefore from our mouths shaded [by boughs] let the honoring prayer fly. Never let pestilence make empty the city of these men: nor let [discord¹] make bloody the plain of the land with corpses of the natives. And let the flower of youth be uncropped; nor let the paramour of Venus, man-destroying Mars mow the blossom. And let the altars, at which are aged ministers, abound with venerable priests, and let them blaze [with offerings], that the city may be rightly ruled. Let them reverence mighty Jove, the god of hospitality, supreme, who by hoary law directs fate. And we pray that other rulers of the land be ever born, and that far-darting Diana look upon the labors of women. Nor let any man-destroying pestilence come on, laying waste this city, averse to dance and lyre, exciting tears, producing Mars and clamors of the people. And let the unjoyous swarm of diseases settle at a distance from the citizens in their strength: and let Lycian Apollo be propitious to all the youth. And may Jove render the earth fruitful with increase at all seasons: and may the herds that feed before [the city] in like manner bear young abundantly. And may they receive every thing from the gods, and may the divine Muses and bards pour forth a well-omened strain; and from holy mouths let the lyre-loving song be wafted on. And may the people hold continually in honor their rulers; and may a prudent sway, consulting for the common good, govern the city. And ready to come to terms of peace, before preparing Mars, let them afford to strangers what is just without evils. And ever let them honor their country's gods, who preside over the land, with native laurel-bearing bull-slaying honors. For the reverence of parents this third is written in the laws of much-venerated Justice.

DAN. I approve indeed of these wise prayers, oh, beloved: but be not you afraid hearing these unexpected and new tidings

¹ στάσις is supplied by Paley: ἐρις by Heath.

from your father: for from this suppliant-receiving mount I behold the ship: for conspicuous it escapes not my notice, and the breasts of the sails and the side-guards¹ of the vessel, and the prow in the fore part beholding with its eyes the way, too well obeying, as not being friendly to us, the directing helm in the hinder part of the vessel. And the sailors may be seen conspicuous with their black limbs out of white garments: and the other vessels and all the assistant band is conspicuous, but the leading ship, having furled her sails under the land, is rowed with oars sounding together. But it behooves you calmly and prudently looking to the matter, not to neglect these gods. But I will come, having taken assistants and patrons.

CH.² For perchance³ some herald or ambassador may come, wishing to lead us away, laying hold of us as pledges.

DAN. But none of these things shall be, fear not now.

CH. Nevertheless it is better, if we indeed be slow in getting aid,⁴ by no means to be forgetful of this protection.

DAN. Be of good courage; in appointed time and day every one of mortals who despises the gods shall pay the penalty.

CH. Father, I am afraid, as the swift-winged vessels are come, and there is no length of time between. In truth excessive fear possesses me: [I fear] lest⁵ there be no advantage to me of my long flight. I perish, father, with terror.

DAN. Since the decree of the Argives is ratified, my children, be of good courage, they will fight for you, I am well assured.

CH. The offspring of Ægyptus is bold and insolent, and insatiate of the fight; and I speak to you who know it: and possessing black wood-compacted ships they have sailed here with wrath thus far successful, together with a numerous swarthy host.

¹ See Paley.

² I have followed Dindorf. But the lines as far as 377 are assigned to the Chorus in Ald. Turn.

³ Dindorf reads ἰσως γὰρ αὖ with Burges, condemning the attempts to defend the common reading without αὖ. Paley differs, but unsatisfactorily.

⁴ But see Paley. As the verses now stand, there is no clear sense.

⁵ See Paley.

DAN. And they shall find many who have their arms well-hardened to toil in the meridian heat.

CH. But leave me not alone, I beseech, father. A forsaken woman is nothing. Mars is not in us. But they are wily and deceitful with impure minds, like crows, caring nought for the altars.

DAN. These things would advantage us well, O my children, if they were hateful both to you and to the gods.

CH. Not dreading these tridents and the majesty of the gods will they keep off their hands from us, father. But they are very haughty, maddened with impious rage, of dog-like boldness, in no respect obeying regarding the gods.

DAN. But there is a saying that wolves are superior to dogs; and the fruit of the papyrus surpasses not the ear of corn.

CH. And thus it behooves us well to guard against them having the dispositions of wanton and wicked beasts.

DAN. By no means is the management of a naval host quick, nor a station for the ships, nor a safe fastening for cables, to bring them to land, nor do the rulers of ships too quickly trust to the hold of anchors, especially when arriving at a harborless land.¹ When the sun departs,² night is wont to produce anxiety to a skillful pilot. Thus there can not be even a safe disembarking of the host, before the ship has been stoutly fixed in its station. But do you take heed, not to neglect the gods, on the plea of fear, procuring aid. But the city will not blame a messenger who is old, but young in his mind prompt of speech.

CH. O land of hills, just object of veneration, what shall we suffer? to what part of the Apian land shall we fly, if there is any where a dark cavern? Would I were black smoke, approaching to the clouds of Jove, and altogether invisible, and flying away without wings, might like dust be lost. But my heart can no longer abide without flight, and my darkened

¹ For the sense of the whole passage, see Paley.

² There seems an evident want of the adversative particle. Perhaps we should read, *νυκτὸς (i. e. nocte) δ' ἀποστείχοντος ἡλίου*. But perhaps the words *ἐς νύκτ'* are a gloss, and have obliterated the genuine reading. The apodosis *οὕτω γένοιτο* would best answer to some such form as *οἶον δ' ἀποστείχοντος, κ. τ. λ.* Bothe's *εὐνάς τ' ἀποστείχοντος* is ingenious, and seems confirmed by Soph. Trach. 94, *νύξ τίκτει κατευνάζει τε φλογιζόμενον Ἄλιον*, and Horace's "*Solis ab Hesperio cubili.*"

spirit¹ throbs. But my father's look-out has undone me: I perish with terror. Would I could obtain death by the twistings of the noose, before the abhorred man draw nigh,² and, ere that, may Pluto rule us dying by our own hands. From whence can I have a seat in the air on which the watery clouds become snow,³ or a rock, rugged, inaccessible to goats, not pointed out,⁴ lonely, desolate, the haunt of vultures, witnessing a deep fall to me, before, in spite of my heart, having met with forced nuptials. And then I refuse not to become the prey of dogs, and the food of the birds of the country: for death is free from mournful ills: let fate approach, having seized me before the nuptial bed. What remedy for myself delivering me from the marriage can I yet find?⁵ Pour forth a voice to the heavens, supplicating strains to the gods, and such as will bring about good fortune to me, being the means of deliverance for me.⁶ Father; do not love violence, seeing with just eyes: and respect your suppliants, O earth-ruling, all-powerful Jove. For the male offspring of Ægyptus intolerable in insolence pursuing me with speed, seek with foul abuse to seize me a fugitive by force. But the beam of your balance is over all: and what without you is perfected to mortals? Ah! ah! ah! Here is the sea [and] land seizer.⁷ Mayest thou, Heigh ho! toil before the shore bringing to here, I utter a cry of pain.⁸ I see these preludes are a warranty of violent treatment, of me. Alas! alas! go in flight to [seek] protection against their fell desires, intolerable both by sea and land, O king, defend us.

¹ I am ill satisfied with the repetition *κέαρ . . . καρδία*.

² The sense requires this. Paley simply reads *τῇδε*. Dindorf *τῶδε χριμφθῆν χροῖ*, ingeniously. I prefer Paley's emendation, removing the stop after *χεροῖν*, and placing it after *χριμφθῆναι* (*ἐγχαρ.* being against the metre).

³ See Paley's note.

⁴ I prefer Burges' *ἀπρόστειπτος*, but do not admire his subsequent alterations. Pauw's *οἰόπων* is frigidity itself.

⁵ This is all corrupt.

⁶ See Dindorf's note.

⁷ See Linwood's Lex. I myself believe that *ναῖος*, *ναῖος* is the true reading.

⁸ As Dindorf and Paley have completely given up this passage, the reader will not be surprised at my translation. Burges has dealt very ingeniously with the whole, but I am unwilling to believe that such passages are within the reach of certain criticism.

HER. Haste, haste to the ship with all speed.

CH. Then, then, [there await us] tearings, tearings, and stabbings, gory murderous,¹ cuttings off of heads.

HER. Haste, haste, abandoned in utter destruction, to the vessel, or to the billowy salt deep, with tyrannic insolence, and with a spear firmly bound with iron, I will place you bloody in the ship, where^{†2} if after that you continue your vociferations, I with violence command you to lay aside madness from your mind.³

CH. Alas! alas!

HER. Leave these seats, go to the ship; it is useless to adore the gods in the city.

CH. Never again may I behold the flock-nurturing stream, from whence the life-blood of mortals increased is enlivened.[†] I am holy from of old on account of this seat, this seat, old man.

HER. But you to the ship, to the ship shall go quickly, willing, or unwilling,[†] forced with much violence; go to the ship before having suffered ill, struck to death by my hands.

CH. Ah! ah! ah! without an helping hand may you perish in the billowy deep, at the sandy Sarpedonian promontory, wandering in the wide air!

HER. Exclaim, and rend your robes, and invoke the gods; for you shall not escape the Egyptian bark: exclaim and cry, with more bitter grievings, obtaining the name of calamity.

CH. Oh! oh! oh![†] the pollution of seizing barks: approaching, thou dost terribly insult: [†]who askest, may great Nile turn you away treating us with indelible insolence.

HER. I bid you go to the ship turned toward [the shore] with all speed: nor let any one delay: for dragging by no means shall spare your tresses.

CH. Oh! oh! Father, the protection of your image, now leads me to calamity, to the sea like a spider, black spectre.

¹ For a just criticism on this mass of barbarism and absurdity, see Paley on v. 815, sqq.

^{2†} See Donaldson, *New Cratylus*, p. 580, and Paley. I shall obelize the passages that are quite hopeless, to show that the translation is only guess-work. To re-write the author by implication is not the business of the translator.

³ I have followed Schutz's, Stevens', and Paley's corrections, although I am nearly as much in the dark as ever.

Alas! mother Earth, mother Earth, repel the dreadful cries.
O Jove son of Earth advance.

HER. By no means do I dread the deities here; for they have not nourished me, nor brought me to old age by their rearing.

CH. The two-footed serpent rages near me, and like a viper,† gnawing my foot. Mother Earth, mother Earth, repel the dreadful cries. O Jove son of Earth advance.

HER. Unless some one goes to the ship, submitting to these things, a tearing shall not pity the work of her garment.

CH. Oh chief rulers of the city, I am overpowered.

HER. You shall presently behold many rulers, the sons of Ægyptus; be of good courage, you will not call it an anarchy.

CH. We are undone, we suffer, O king, unlooked-for things.

HER. It seems I must drag you tearing you by the hair, since you do not quickly obey my words.

PEL. Hark you, what are you about? from what boldness do you dishonor this land of Pelasgic men? do you think that you have come to a city of women? Being a barbarian, you are over-insolent toward Greeks: and having erred much, you have done nothing rightly in your mind.

HER. In which of these things have I erred contrary to justice?

PEL. First indeed you forget that you are a stranger.

HER. How not? I have found what was lost.

PEL. Having addressed which of the natives as patrons.

HER. Hermes the searcher, a very great patron.

PEL. Having addressed the gods, you in no way reverence the gods.

HER. I reverence the deities at the Nile.

PEL. But those here, are nothing, as I hear from you.

HER. I will lead away these, if some one does not snatch them from me.

PEL. You will rue it, if you touch them, no long time after.

HER. I hear words by no means hospitable.

PEL. For I do not hospitably receive the spoilers of the gods.

HER. Having gone thou mayest tell these things to the sons of Ægyptus.¹

PEL. This is unheeded in my thoughts.

HER. But, that you may know, I will more plainly speak; for it is proper that an herald declare all things clearly—how shall I say, and by whom, that I come deprived of the train of kindred women? Mars determines not these things by witnesses, and puts an end to the strife not by the receipt of silver; but before that there are many slaughters of men, and trampling down of lives.

PEL. What does it behoove you to say? Having at length learned what is just, do you yourself determine, and your fellow-voyagers. But you may lead away these willing indeed according to the inclinations of their minds, if a lawful speech can persuade them. But such an unanimous public decree of the state has been passed, never to give up by force the train of women. Of these things the nail is firmly driven through and through, so as to remain fixed. These things are not graven on tablets, nor sealed in the folds of books, but you hear them plain from a free-speaking tongue; but with all speed take yourself from my eyes.

HER. Know this, now you will undertake a new war: but may victory and strength be to the males.

PEL. But you will find males inhabitants also of this land, not drinking wine made from barley. But do you all, with your loved attendants, take courage, and go to the well-fortified city, inclosed by a deep device of towers. And there are indeed many public abodes, but I have built with no scant hand. It is pleasant to inhabit well-built abodes with many others; but if it be any greater pleasure, you are at liberty to dwell also in abodes which hold but one family. Of these choose the best and what are most pleasing. But I will be your patron, and all the citizens, by whom this decree is now passed. Why wait you for more powerful ones than these?

CH. But in return for good things may you abound with

¹ Surely these verses should be allotted thus: Βας. οὐ γὰρ τάδε. Κηρ. ἀβοικ—Βας. ἀλλ' ὥς—Κηρ. Καὶ γὰρ—I am partly, but differently anticipated by Burges. As the verses now stand, they are destitute of meaning. Paley reads εἰδὼς ἐννέπω with Ald. Rob. The necessity for transposition does not end here, as Burges alone has seen, but has carried it too far.

good, divine king of the Pelasgians. But benevolent send hither our father Danaus, of good courage, prudent, and our chief adviser. For his is the first counsel, where it behooves us to inhabit abodes, and [where is] a place not subject to envy. Every one is ready to speak reproach against foreigners: but may the best things befall.

PEL. Both with fair fame, and with no wrathful rumor of the people regulate yourselves in the country, O friendly attendants, so as Danaus has assigned you to each [of his daughters] a servile dowry.

DAN. O daughters, it is fitting to pay vows to the Argives, and to sacrifice and pour libations, as to the Olympian gods, since they are our preservers with one mind. And they have heard with indignation from me what things have been done with regard to our headstrong friends, our kindred: but they have appointed for me these attendants and armed guards, that I might have this mark of honor, and that I might not unexpectedly perish without their knowledge by the death of the spear, and an everlasting pollution be upon this city. I having obtained¹ such things, do you observe a proper gratitude of mind more precious.² And these things, indeed write down in addition to the many other written prudent sayings of your father, so as in time to convince the unknown band.³ But every one bears a ready evil tongue against a stranger, and to speak slander is an easy thing. But I exhort you not to disgrace me, being of a time of life which is attractive to men. And by no means is the tender mature fruit easy to guard: but beasts and mortals harm it in somewise, and winged and four-footed animals. Venus proclaims the dropping fruits: I affirm that rapine awaits them in whatever way they [try to] hinder it.⁴ And on the fair-formed beauty of virgins every one that passes by sends forth a melting dart from his eye, overcome by desire. Therefore let us not suffer those things on account of which we have had much toil, and much sea has been†⁵ passed over in a ship, nor let us cause dis-

¹ Correct to τυγχάνοντος.

² See Paley. I am but half satisfied.

³ *i. e.* "to show what you really are."

⁴ But see Paley.

⁵ But read οὐνεκ' ἡρόθη with Heath, Dind. Paley.

grace to us, and pleasure to my enemies. But even a double dwelling is offered to us, the one, Pelasgus, and the other, the city gives, to dwell apart from servants: these things are easy. Only observe these injunctions of your father, honoring modesty more than life.

CH. In other things may we be fortunate from the gods, but on account of my mature age be of good courage, father: for unless something new has been determined by the gods, I will not turn aside the former step of my mind. Go now celebrating the blessed gods who guard the state, both those inhabiting the city, and those who dwell around the ancient wave of Erasinus. But do you, attendants, receive the strain:¹ and let praise possess this city of Pelasgians, nor let us adore the mouths of Nile with hymns, but the rivers that pour through this country a willing stream, authors of increase, softening this soil of the earth with enriching waves. And may chaste Diana regard with pity this train: nor through necessity let Cytherean nuptials come: but this reward is hateful.² But this favoring strain neglects not Venus: for she has a power over Jove together with Juno: and the nearest to the many-counseled goddess is honored for her mighty works. But loved companions are present with mother [Venus], and no passion is disobedient to soothing persuasion. But to Harmonia is given a portion of deceiving Venus and the ways of loves. Expeditions by sea against us fugitive, and dire woes, and bloody wars, in truth I dread beforehand. For why have they performed a lucky voyage with swift pursuit?

SEMI-CH. Whatever is fated, that will take place: the great immense mind of Jove is not to be transgressed. But perhaps with many other nuptials this event will be according to what has formerly befallen other women.

SEMI-CH. O mighty Jove defend me from the nuptials of the sons of Ægyptus.

SEMI-CH. That, indeed, would be best: but you would soothe [a deity] not to be soothed.

SEMI-CH. But you at least knew not the future.

SEMI-CH. How can I behold the divine mind, a fathomless view? Pray now for moderate things.

¹ μέλος Le Grand, Dind. Paley.

² *i. e.* nuptials, otherwise delightful, are in our case hateful.

SEMI-CH. What moderation do you teach me?

SEMI-CH. Not to pry into the affairs of the gods.

SEMI-CH. May royal Jove repel the hateful hostile nuptials of the men, who delivered Io from her misery, well restraining her with healing hand, with benevolent force having founded¹ [our race].

SEMI-CH. Let him afford strength also to women. I prefer the better of two evils, and partly good and partly bad,² and that justice follow justice with my prayers by liberating aid from the god.

¹ I scarcely think Paley's construing correct, and prefer Bothe's elegant emendation, *ἐμμανῇ βοῦν οἰκτίσας*.

² *δίμοιρον*.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE NEW READINGS OF HERMANN'S POSTHUMOUS
EDITION.

APPENDIX

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

P R E F A C E.

THE prose Version of *Æschylus*, published in "BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY," having been accommodated to the text of Dindorf, as the one most in repute, it has been thought advisable to subjoin an Appendix, pointing out the passages where it differs from the emendations proposed by Hermann, in the recent edition published by his executors. To prevent, however, the uncritical reader from being led, by the authority of a name, to admit emendations which in many instances are, at least, open to objection, the editor has called attention to those passages which he thinks Hermann would either have rejected or modified, had he lived to revise his work.

G. B.

REVIEWS

The first volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1891, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The second volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1892, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The third volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1893, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The fourth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1894, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The fifth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1895, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The sixth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1896, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The seventh volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1897, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The eighth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1898, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The ninth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1899, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work. The tenth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, published in 1900, is a very interesting and valuable work. It contains a series of papers on the subject of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which is a very important and valuable work.

G. B.

APPENDIX,

COMPRISING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE NEW READINGS INTRODUCED
INTO HERMANN'S POSTHUMOUS EDITION OF THE GREEK
TEXT, PUBLISHED AT LEIPSIC, 1852.

* * The figures on the left hand of the page denote the line of the Greek text according to Hermann's edition; those on the right hand, the page and line of the prose version, published in "Bohn's Classical Library."

PROMETHEUS CHAINED.

Line in
G. Text.

Reference to
Translation.

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| 2. ——— <i>ἄβροτον εἰς ἐρημίαν.</i> | | |
| To a desert, where there is no mortal man. ¹ | P. 2 | 1. 1 |
| 13. ——— <i>κούδεν ἐμποδὼν ἔτι.</i> | | |
| And there is nothing any longer in the way. ² . . | 2 | 11 |
| 49. <i>ἅπαντ' ἐπαχθῇ πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν.</i> | | |
| All things are burdensome ³ except for the gods
to rule. | 3 | 29 |
| 51. <i>ἔγνωκα τοῖςδε· κούδεν ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω.</i> | | |
| I know it by these; ⁴ and I have nothing to gain-
say. | 4 | 1 |
-

¹ Herm., who in the notes of Wellauer had vigorously defended *ἄβατον*, has now admitted *ἄβροτον*, as recommended by Porson on sufficient authority.

² H. proposes in the Notes to read *ἀνη* (a remission) for *ἔτι*.

³ H. has adopted *ἐπαχθῇ*, the conjecture of Stanley, for *ἐπράχθη*.

⁴ H. says that Bothe has correctly united *Ἐγνωκα τοῖςδε*, and translated *τοῖςδε*, "ex hisce;" as if, while pronouncing *τοῖςδε*, Hephæstus looked to the fetters in his hands, by which he is reminded of his being not free to act, as Zeus is. Such I suspect is the interpretation of Maurice Haupt in *Observ. Crit.* p. 57, of which Hermann approves; for of Haupt's brochure I know nothing but the name.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

59.	δεινὸς γὰρ εὐρεῖν καὶ ἀμηχάνων πόρον. For he is skilled in finding a road ¹ even out of difficulties.	P. 4	1. 8
100.	χρὴ τέρματα τῶνδ' ἐπιτεῖλαι. Where the ends of these things must arise. ²	5	21
147.	πέτραις προσαναινόμενον— Withering away on rocks ³ —	7	1
162.	δίχα γοῦν ἐνὸς, With the exception of one at least, ⁴	7	14
163.	θέμενος ἀστραφῇ νόον, Laying down for himself a determination not to be turned, ⁵	7	14
215.	δόλω δὲ τοὺς ὑπερτέρους κρατεῖν. But that the superiors in craft ⁶ would conquer..	8	22
248.	καὶ μὲν φίλοισιν οἰκτρὸς εἰσορᾶν ἐγώ. I am indeed sad for friends ⁷ to behold.	9	20
250.	θνητούς γε παύσας— Yes, by causing mortals to ⁸ cease—	9	23
356.	——παᾶσι δ' ἀντέστη θεοῖς, And he stood against all the gods, ⁹	12	19
380.	ψυχῆς νοσοῦσης— Of a soul ¹⁰ diseased—	13	12

¹ H. in a long note defends πόρον, which Porson wished to alter into πόρους, on what appeared to him and to nearly all subsequent editors to be sufficient grounds.

² Instead of this sentence being taken, as usually, interrogatively, H. says that the "obliqua oratio" has more gravity in it.

³ So H., but in the Notes he prefers πέτρα to πέτραις.

⁴ H. has adopted ἐνὸς, furnished by three MSS. But what is the meaning of γοῦν here, he has not explained.

⁵ H. from conjecture ἀστραφῇ for ἄγναμπτον, referring to Hesych. Ἀστραφῆς· σκληρός· Σοφοκλῆς Μυσοῖς.

⁶ H. from conjecture ὑπερτέρους instead of ὑπερέχοντας.

⁷ H. from conjecture οἰκτρὸς in lieu of ἐλεινὸς—but nothing seems to be gained by the change.

⁸ Instead of γ' ἐπανσα, H. has γε παύσας, the conjecture of Porson, confirmed by three MSS.

⁹ H. παᾶσι δ' ἀντέστη θεοῖς. But the relative ὅς could hardly be omitted here.

¹⁰ After discussing this passage in an elaborate note, H. prefers ψυχῆς to ὀργῆς.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
382.	καὶ μὴ σφνδῶντα θυμὸν ἰσχυαίνῃ βία. And do not with force render a strong ¹ feeling slight. P. 13 l. 13	
388.	ἐμὸν δόκει σὺ τὰμπλάκῃμ' εἶναι τόδε. Think thou ² this error to be mine. 14 1	
400-2.	δακρυσίστακτον ἀπ' ὅσων ῥαδινῶν δ' εἰ- βομένα ῥέος παρειᾶν νοτίοις ἔτεγξα παγαῖς. Weeping ³ a stream tear-dropping from easily- moved eyes, I have bedewed my cheek with wet fountains. 14 16	
403-4.	ἀμέγαρτα γὰρ τάδε· Ζεὺς δ' ἰδίοις νόμοις κρατύνων For these are things not to be envied. ⁴ But Zeus ruling with his own laws—. 14 18	
408-10.	μεγαλοσχήμενά τ' ἀρχαιοπρεπῇ * δα- κρυχέει * στένουσα τὰν σὰν ξυνομαιμόνων τε τιμάν· And it sheds tears, ⁵ bewailing the honors of stately-bearing and of ancient look, both thine and of those of fellow-blood. 14 20	
420.	Σαρματᾶν τ' ἄρειον ἄνθος, And the warlike flower of Sarmatians ⁶ —. . . . 14 27	
422.	Καυκάσου πύλας, The gates ⁷ of Caucasus—. 15 1	
425-430.	στρ. γ'.—431-436. ἀντιστρ. γ'.	

¹ H. has, in lieu of σφριγῶντα, adopted σφνδῶντα, from MS. Med., as Paley was the first to recommend.

² H. δόκει σὺ in lieu of δοκήσει—

³ H. δ' εἰβομένα in lieu of λειβομένα. But how δ' could be thus placed after the fourth word in a sentence, H. has not shown.

⁴ H. with Robortelli puts a colon after τάδε· and reads Ζεὺς δ'.

⁵ To supply the defect of one word in the antistrophé to answer to δ' εἰβομένα in the strophé, H. has introduced here δακρυχέει, with a rather violent personification, as applied to χώρα.

⁶ In lieu of Ἀραβίας H. suggests Σαρματᾶν, whom he identifies with the Sauromatians mentioned by Dionysius Perieg. 653, Μαιῶταί τε καὶ ἔθνεα Σαυροματᾶων Ἑσθλὸν Ἐνναλίου γένος Ἀρεος.

⁷ H. reads πύλας for πέλας, but without stating that this very correction had been long ago put into the text by myself; although I did not quote, as he had done, Lucian in Prometh. § 4, πλησίον τῶν Κασπίων τούτων πυλῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ Καυκάσου.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 425-8. *μόνον δὲ πρόσθεν ἐν πόνοις*
δαμέντ' ἀδαμαντοδέτοις Τιτᾶνα λύ-
μαις ἐξειδόμαν θεῶν
Ἄτλαντος ὑπέροχον σθένος κραταίον.
 I have looked previously upon a Titan alone in
 trouble,¹ subdued by gallings from adamant-
 ine bonds, the mighty strength of Atlas supe-
 rior to the gods. P. 15 l. 13
- 429-30. *ὃς γὰρ οὐράνιον τε πόλον*
νώτοις ὑποστεγάζει.
 Who² supports earth and the pole of heaven by
 his back under [them]. 15 6
432. * * * * *
 [H. marks here the defect of a line by asterisks.] 15 18
434. *κελαινὸς Ἄϊδος.....μυχὸς*
 The³ dark recess of Hades 15 8
439. *ὄρων ἐμαντὸν ὧδε προσσελούμενον.*
 Seeing myself thus rolled about.⁴
459. *τάς τε δυσκρίτους φύσεις.*
 And their natures⁵ hard to be judged of. 16 5
461. ————*γραμματῶν τε συνθέσεις,*
μνήμης ἀπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάνην.
 And the combination of letters,⁶ a muse-
 mother efficiency for Memory in all things. . . 16 7

¹ H. omits ἄλλον before ἐν πόνοις, and reads ἀδαμαντοδέτοις with one MS., and ἐξειδόμαν and Ἄτλαντος from conjecture for the sake of the metre.

² So H., where ὑποστεγάζει, a verb not found elsewhere, is identified with στέγειν, explained by Hesychius and Suidas, βαστάζειν, and γὰρ inserted from conjecture.

³ H. omits δ' after κελαινὸς, for the metre.

⁴ H. has προσσελούμενον, a verb, which, although it is not found elsewhere in composition, he supposes to be derived from an equally unknown σέλλειν, which Eustathius, p. 1041, 29, assimilates to ἱλλειν. But how Prometheus, fixed to a rock, could be said to be rolled about, H. has not explained.

⁵ As the MSS. differ between δύσεις and ὁδοὺς, H. has edited φύσεις.

⁶ Such is the literal version of Hermann's text; who probably thought that μουσομήτορα might by a change of case be referred to Μνήμης, since Μνήμη or Μνημοσύνη was said to be the mother of the Muses.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
464.	ζεύγλαισι δουλεύοντα σώμασιν θ', ὅπως Serving with yokes and [their] bodies, ¹ in order that—.....P. 16 l. 10	
466.	ὑφ' ἄρμα τ' ἤγαγον And I brought under a car ² 16 12	
474-5.	κακὸς δ' ἰατρὸς ὥς τις, ἐς νόσον πεσὼν, κακοῖς ἀθυμεῖς And, like some bad physician, falling into a dis- order, you are dispirited by ills ³ 16 18	
495.	[After πρὸς ἡδονὴν, H. marks the defect of a line by asterisks.] ⁴ 17 10	
535.	μάλα μοι τοῦτ' ἐμμένει May this remain very much ⁵ with me..... 18 21	
545.	φέρ' ὅπως ἄχαρις χάρις· ὦ φίλος, εἰπὲ Lo! ⁶ how thankless is the favor. O friend, say—..... 18 27	
548.	——— ἄ τὸ φωτῶν ἀλαδὸν δέδεταί γένος ἐμπεποδισμένον. By which the blind race of mortals is bound ⁷ after having been fettered. 18 30	
554.	λέχος εἰς σὸν ὑμεναῖον At your marriage ⁸ I was singing the hymeneal strain..... 18 35	

¹ H. unites σώμασιν θ' with ζεύγλαισι, observing that in σώμασιν there is an allusion to persons riding on horseback.

² H. reads, with one MS., Dawes and Tyrwhitt, ὑφ' ἄρμα τ' in lieu of ὑφ' ἄρματ'.

³ So H. rejects πλανᾷ before κακὸς, and inserts κακοῖς, from conjecture, before ἀθυμεῖς.

⁴ Not only was this lacuna first pointed out by myself, but the means of supplying it likewise.

⁵ H. reads μάλα for ἀλλὰ on account of the metre.

⁶ So H. renders φέρε. But such is not the meaning of that verb; which, if it is ever thus found by itself, is certainly not so before ὅπως.

⁷ H. inserts δέδεταί to supply the lacuna, as Paley, whose name should have been mentioned, had done already. But δέδεταί is a mere tautology when united to ἐμπεποδισμένον.

⁸ For the sake of the metre H. reads λέχος εἰς σὸν instead of λέχος σὸν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

560. ————*τίνος ἀμπλακίας*
ποινὰς ὀλέκει;
 As to the punishments,¹ for what error art thou
 being destroyed? P. 19 1.5
- 566-7. ————*ἄλενε Δᾶ,*
τὸν μυριωπὸν εἰσορῶσα βούταν.
 Ward off, Earth, beholding² the neatherd with
 [his] myriad eyes. 19 8
574. *ὠὲ ὠὲ πόποι, ποῖ μ' ἄγουσιν—*
 Ye powers, whither do ye lead me—³. 20 7
598. *χρίονσα κέντροις φρένας*
 Pricking with stings my mind⁴. 20 24
607. *τί μῆχαρ ἢ τί φάρμακον*
 What plan or what⁵ remedy 20 29
630. *μή μου προκῆδον μασσόνως ἢ μοι γλυκύ.*
 Do not care for me⁶ to a greater degree than is
 agreeable to me. 21 18

¹ H. reads *ποινὰς*, governed by *ὀλέκει*, which, as it comprehends the idea of *τίνεις*, has likewise its regimen. And so too reads Paley. But the passages, which the latter quotes to support the syntax, the former has omitted; for he saw, no doubt, they were not in point.

² H. omits with two MSS. *φοβοῦμαι*. But how *εἰσορῶσα* is to be taken grammatically, he has not explained.

³ H. conceives that *μακραὶ* or *χθονὸς* has dropped out after *ἄγουσιν*. But *μακραὶ* would be superfluous before *τηλέπλανοι*, and *χθονὸς* would be scarcely intelligible thus standing by itself.

⁴ So H. completes the verse by adding *φρένας*.

⁵ H. reads *τί μῆχαρ* with Elmsley, and *ἢ τί φάρμακον* with J. Fr. Martin.

⁶ H. has adopted Elmsley's *μασσόνως ἢ μοι γλυκύ*, although Elmsley had himself subsequently repudiated the alteration; while, on the other hand, H. rejects his own *μᾶσσον ὦν*, although it has been received by Reisig and Paley; and while J. Wordsworth had, in the *Philological Museum*, N. II., p. 242, quoted some passages from Lysias and Plato to confirm Hermann's notion, at Viger § 70, that *μᾶσσον ὥς* is the same as *μᾶσσον ἢ*—a notion adopted likewise by Schaefer on Theocrit. Id. ix. 35, and Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.*, p. 89, H. now asserts that those very passages are too few in number and of too suspicious a kind to be depended upon.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

643. *καίτοι καὶ λέγουσ' αἰσχύνομαι*
And yet I am ashamed¹ to speak of P. 28 l. 32
678. *Λέρνης τ' ἐς ἄκτῆν*
And to the shore² of Lerna 22 31
681. *ἀπροσδόκητος δ' αὐτὸν αἰφνίδια μόρος*
τοῦ ζῆν ἀπεστέρησεν
And death unexpected suddenly³ deprived him
of life 22 33
689. *οὐπώποτ' οὐπώποτ' ἠΰχουν—*
Never at any time, never at any time, have I
boasted⁴ 23 7
692. *πήματα, λύματ'—*
Calamities, the scum of washing⁵ 23 9
717. [After *ψευδώνυμον*, H. conceives a line to have
been lost, like
Σμερδνοῖς Ἀράξην κύμασιν βρυχώμενον.
For it appears from Eustathius on Dionys.
739, that Æschylus had made mention of the
Araxes, and that it was so called from the
verb *ἀράσσειν*.] 24 1
771. *οὐ δῆτα, πλὴν ἔγωγ' ἂν ἐκ δεσμῶν λυθείς·*
No, surely, except I, being released from these
bonds⁶— 25 21
- 795-6. —————*ἵνα*
Φορκυνίδες ναίουσι—
Where the Phorcynides⁷ dwell— 26 26

¹ H. follows Elmsl. in adopting *αἰσχύνομαι* from some MSS., in lieu of *ὀδύρομαι*.

² Reisig was the first to suggest *Λέρνης τ' ἐς ἄκτῆν*—adopted by H.

³ H. reads *αἰφνίδια* for *αἰφνίδιος*—

⁴ H. repeats *οὐπώποτ'* (found once in some MSS.) in lieu of *οὐποτ' οὐποτ'*; and adopts *ἠΰχουν*, found in the same, instead of *ἠύχόμην*.

⁵ Instead of *πήματα λύματα δείματα*, H. reads *πήματα, λύματα*. But how those nouns could suit with *ψύχειν*, which he renders “to blunt,” I can not understand.

⁶ So H. with MSS. Med. and Vit.; while, to show that *ἂν* could follow *πλὴν*, he thus fills up the ellipse—*οὐ δῆτα, πλὴν ἔγωγ' ἂν ἀποστροφῇ αὐτῷ τῆςδε τύχης γενοίμην, λυθείς ἐκ δεσμῶν*—as if Prometheus were himself the turning aside of the calamity from Jupiter.

⁷ In lieu of *αἱ Φορκίδες*, H. reads *Φορκυνίδες*; a word, he con-

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

849. [After *τίθησιν ἔμφρονα* H. has placed asterisks to indicate a lacuna, which he says might be supplied by such a verse as

Παύσας τε μόχθων τῶνδε φιτεύει γόνον.

And, after causing [her] to cease from these troubles, he begets an offspring.]

862. [In lieu of *Πελασγία δὲ δέξεται θηλυκτόνῳ* and foll. H. would read something like

*Πελασγία δὲ δέξεται (τὸν ἐγγενῇ
στόλον γυναικῶν, νυμφίων¹) θηλυκτόνῳ
Ἄρει δαμέντων νυκτιφρουρήτῳ θράσει—]*

873. *μακροῦ λόγον δὲ—*

But² it is the part of a long story P. 29 1.4

878-9. —————*ἡ παλαιγενῆς
μήτηρ.....Τιτανὶς θεῶν.*

But the old-born female Titan,³ the mother of the gods. 29 7

897. [To supply the lacuna in the verse, H. says one might conjecture *Μοῖραι μακραιῶνες—*] 29 24

903. —στρ. β'.

903. *ἔμοι δέ γ', ὅτε μὲν ὁμαλὸς ὁ γάμος,
ἄφοβος· οὐδὲ δέδια· μηδέ τού με
κρεισσόνων θεῶν ἔρως
προσδράκοι ὅμμ' ἄφυκτον.*

But to me, when⁴ marriage is on a level, [it is] without fear; nor am I alarmed; and let not the love of any one of the gods, my superiors, look on me with a look not to be fled from.⁵ 29 30

fesses, not found at present in Greek; but which was so formerly, as it is adopted by Ovid, in *Met.* iv. 742, v. 230, and Lucian, in ix. 626.

¹ Here all the words between the lines are Hermann's own. But what he meant by *τὸν ἐγγενῇ στόλον*, it is not easy to discover.

² H. adopts *δὲ*, the conjecture of Schütz, in lieu of *δεῖ*—

³ H. prefers *θεῶν*, found in one MS., to *Θέμις* in all the rest.

⁴ H. has *ὅτε*, from the conjecture of Pauw and others, instead of *ὅτι*, and *μηδέ του* for *μηδέτι* in one MS.

⁵ So H. in lieu of *ἄφυκτον ὅμμα προσδάρκοι με* in MS. Med., where Salvini was the first to correct *προσδράκοι*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

907. ἀντιστρ. β'.

912-13. ————— οἶον ἐξαρτύεται

γάμον

How great¹ a marriage is he preparing for him-
self P. 30 1.5

949-50. ————— τὸν ἡμέροις

πόροντα

The person who gave to beings of a day² 31 11

969. ἐς τάςδε στυγερὰς κατὰ φύσιν.

To these calamities hast thou brought thyself
with a favorable wind.³ 31 31

972. ἘΡΜ. κρείσσον—

973. ἢ πατρὶ—

974. ΠΡ. οὕτως—⁴

990. ἐκερτόμησας δὴθεν ὥς τε παῖδά με.

Thou usest heart-cutting words against me,
like⁵ a child 32 281041. [H. in Notes says that Schütz would reject all
the words between λέγειν and σοφῶ, perhaps
correctly.]

1061. εἴ γ' οὐδ' εὐχῇ τι χαλᾷ μανιῶν;

If he relaxes not from ravings even in a
prayer.⁶ 34 19¹ H. retains οἶον; although τοῖον had been put beyond all doubt by Elmsley.² H. reads τὸν ἡμέροις—but ἡμερος is never used for ἡμέριος.³ Such is the literal version of κατὰ φύσιν, which H. has elicited from κατάρωσας in one MS. and κατόρουσας in another. It would be intelligible only on the supposition that Hermes was speaking ironically. But why Hermes should speak so it is hard to understand. Moreover, no person could be brought to a calamity by a favorable wind.⁴ Such is the arrangement of the speeches suggested by Erfurdt in 1812, and adopted by H., who says that Hermes is reproaching Prometheus ironically for his obstinacy; as if irony could be indulged in on such an occasion and by such a person.⁵ So H. in lieu of ὥς παῖδ' ὄντα με. But in this formula ὥς, not ὥς τε, is constantly employed, or else ὥς περ, as in Plato, Cratyl. § 6, ὥς περ παῖδας, ἡμᾶς μορμολύττηται. Gorg. § καὶ μοι, ὥς περ παιδὶ, χρῆ. Theognis, 254, Ἀλλ', ὥς περ μικρὸν παῖδα, λόγοις μ' ἀπατᾷς.⁶ So H. To this, which is not the worst attempt made on a corrupt text, it may be objected, that people who are mad are not less so in the

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1094. ————— ὦ Θέμις, ὦ γῆ,
O Themis! O Earth!¹ P. 35 1. 7

case of a prayer than in any thing else. Besides, the enclitic *τι* could hardly commence the second dipodia in an Anapæstic dimeter. H. should have adopted my *Ἐν τῷ δὲ τύχης τι χαλᾷ μανιῶν*—"In what misfortune what of madness lose?"

¹ Since some MSS. add *Θέμις* after *πάντων* in the next verse, H. has introduced here ὦ Θέμις, ὦ Γῆ. But since *Θέμις* is identified with *Γῆ* in v. 211 as being one deity with two names, it seems difficult to understand why both should be mentioned here, and still more so when it precedes the circumlocution ὦ μητρὸς ἐμῆς σέβας.

THE SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Line in G. Text.		Reference & Translation.
13.	— ὥς τις ἐμπρεπής As a person is becoming ¹	P. 36 l. 36
25.	— πυρὸς δίχα, Besides the omens from fire ²	37 11
54.	καὶ τῶνδε πίστις οὐκ ὀκνῶ χρονίζεται And the belief ³ in these matters is not retarded by fear.	38 6
83-4.	ἐλέδεμας πεδία δι' ὀπλόκτυπ' ὥ- τὶ χρίμπτειν βοὰ ποτᾶται A body-destroying clamor flies through the hoof- rattling plain, so as to strike on the ear ⁴	39 9
119.	[After λαχόντες H. has marked the loss of a line by asterisks.]	

¹ So H. in lieu of ὥς τι συμπρεπές. But both readings are equally unintelligible.

² So H. renders πυρὸς δίχα; referring to Dionys. Hal. A. R. vii. 19, where δίχα σίτου is used similarly.

³ H. adopts πίστις, found in Stobæus and one MS. of Æschylus; which he supports by observing that "the Scout ought to say that his account would be confirmed by facts, and not merely that Eteocles would hear the whole matter, for that he had done already." But how belief can or can not be retarded by fear, it is not easy to understand. The common reading, πύστις, is the only intelligible one, although some doubt might perhaps arise respecting χρονίζεται, which it would be not difficult to settle.

⁴ So H. in lieu of ἐλεδέμας πεδιοπλοκτύπος τι χρίμπτεται βοὰ in MS. Med.; and while ὥτὶ has been adopted from many MSS., Ritschl, in Passow's Opuscul. p. 101, has led the way to δι'. With respect to ἐλεδέμας, which Lobeck in Paralipom. p. 226, on the authority of Herodian, p. 224, denies to be a Greek compound, H. compares it with ἐλέναυς, ἐλανδρος, ἐλέπτολις, in Agam. 666. There is, however, some difficulty in χρίμπτειν, which could not thus follow ποτᾶται without ὥστε being introduced, not merely understood.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

129-130. ——— λιταῖσί σε θεοκλύτοις
ἀϋτοῦσαι

Making a clamor¹ with prayers god-heard . . . P. 40 l. 25

132. στόνων ἀπύα

With the voice² of howlings 41 1

133-4. σύ τ', ὦ Λατογένεια κούρα,
"Ἀρτεμι φίλα, τόξον εὐτύκαζον.

And do thou, virgin daughter of Latona, dear
Artemis, make ready thy bow.³ 40 1

147. [After ἐκ Διόθεν, which H. has adopted from
Rob. in lieu of καὶ Διόθεν, he would supply,
for the sake of the sense and metre, πέλοι
or μόλοι; and render ἀγνὸν τέλος, "a pure
finish," i. e., "free from the wickedness arising
from the fate of the brother chief-
tains."]

155. [Although H. has in the text πανδίκας—λίτας,
yet in the notes he prefers πανδίκως, with
nearly all the MSS.]

160. μελόμενοι δ' ἤξετε

And come ye will⁴ to take care 41 2

169. ξύνοικος εἶην τῷ γυναικείῳ φυτῷ

May I be a co-dweller with any womanly
plant.⁵ 41 28

¹ So H. with Seidler, in lieu of ἀπύουσαι.

² In defense of ἀπύα, for ἀϋτᾶς, H. refers to Hesych. Ἡπύη· φωνή; not aware that the Lexicographer wrote Ἡπνε· ἐφώνει.

³ So H. in lieu of τόξον ἐντυκάζον Ἀρτεμι φίλα in MS. Med.; where the credit of correcting εὐτύκαζον is given to L. Dindorf in Steph. Thes. Gr. ed. Par. under Εὐτυκτος, who refers to Hesych. in Εὐτύκαζον· εὐτυκον ἔχε. But both the correction and reference were made by myself forty-two years ago in the Classical Journal, No. 8, p. 463.

⁴ So H. in lieu of ἀρήξατε, for the sake of the metre; and he thus rejects, what he formerly suggested, ἑτεροβάγμονι, in the strophé, even after it had been praised as an ingenious emendation by Paley. But neither of these critics saw that Æschylus wrote ἑτεροφύλῳ, not ἑτεροφώνῳ; for both the Argives and Thebans spoke the same language, but were of different clans.

⁵ To this reading H. was led by finding φύλῳ in some MS. as a var. lect. or gl. for γένει; while the article, he says, could hardly be introduced here before γυναικείῳ.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 187, 8, 9. ἱππικῶν τ' ἀγρύπνων
πηδαλίων διὰ στόμα
πυριγενετᾶν χαλίνων
And the bits through the fire-produced reins,
the rudders of sleepless horses.¹ P. 42 l. 15
- 201-2. ————— ἀλλ' οὖν θεοὺς
αὐτοὺς ἀλούσης πόλεος
But however, the gods themselves² of a cap-
tured city 42 28
206. πειθαρχία γάρ ἐστι τῆς εὐπραξίας
μήτηρ, γονῆς σωτῆρος.
For obedience to rule is the mother of success,
which is the savior of seed.³ 42 33
209. ἔστι· θεοῖς δ' ἔτ' ἰσχὺς καθυπερτέρα.
It is so:⁴ but there is still a power superior to
the gods. 43 1
- 210-212. πολλάκι δ' ἐν κακοῖσι τὸν ἀμήχανον
κάκ χαλεπᾶς δύας ὑπέρ τ' ὀμμάτων
κρημναμενᾶν νεφελᾶν σαοῖ.
And oftentimes⁵ does it save the person in a
difficulty amidst ills and out of a severe
calamity, and from clouds hanging over his
eyes. 43 2
223. ————— τάνδε ποτὶ σκοπὰν
To this look-out—⁶ 43 9

¹ Here διὰ στόμα is due to Schütz, and ἀγρύπνων to Seidler. But though the lightning of Jupiter might be called ἄγρυπνον βέλος in Prom. 360, the same epithet could hardly be applied to the horses, or chariots, or reins.

² H. has adopted Schütz's reading, Αὐτοὺς ἀλούσης, in lieu of τοὺς τῆς ἀλούσης—

³ So H. in lieu of γυνῇ σωτῆρος.

⁴ So H. points with Brunck after ἔστι.

⁵ H. reads κάκ χαλεπᾶς with nearly all the MSS. and substitutes σαοι for ὀρθοῖ, which Hesych. explains by βοηθεῖ καὶ σώζει. But though the verb is found in that sense in Theognis, 868, and Callimach. H. in Del. 21, it was unknown on the Attic stage.

⁶ So H. in lieu of τάνδ' ἐς ἀκρόπολιν, for which one MS. offers τάνδ' ἐς σκοπίαν, and another τάνδ' ἐς σκοπὰν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

237. αὐτὴ σὺ δουλοῖς καὶ σὲ καὶ πᾶσαν πόλιν.
Thou art thyself making both thyself and all
the city a slave.¹ P. 43 l. 16
256. Δίρκης τε πηγαῖς ὕδατί τ' Ἰσμηνοῦ,
To the fountains of Dircé and the waters² of
Ismenus 44 14
- 259-261. ————— ὦδ' ἐπεύχομαι
θήσειν τρόπαια, δαῖων δ' ἐσθήματα
στέψω πρὸ ναῶν, δουρίπηχθ' ἀγνοῖς δόμοις.
Thus I pray, that I will place trophies, and I
will put up as an ornament the dresses of the
enemy before the temples, fixed by means of
spears to the undefiled buildings.³ 44 18
274. δράκοντας ὥς τις τέκνων
ὑπερδέδοικεν λεχαίων δυσεννάτορας
πάντροφος πελειάς.
As a dove, altogether a nurse, dreads, on ac-
count of her young ones keeping in their
nest, serpents, bad partners of her bed.⁴ 45 1
296. [Although H. has in the text his own ἄταν,
ρίψοπλον ἄταν, adopted by Blomf. and oth-
ers, yet he prefers in the notes ἀνδρολέτειραν,
κακὰν ρίψοπλον ἄταν, in lieu of καὶ τὰν:
where it is strange he did not perceive κλαυ-
τὰν lying hid.]
299. [H. has marked by asterisks the loss of a word
between εὔεδροί and τε.]
314. βαρείας τις τύχας προταρβῶν⁵
Some one in fear for a heavy fate 45 24

¹ H. adopts Wunderlich's Αὐτὴ σὺ δουλοῖς καὶ σὲ—

² In lieu of οὐδ' ἀπ' Ἰσμηνοῦ, H. reads ὕδατί τ' Ἰσμηνοῦ, as proposed by De Geel on Eurip. Phœn. p. 151, and similar to L. Dindorf's ὕδασί τ' Ἰσμηνοῦ—

³ So H. in lieu of Θήσειν τρόπαια πολεμίων ἐσθήματα Λάφυρα δάων δουρίπηχθ' ἀγνοῖς δόμοις Στέψω πρὸ ναῶν. But πρὸ ναῶν and ἀγνοῖς δόμοις could scarcely be thus found in the same verse.

⁴ H. reads with Bothe and Burney δράκοντας, with Blomfield δυσεννάτορας, and with Lachmann λεχαίων. But why a single dove should fear more than one serpent it is not easy to explain.

⁵ H. reads τις for τοι.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

315. *κλαντὸν δ' ἀρτιδρόποις*
ὠμοδρόπων νομίμων προπάροιθεν
 It is a thing to be wept for, that females, (like
 fruit) just plucked before the legal time of
 plucking—¹ P. 45 l. 24
318. [Although H. has in the text *τί τὸν φθίμενοι*
γὰρ προλέγω, yet in the Notes he seems to
 prefer *Τί γάρ; φθίμενόν τοι προλέγω*, sug-
 gested by Blomf.]
328. *πρότι δ' ὀρκάνα πυργῶτις.*
 And against [it] is the turreted confining-en-
 gine.² 48 2
329. *πρὸς ἀνδρὸς δ' ἀνὴρ ἀμφὶ δορὶ καίνεται*
 And man is killed by man about³ a spear. 48 3
332. *βλαχαὶ δ' αἵματόεσσαι*
τῶν ἐπιμαστιδίων
ἀρτιτρεφεῖς βρέμονται.
 And the blood-stained squallings of children at
 the breast resound after being just fed⁴. 48 3
- 334–338. *ξυμβολεῖ φέρων φέροντι,*
καὶ κενὸς κενὸν καλεῖ,
ξύννομον θέλων ἔχειν,
οὔτε μεῖον, οὔτ' ἴσον λελιμμένοι.
τῶν ἐκ τῶνδ' εἰκάσαι λόγος πάρα.
 One carrying off [plunder] meets with another
 carrying [it] off; one empty calls upon another
 empty, desirous of having a fellow-rav-

¹ H. adopts *ἀρτιδρόποις* from the Schol., and explains *ὠμοδρόπα νόμιμα*, “marriage rites that pluck things immature.” But in a captured city all marriage rites are set at defiance. Besides, *ὠμοδρόπα* could hardly thus follow *ἀρτιδρόποις*. What Æschylus wrote it would not be difficult to discover.

² H. omits *πόλιν* after *πρότι*. But the disorder lies somewhat deeper; for, after a city is taken, an *ὀρκάνα πυργῶτις* can be of no use. Unless, indeed, H. understood by *ὀρκάνα πυργῶτις*, as Paley does, “*murus turribus distinctus*,” who refers to Thucyd. iii. 23. It was then not without reason that Blomfield proposed to finish the strophe with the distich which at present commences it. See at v. 340.

³ So H. inserts *ἀμφὶ* between *ἀνὴρ* and *δορὶ*.

⁴ H. adopts *ἀρτιτρεφεῖς* furnished by MS. Med. But infants after being just fed are quiet rather than noisy.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

ager, while they are hankering for neither
less nor equal than them. From these things
there is a reason to conjecture.¹ P. 46 1.5

340-1. παντοδαπὸς δὲ καρπὸς χαμάδις πεσὼν ἀλγύνει
κυρήσας πικρόν γ' ὄμμα θαλαμηπόλων
And fruit of all kinds falling to the ground pains,
on meeting with the sad eye of persons at-
tending on bed-chambers² 46 8

344-349. δμῳῖδες δὲ καινοπήμονες νέαι,
τλήμον αἴσιν αἰχμάλωτον
ἀνδρὸς εὐτυχοῦντος, ὥς
δυσμένους ὑπερτέρου,
ἐλπίς ἐστι νύκτερον τέλος μολεῖν,
παγκλαύτων ἀλγέων ἐπὶ ῥόθον.
And there [are] young maid-servants new to ca-
lamity, to whom there is an expectation that
a consummation will come in the night, mis-
erable, spear-taken, by a man successful, as
being a superior enemy, to be reproached for
pains to be much lamented.³ 46 12

354. εἶσ' μαθεῖν.
Will go to learn.⁴

¹ Such is the literal translation of the text of H.; whose Latin version is, "Præda onustus alii rapta ferenti obvius est; vacuus vacuum advocat; nec minus nec tantum, quantum illos, quos ferentes aliquid vident, rapuisse conjicere licet sed plus cupientes." But such a meaning can not be elicited from the Greek.

² By θαλαμηπόλοι perhaps H. understood, as Paley does, "rei penuriae præfecti;" a meaning, however, which that word does not and could not bear; and even if it could, I can not understand why store-keepers should feel more pain in seeing fruit fall to the ground during a time of war than in peace.

³ Such is the English translation of the Latin version made by H. of his own Greek text; where he has preferred τλήμον αἴσιν αἰχμάλωτον elicited from τλήμονες εὐνὰν αἰχμάλωτον, to his former alteration τλάμον' εὐνὰν αἰχμάλωτον, adopted by Schütz and Dindorf, and the truth of which, says Paley, can not be doubted. For not one of those editors have seen the objections which H. has himself brought forward.

⁴ So H. retains εἶσ', furnished by the MSS. But as Eteocles is entering on the stage, the verb should be ἥκει; while as regards the syntax, μαθεῖν could not thus follow εἶσι with the ellipsis of ὥστε—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

355. σπουδῇ δὲ καὶ τοῦδ' οὐκ ἀπαρτίζει πόδα.

And haste does not place fitly¹ the foot of this
person. P. 46 l. 22373-375. βοᾷ παρ' ὄχθαις ποταμίαις, μάχης ἐρῶν,
ἵππος χαλινῶν δ' ὥς κατασθμαίνων βρέμει,
ὅστις βοῇν σάλπιγγος ὀργαίνει μένων.He is clamorous by the river's banks, eager for
battle, and as a steed, breathing against the
bit, snorts, when, waiting for the sound of
the trumpet, it is in a rage.² 47 12

381-3. καὶ νύκτα ταύτην

τάχ' ἂν γένοιτο μάντις ἢ ἀνοία τινί.

And this night.....may perchance become
silliness to some one. 47 20

396. Δίκη δ' ὁμαίμων κάρτα νιν προστέλλεται

And justice of the same blood³ sends him very
much forward. 48 3

399-400. ————ὥς δικαίως πόλεως

πρόμαχος ὀρνυται⁴Since justly he rushes forward to fight for the
city 48 8

405. γίγας ὅδ' ἄλλος

This is another giant—⁵ 48 13¹ So H. understands the words οὐκ ἀπαρτίζει, which he formerly altered into οὐ καταργίζει, with the approbation of Schütz, Wellauer, and of myself in Poppo's Prolegomena, p. 271.² Here H. has altered μένει.....ὀρμαίνει—μένων into βρέμει..... ὀργαίνει μένων. A war-horse is not, however, excited to anger while waiting for the sound of the trumpet, but in being held back after it has been heard.³ Here H. adopts ὁμαίμων, the reading of many MSS., and τὸ τῆς ξυγγενείας δίκαιον, the explanation of the Scholiast, which I can not understand.⁴ H. retains δικαίως, by which he perhaps understood, as Paley does, "in a just cause," or "under that justice, which had sent him forward."⁵ H. retains Γίγας ὅδ' ἄλλος, and refers to the proverbial Ἄλλος οὗτος Ἡρακλῆς. But as there were many giants, and only one Hercules, this reference to the proverb is scarcely in point.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 410-11. ————— οὐδὲ τὴν Διὸς
ἔριν πέδῳ σκήψασαν ἐμποδὼν σχεθεῖν.
And that not even the contest of Zeus, rushing
like a bolt to the ground, has stopped him in
the way.¹ P. 48 l. 18
416. ————— τίς ξυστήσεται ;
Who shall stand with him ?² 48 25
422. ————— δρᾶν παρεσκευασμένος,
ᾧ, θεοὺς ἀτίζων
. θνητὸς ὢν, ἐς οὐρανὸν
πέμπει γεγωνὰ Ζηνὶ κυμαίνοντ' ἔπη.
Prepared to do acts, which, while dishonoring
the gods.....he being a mortal, sends words
to heaven, loud-speaking [and] swelling like
waves, to Zeus.³ 49 1
434. κεραυνοῦ δέ νιν βέλος κασχέθαι
And may the thunderbolt restrain him⁴ 49 13
- 453-4. ————— σὺν τύχῃ δέ τῳ
καὶ δὴ πέπεμπται.
And with some fortune suppose him sent.⁵ 49 30
462. ἐπεύχομαι τῷδε μὲν εὖ τελέσαι,
I pray that⁶ to this person thou mayest grant a
good end. 50 7

¹ Such is the literal English version of the text of H. ; although his own in Latin is "Neque se Jovis iram impedimenti loco habiturum." But Ἔρις is not "Ira ;" nor can the aor. 2 σχεθεῖν have a future meaning without ἄν, as Elmsley remarked long ago.

² H. retains τίς ξυστήσεται, and rejects ξυμβήσεται preserved by Plutarch ; for ξυστήσεται in v. 490, and ξυστήσομαι in v. 653, are found in a similar sense.

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered θεοὺς into ᾧ θεοῖς, for reasons which he has not given, nor I can discover.

⁴ So H. by altering ἐπισχέθαι into κασχέθαι, i. e., κατασχέθαι ; but he has not shown how κατά could be thus abbreviated into κα in dramatic Greek, although it is into κατ, in the case of κατθανών.

⁵ H. unites σὺν τύχῃ δέ τῳ with καὶ δὴ πέπεμπται. But καὶ δὴ always begins a sentence.

⁶ H. has altered εὐτυχεῖν into εὖ τελέσαι, to avoid the inelegant union of εὐτυχεῖν and δυστυχεῖν, and to equalize the syllables in the antithetic verses. But what inelegance there is in εὐτυχεῖν, thus opposed to δυστυχεῖν, it is difficult to discover.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

481. [Although H. has retained in the text φόβος
κομπάζεται, yet he prefers in the Notes φόνον
("murder") κομπάζεται.] P. 50 l. 23
495. [After φλέγων H. thus arranges the verse,
Ὑπερβίῳ δὲ—Σταδαῖος—Τοιάδε—Πρὸς τῶν
—rejecting with Dindorf Κοῦπω τις—and Εἰ
Ζεύς γε.] 50 34
- 512-13. —————βία
δορός
By the might of his spear.¹ 51 16
531. [There is no need, says H., for supposing, with
Dindorf, that some verses have been lost. It
is only requisite to transpose 532, 533. This
very notion was first promulgated by Paley,
of whom H., however, has taken no notice.] 52 8
535. —————χειρ δ' ὁρᾷ τὸ δράσιμον
But his hand looks to what is to be done.² 52 12
538. [Although H. has retained ῥέουσιν, "flowing,"
in the text, in the Notes he prefers θοροῦσαν,
"rushing—"] 52 15
- 541-2. ἔξωθε δ' εἴσω τῷ φέροντι μέμψεται,
πυκνοῦ κροτησμοῦ τυγχάνουσ' ὑπὸ πτόλιν.
But she will find fault with the person bearing
her from without to within,³ when she meets
with a frequent battering under the city 52 19
543. —————ἃ ἂν ἀληθεύσαιμ' ἐγώ
Which points I will make true.⁴ 52 20

¹ H. adopts δορός from five MSS. in lieu of Διός.

² H. by rendering ὁρᾷ, "respicit," i. e., "curat," avoids the necessity of reading with Maurice Haupt χειρ δὲ δρᾷ τὸ δράσιμον: who should have suggested χειρ δ' ἐρεῖ τί δρῶσ' ἄρ' ἦν—for thus the hand, that will tell what it has been doing, is properly opposed to the mouth, that boasts of what will be done.

³ H. reads ἔξωθε δ' εἴσω in lieu of ἔξωθεν εἴσω. He conceives, however, that a verse has been lost before ἔξωθε.

⁴ So H. in Opuscul. iv. p. 383, which Ahrens has attributed to Seidler; while Paley has taken it to himself, observing that ἀληθεύειν governs an accusative in Eurip. Hippol. Fr. 15, Χρόνος διέρπων πάντ' ἀληθεύειν φιλεῖ. But he was not aware that, as πάντα is governed by διὰ in διέρπων, the sense is, "Time, creeping through all things, is wont to be found true."

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

555. [Although H. has retained this verse in the text, yet in the Notes he rejects it as spurious, dissatisfied with τῶν κακῶν, for which he would read πημάτων, "calamities," not aware that the poet wrote τὸν κακῶν διδάσκαλον, similar to the preceding τὸν ἀνδροφόντην, τὸν πόλεως ταρακτορα—] P. 52 l. 29
- 557-8. καὶ τὸν σὸν αὖθις ἐς πατρὸς μοῖραν κάσιν
ἐξυπτιάζων ὄμμα—
And again upon your brother, with reference
to your father's fate, throwing haughtily his
eye—¹ 52 31
559. δυσεκτέλευτον τοῦνομ' ἐνδατούμενος
Dividing his name with its ill-fated end² 53 1
573. οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἄριστος θέλει.
For he does not wish to seem to be the best³ . . 53 13
582. [H., with Porson and others, considers this verse
to be interpolated from some other play.] . . . 53 21
603. γέροντα τὸν νοῦν, σάρκα δ' ἡβῶσαν φύει
He produces⁴ an old intellect, but youthful flesh. 54 11
633. —σὺ δ' αὐτὸς γνῶθι· ναυκλήρει πόλιν
But do thou thyself determine; rule then the
ship⁵ of the state. 55 8
648. Δίκη προσεῖπε
Justice addressed him.⁶ 55 22

¹ H., after thus altering καὶ τὸν σὸν αὖθις πρόσμορον ἀδελφεόν, found in some MSS., and πρόσπορον in others, and adopting Schütz's ὄμμα for ὄνομα, ought to have shown what meaning αὖθις could have in this place; and how the Messenger could even hint to Eteocles the fate of his father, in whose ill treatment both the sons had an equal share; or, granting that the Messenger merely repeated what he had heard, why Amphiaraus should have reproached Polynices for his bad behavior to Œdipus at all.

² H. has altered δῖς τ' ἐν τελευτῇ into δυσεκτέλευτον, to which he was led, no doubt, by Schütz's δυσεντέλευτον, whose name, however, is not mentioned.

³ H. retains ἄριστος—

⁴ H. has adopted Wellauer's φύει for φύσει in MS. Med.

⁵ So H. by altering ναυκληρεῖν into ναυκλήρει—

⁶ H., with Paley, retains προσεῖπε—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

657. ————— πτερῶν προβλήματα
Protection against arrows.¹ P. 55 l. 31
658. ——— ὅμοιος τῷ κάκιστ' ἀνδωμένῳ
Like to him who has spoken most wickedly.² . . 55 34
- 664-5. [Although H. retains in the text the common arrangement, yet in the Notes he would change the order of the verses, as suggested by Schütz, and read, Εἴπερ—Κακῶν—Ἔστω, which he thus explains in Latin: "Sane declinarem fratrem, si malum hoc, non punire ferocientem, sine turpitudine ferre possem; sed, quæ mala simulque turpia sunt, non dicas laudanda. Esto; congrediar cum fratre; solum enim apud inferos lucrum est, *i. e.*, in morte." But I do not perceive how such a sense can be obtained from the Greek.] 55 39
- 676-7. ————— τελεῖν
. ὅμμασιν προσιζάνει
Sit on my eyes—to accomplish³ 56 11
- 680-1. ————— κακὸς οὐ κεκλή-
σει, βίον εὖ κυρήσας.
Thou wilt not be called a coward, having thy-
self well as regards life⁴ 56 13
681. [Although H. retains in the text ὅταν ἐκ χερῶν, yet in the Notes he prefers ἀφ' ὅτου χερῶν, "from whose hands."] 56 16
- 686-9. νῦν ὅτε σοὶ παρέστακεν · ἐπεὶ κλυδὼν
λήματος ἂν τροπαία χρονία μεταλλ-
ακτὸς ἴσως ἂν ἐλθοι χαλαρωτέρῳ
πνεύματι · νῦν δ' ἔτι ζεῖ.
Now is it in your power (*i. e.* to avoid death);

¹ H. reads with some MSS. πτερῶν; and refers to Lycophr. 56, Τοῖς Τευταρείοις βουκόλου πτερώμασιν, which Eustathius on *Il.* p. 172, 30, explains by τοῦ Τευτάρου Σκύθου ὀϊστοῖς.

² So H. by taking ἀνδωμένῳ in an active sense.

³ Such is the literal version of τελεῖν in the text of H.; who says, however, in the Notes, that τελεῖν is joined with ὅμμασιν προσιζάνει, because the sense is, "it admonishes me." But such a sense can not be elicited from those words.

⁴ So H. renders βίον εὖ κυρήσας, which means, he says, "regulating thy life properly." But κυρεῖν has no such meaning elsewhere.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

since the wave, being changed by a late turn of counsel, would perhaps come with a relaxed breeze; but at present it is boiling.¹ P. 56 l. 21

690. ἐξεζέσαν γὰρ Οἰδίπου κατεύγματα.

For the imprecations of Œdipus² have caused it to boil..... 56 24

697. νίκη γε μέντοι καὶ κακὸν τιμᾷ θεός.

With victory, however, a god honors even the coward.³

704. [Although H. has retained *εὐκταίαν* in the text, yet in the Notes he prefers *ὠκύπουν*, "swift-footed," not only to preserve a syllabic equality in the measures, but to get rid of *εὐκταίαν*, as being superfluous before *κατάρας* shortly afterward.]..... 57 2

717. καὶ γαῖα κόνις—

And the dust of the earth.⁴..... 57 17

743-4. μεταξὺ δ' ἄλκᾶν δι' ὀλίγον
τείνει πύργος ἐν ᾿Αρει.

And in the middle space (*i. e.* between the city and the impending flood) a tower stretches for a short time its protection in war.⁵..... 58 4

747-8. τέλειαι γὰρ παλαιφάτων ἄρᾶν
βαρεῖαι καταλλαγαί.

For the reconciliation of formerly-spoken curses are heavy, when accomplished.⁶..... 58 6

¹ Such is the English of the Latin version given by H. of his own text; where he has introduced *κλυδὼν* for *δαίμων*, and *ἂν τροπαία* (in the Notes) for *ἀντροπαία*, and *χαλαρωτέρω* for *θαλερωτέρω*.

² So H. renders *ἐξεζέσαν*, which he says is in the plural, because *κατεύγματα* is a personification, I presume, in the place of Ἄραί.

³ So H. by altering *νίκη* into *νίκη*, and *κακὴν* into *κακὸν*—

⁴ H. has substituted *γαῖα κόνις* for *χθονία κόνις*, referring to Hesych. *Γαῖα κόνις· ἡ γῆ*.

⁵ Such is the English of the Latin version given by H. of his own text; where he has adopted *ἄρει* found in one MS. as a var. lect. for *εὖρει*.

⁶ H. has adopted Enger's *ἄρᾶν* for *ἄραί*. But he does not explain what is meant by "the reconciliations of curses:" he thought perhaps that Paley had done so satisfactorily.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 749-50. ————— τὰ δ' ὀλοὰ
 πελόμεν' οὐ μὰψ ἔρχεται
 But things which are pernicious, do not come in
 vain.¹ P. 58 1.7
765. κυρσοτέκνων ὀμμάτων ἐπλάγχθη
 He wandered from child-meeting eyes.² 58 17
- 767-8. τέκνοισιν δ' ἀρὰς
 ἐφῆκεν ἐπικότους τροφᾶς
 And he sent against his children angry curses on
 account of his bringing them up.³ 58 19
773. θαρσεῖτε, παῖδες μητέρων τεθρυνμέναι.
 Be of good cheer, ye children delicately brought-
 up of mothers.⁴ 58 26
- 785-801. [H. has with great acuteness shown that
 the common arrangement of the verses pre-
 sents a mass of unconnected ideas, which not
 a single scholar has hitherto had the talent
 to perceive; and that not only has one verse
 been improperly repeated, but that the lines

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has adopted πελόμεν' from three MSS., and altered from conjecture παρέρχεται into μὰψ ἔρχεται: while his own Latin version is "Quæ perniciosa sunt (*i. e.*, pestifera, ut diræ) non prætereunt, sed manent." But how such a meaning can be elicited from those words, I can not understand.

² Here again a literal English version of the text of H. best shows whether it be certainly, as the author himself fancied, or probably, as Paley conceives, a restoration of what Æschylus wrote. The Latin version given by H. of κυρσοτέκνων (in lieu of κρεισσοτέκνων δ' ἀπ') ὀμμάτων ἐπλάγχθη is, "privavit se oculis, qui liberis occursuri erant, *i. e.*, visuri eas."

³ H., retaining ἐπικότους, says with Schütz that Œdipus was angry with himself for having brought up his children born in incest. But why he should have invoked curses upon his children for an act done by himself, and for which they were not responsible, H. has failed to assign a reason. By τροφᾶς is meant, as every one else has seen from the time of the Scholiast on Sophocles Œd. 1375, to that of Paley, the food which was sent insultingly by the sons to their blind father.

⁴ H. has altered τεθραμμέναι into τεθρυνμέναι, to answer to the explanation of the Schol. δειλαὶ ὑπὸ μητέρων ἀπαλῶς τεθραμμέναι. But why any allusion should be made to the delicate manner in which the young ladies of the Chorus had been brought up by their mothers, it is difficult to understand.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

were probably written in the following order :

ΧΟ.	τί δ' ἐστὶ πρᾶγος		P. 59 l. 3 to 16
ΑΓΓ.	πόλις σέσωσται		
ΧΟ.	τίνων ; τί δ' εἶπας		
ΑΓΓ.	φρονοῦσα νῦν ἄκουσον.	Οἰδίπου γένους—	
ΧΟ.	οἱ 'γὼ τάλαινα		
ΑΓΓ.	πέπωκεν αἷμα		
ΧΟ.	ἐκεῖθι κῆλθον		
ΑΓΓ.	ἄνδρες τεθνᾷσι		
ΧΟ.	οὕτως ἀδελφαῖς		
ΑΓΓ.	οὐδ' ἀμφιλέκτως		
ΧΟ.	οὕτως ὁ δαίμων		
ΑΓΓ.	αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλοῖ		
	τοιαῦτα χαίρειν		
800.	ἔξουσι δ', ἣν λάβωσιν ἐν ταφῇ, χθόνα		
	And they shall possess the land, which they may receive in the tomb. ¹	59	23
801.	πατρὸς κατ' εὐχὰς δυσπότμους φρουρουμένοι		
	Guarding [it] according to the ill-fated prayers of their father. ²	59	24
805-6.	———κάπολολύξω		
	σωτῆρι πόλεως ἀσινεία.		
	And raise a shout over the saving non-injury of the city. ³	60	2
809-10.	οἷ δῆτ' ὀρθῶς κατ' ἐπωνυμίαν		
	κλεινοί τ' ἔτεδν καὶ πολυνεικεῖς		
	Who rightly according to their appellation both truly renowned and very contentious ⁴	60	4

¹ H. adopts Brunck's χθόνα in lieu of χθονός.

² H. has altered φορούμενοι into φρουρούμενοι, taken rather unusually in an active sense. But as φρουρούμενοι has every where else a passive sense, both the new reading and the old must be rejected equally. The dramatist evidently wrote ἐφθαρμένοι, "destroyed—"

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has elicited σωτῆρι πόλεως ἀσινεία from πόλεως ἀσινεῖ σωτῆρι, by the aid of the words of the Schol. ἀσινεία· ἀβλαβεία σωτῆρι· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπίθετον; for so he corrects ἀσινεῖ· ἀβλαβεῖ· σωτηρίας τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπίθετον. But as ἀσινεία is a noun not found elsewhere, it seems rather hazardous to coin it for the occasion.

⁴ H. has introduced here from conjecture κλεινοί τ' ἔτεδν to answer to

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

827. στρ. β'. 833. ἀντιστρ. β'.¹
829. διπλαῖ μέριμναι, δίδυμ' ἀγανόρεα κακὰ
Twofold cares; twin evils performed man-
fully—² P. 60 l. 17
830. αὐτοφόνα, δίμορα,³ τέλεα τάδε πάθη,
These sufferings [are] self-murderous, fatal to
two, brought to an end. 60 18
831. τί δ' ἄλλο γ' ἢ πόνοι δόμων ἐφέστιοι;
What else than labors⁴ at the hearth of houses? 60 21
835. —————θεωρίδα
Which passes the road,⁵ 60 24
843. —————πρότερον φήμης
Before the lament [of the sisters].⁶ 61 4
- 860-1. ————τί δὴ διήλλ-
αχθε σὺν σιδάρῳ;
What⁷ have ye become reconciled by steel? . . . 61 16
867. [H. has marked the loss of a line, first noticed
by Lachmann, and subsequently by Elmsley.]

Ἑτεοκλῆς, just as πολυνεικεῖς does to Πολυνείκης: to which he was led by the words of the Scholiast, ἐπωνύμως Ἑτεοκλῆς καὶ Πολυνείκης. But as ἑτεὸν is a word not elsewhere found in Tragedy, he has suggested likewise σὺν τ' εὐκλείᾳ. This would be far preferable, were it not that the error lies in Οἱ δὴτ' ὀρθῶς—

¹ H. has remarked that critics have not perceived the antistrophical verses here. Symonds, however, had in the British Review, No. 2, noticed the same fact; and in the Classical Journal, No. 8, p. 464, I had arranged the verses in nearly the same manner as H. has done.

² So H. by altering διδυμάνορα into δίδυμ' ἀγανόρεα. But ἀγανόρεα is not elsewhere applied to an evil act or suffering.

³ H. reads δίμορα for δίμοιρα—

⁴ H. omits with Rob. πόνων after πόνοι.

⁵ So H. translates θεωρίδα, not “the sacred ship,” but “the sacred road;” referring to Hesych. Θεωροί·λέγουσι δὲ καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν, δι' ἧς ἰῶσιν ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερὰ, θεωρίδα. But the meaning of the gloss is that θεωρὶς was united to ὁδός, not that it meant ὁδός by itself.

⁶ So H. understands πρότερον φήμης, thus tacitly adopting Paley's “antequam planctum ordiantur.” But φήμη never has such a meaning.

⁷ H. has adopted Lachmann's τί δὴ for ἦδη, for the sake of the metre.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

870-1. *διανταίαν λέγεις πεπλαγμένους
καὶ δόμοισιν ἐννέπειν—*

Thou sayest that persons struck are telling even
to houses of a blow sent right through.¹ . . . P. 61 l. 24

890, 1, 2. *δόμων μάλ' ἀχὰν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς
προπέμπει
δαϊκτὴρ γόος.*

A cutting lament sends forth very much a
sound from houses over them.² 62 4

909. *διαρταμαῖς οὐ φίλαις*³

By not friendly butcherings— 62 18

922. *ὑπὸ δὲ χώματι*

And beneath a mound—⁴ 62 28

925-6. *ὠὸ πολλοῖς ἐπανθίσαντες
πόνοισι γενεάν.*

Alas! ye who have caused a family⁵ to bloom
with many troubles. 62 29

926. [Although H. has in the text retained *τελευτᾷ*
δ' αἰδ', yet in the Notes he prefers *τελευταῖαι*
δ', "at last;" for he doubtless perceived that
αἰδε would be scarcely intelligible.] 62 30

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., which he thus explains in Latin: "Etiam domum mortifero vulnere percussam esse dicit." But how such a meaning could be extracted, I confess I can not understand. And even this text is obtained only by omitting *πλαγὰν* after *λέγεις*, and changing *δόμοισι καὶ σώμασι πεπληγμένους ἐννέπω* into *πεπληγμένους καὶ δόμοισιν ἐννέπειν*.

² Such is the literal English version of the text of H., which he thus renders into Latin, "ædium propter eos lamenta meus prosequitur regum luctus."

³ H., with Ahrens, reads, for the sake of the metre, *διαρταμαῖς* in lieu of *διατομαῖς*; while, to meet the objection that *διαρταμῆ* is not found in Lexicons, he observes, that "Lexicons are made from writers, not writers from Lexicons." But when a word is thus coined by a critic, he should at least show that it carries with it the mark of an authorized mint. How easy was it to read *διαὶ τομῆς οὐ φίλας*; for Æschylus is partial to *διαὶ* in the sense of *διὰ* in the Choral parts of a drama.

⁴ H. adopts Blomfield's *χώματι* for *σώματι*—

⁵ H. reads *πόνοισι γενεάν*, and rejects *γε δόμους*, or *γε δόμον*, or *γε δόμοις*, found in different MSS.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

932. [On this verse H. has confessed, in a manner that does his memory infinite honor, that he did with singular rashness attempt to arrange the metre here into an antistrophic form; and though his notions have been received by others, both the leader and his followers were all equally in the wrong; and hence he has now adopted the idea, first broached by myself, although ridiculed by him on its promulgation, that verses are frequently found running in pairs of the same or different measures.] P. 62 l. 36

939-40. [To suit the measure, as described on v. 932, H. has elicited

ANT. *πρόκεισαι κατακτὰ*

ANT. Thou liest before [me], after having killed [him].

from *προκείσεται*, and inserted from conjecture

ISM. *πρόκεισαι φονευθείς.*

ISM. Thou liest before [me], after being killed [by him]. 63 8

941. *στρ.* 957. *αντιστρ.*¹

944. [For the sake of the metre, H. has given *ἰὼ, ἰὼ δάκρυτέ σύ* in lieu of *πανδάκρυτε* in some MSS. and *πολυδάκρυτε* in others; where Ritschl in Sched. Critic. suggests *πάνδυρτε*—and so does Paley likewise.] 63 11

950-1. [Here again, for the sake of the metre, H. has given

ANT. *ἄχρα δοιὰ τάδ' ἔγγυθεν.*

ISM. *πέλας ἀδελφὰ δ' ἀδελφεῶν,*

and rejected *τοίων* and *ποίων* found in different MSS. as being equally inappropriate; and he renders—

ANT. These double pains are near.

ISM. Near too the pair of brothers' ills.]. 63 15

¹ Although H. here returns to the ordinary antistrophic form, yet he is enabled to do so only by introducing very arbitrary alterations.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
952-3.	[H. places here the distich commonly found after v. 976, where he says they are not suited to the train of thought.] P. 63 l. 16	
958-9.	[H. thus reads and arranges the speeches: ANT. <i>δυσθέατα πῆματα</i> — ISM. <i>ἔδειξε δ' ἐκ φυγᾶς ἐμοί,</i> ANT. Sufferings sad to behold— ISM. Has he shown to me after his exile.]	63 22
962.	[H. in lieu of <i>Ἀπώλεσε δῆτα. Καὶ τόνδ' ἐνόσφισεν</i> , has given ANT. <i>ᾠλεσε δῆτα, ναί.</i> ISM. <i>Τόνδε δ' ἐνόσφισεν,</i> ANT. Yes, truly he has destroyed. ISM. And this one he has deprived. But what he understood by those words, he has not informed us.]	63 26
965.	[In lieu of <i>τάλαν καὶ πάθος</i> in MS. G. H. reads with Schütz in ed. 2, <i>τάλαν πάθος</i> , i. e., "Wretched is the suffering."]	63 29
966.	<i>δίπονα κήδε' ὁμώνυμα</i> Cares of the same name for two troubles— ¹	63 29
967.	<i>δίνγυρα πῆματα παλμάτων</i> The thoroughly wet calamities of strikings. ² . . .	63 30
973.	[Here H. returns to the system of pairs of verses, mentioned on v. 932.]	63 37
981-2.	[So reads H. where the asterisks mark the supposed loss of a hemistich answering to <i>ἄναξ Ἑτεόκλεις</i> .] ANT. <i>ὠὲ δυσπότμων</i> ISM. <i>ἄναξ Ἑτεόκλεις.</i> ANT. <i>σὺ δ' ἀρχαγέτας</i> ISM. ANT. Alas! of the unfortunate ISM. A king O Eteocles. ANT. And thou a chieftain ISM.	64 11

¹ H. has given *δίπονα* in lieu of *δύστονα*.

² Such is the literal version of the text of H., where, instead of *δίνγυρα τριπάλτων πημάτων*, he once suggested *δι. διπάλτων πημ*—adopted by Dindorf.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

984. [Here again H. marks the supposed loss of a whole line, answering to *ὡς πάντων πολυστονώτατοι*.] P. 64 l. 14
993. *στέγων γὰρ ἐχθροὺς*—
For by bearing up against enemies¹ 64 22
1021. ——— *γὰρ αὐτῇ* *ἐγὼ*
For I myself² 65 16
1025. *θάρσει*
Be of good cheer.³ 65 19
1031. *ἤδη τὰ τοῦδ' οὐ δυστετίμηται θεοῖς*
The affairs of this man have not been just now dishonored by the gods.⁴ 65 27
1034. [After *ἔργον ἦν* H. thus arranges the speeches:
* * * * *
KHP. *ἔρις περαίνει*
ANT. *ἐγὼ δὲ*
conceiving that a line has been lost, as indicated by the asterisks, which was spoken by Antigone to this effect: "Who have united in doing wrong with the party insulting him;" in Greek,
οἳ γε ξυνεδίκησαν ὑβρίσαντί νιν.] 66 6
1051. ——— *τίς οὖν ἂν τὰ πίθοιτο*
Will any one be persuaded of this?⁵ 66 14
1056. [To preserve a fancied uniformity in this with the following system of Anapæsts, Ritschl, in Sched. Critic., p. 13, suggests, what H. is disposed to adopt, the insertion of *τῇ Καδμογενεῖ*, "sprung from Cadmus," after *γενεᾷ*.] 66 18

¹ H. has adopted *στέγων*, the conjecture first of Wakefield, then of Dobree and Ritschl, in the place of *στυγῶν* in some MSS., and of *εἰργων*, found as a var. lect. in others.

² H. has received Pierson's *αὐτῇ* instead of *αὐτῷ*—

³ H. considers *θάρσει* as a verb, not as a noun dependent on *πάρεσται*.

⁴ So H. has altered *οὐ διατετίμηται* into *οὐ δυστετίμηται*. But, though he is aware that *δυστιμᾶν* is contrary to analogy, yet such words, he says, are occasionally formed by writers when they are driven by some necessity to express themselves in a forcible manner.

⁵ Such, I presume, is the literal English version of the text of H., which he thus renders in Latin: "Ecquis ergo ad eum una cum illa adducetur;" a sense that the Greek could not possibly bear, even if the indefinite *τις* could begin a sentence, or *τὰ* be put for *ταῦτα*—suppositions equally at variance with correct Greek

THE PERSIANS.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 10-11. *κακόμαντις ἄγαν ὀρσολοπεῖται*
θυμὸς, ἔσωθεν δὲ βαῦζει.
 Highly excited is my ill-foreboding mind, and it
 growls within me.¹ P. 67 1.6
12. *οἴχωκε νέων*
 Is gone of young men.² 67 8
20. [H. thinks that something has dropped out here,
 relating to the bowmen, who formed so con-
 spicuous a portion of the Persian army; and
 that to this place is to be referred the gl. in
 Hesych. Πολλὴ φαρέτρα· πολλοὶ τοξόται.]
- 96-7. *τίς ὁ κραιπνῶ ποδὶ πήδημ'*
ἄλις εὐπετῶς ἀνάσσω;
 Who [is] rushing sufficiently³ easily to a leap
 with a light foot? 69 26
- 98-100. *φιλόφρων γὰρ ποτισαίνου-*
σα τὸ πρῶτον παράγει
βροτὸν εἰς ἄρκυας ἄτα,
 For fawning at first upon a mortal with a friendly
 feeling does Até lead [him] aside to nets.⁴ . . . 69 27

¹ H. places here *δὲ βαῦζει*, commonly found after *οἴχωκε νέον*, and re-
 jects *ἄνδρα*, but without stating where that word came from, which usu-
 ally precedes *βαῦζει*.

² H. reads *νέων* in lieu of *νέον*—

³ H. alters *πηδήματος* into *πήδημ' ἄλις*—

⁴ H. changes *σαίνουσα* into *ποτισαίνουσα* to suit partly the metre, and
 partly *προσαίνει* in the Schol., and elicits *ἄρκυας ἄτα* from *ἀρκύσακτα* in
 Rob. But he has neglected to state that I was the first in Præf. ad Tro.,
 p. xx., to detect *ἄτα* lying hid here.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

101-2. ————— ὑπὲκ
 φυγεῖν .

To secretly escape—¹ P. 72 1.2

111-12. πίσυννοι λεπτοδόμοις πείσ-
 μασι—

Trusting to slightly-built cables² 72 8

116, 17, 18. Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος
 τοῦδε μὴ πόλις πύθηται κένανδρ-
 ον μέγ' ἄστυ Σουσίδος

Let not the state hear that the city of Sardis has
 become widowed by this Persian army.³ 72 11

119-124. καὶ τὸ Κίσσιον πόλισμ'
 ἀντίδουπον ἔσσεται,
 ὁὰ,
 τοῦτ' ἔπος γυναικοπληθ-
 ῆς ὄμιλος ἀπύων, βυσσίνοις δ'
 ἐν πέπλοις πέση λακίς.

And lest the citadel of the Cissians shall be noisy
 in return, Alas! a crowd filled by women,
 bawling out this word—and [lest] a tearing
 shall fall upon the dresses of byssus.⁴ 70 13

151. προπίτνω, προπίτνω,
 I fall down; I fall down—⁵

164. ταῦτα μοι διπλῇ μέριμνα φραστὸς ἐν φρεσὶν
 On these points a double care in my thoughts is
 to be spoken of—⁶ 71 10

¹ H. alters ὑπὲρ—φυγεῖν into ὑπὲκ—φυγεῖν, to suit ὑπεκδραμόντα in the Schol.

² So H. understands λεπτοδόμοις, as if it were simply λεπτοῖς, not aware that Æschylus probably wrote λεπτοτόνοις, by the usual corruption of τ into δ, first noticed by Porson on Hec. 788.

³ So H. renders this passage to prevent the confusion arising from πόλις and ἄστυ. But the Persian empire was never called πόλις, nor could τοῦδε be said of an army distant from home.

⁴ Such is the English of Hermann's Latin version of his own text; where he has, with Paley, retained the unintelligible ἔσσεται thus placed between πύθηται and πέση; while γυναικοπληθῆς ὄμιλος is considered by both critics as put in apposition with πόλισμα.

⁵ H. repeats προπίτνω.

⁶ H. alters μέριμν' ἄφραστος into μέριμνα φραστὸς, and explains φραστὸς by "certa," a meaning that word could not bear.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

201. [Although H. has retained Ἐψαυσα in the text, yet in the Notes he prefers Ψαύσασα, but without assigning any reason for thus introducing an absolute sentence.] P. 72 l. 10

216-17. ————— αἰτοῦ τῶνδ' ἀποτροπὴν λαβεῖν
τὰγαθ' ἐκτελῇ γενέσθαι
Beg to receive an avertal from these things [so that] good may be accomplished.¹ 72 26

219-221. ————— πρενμενῶς δ' αἰτοῦ τάδε
σὸν πόσ ν Δαρεῖον
ἐσθλά σοι πέμπειν .
And beg of thy husband Darius this—to kindly send thee good things.² 72 30

238. πότερα γὰρ τοξουλκὸς αἰχμὴ διὰ χερὸς σφιν ἐμπρέπει,
Is there a bow-drawn point conspicuous in their hand?³ 73 27

255. ἄνι' ἄνια, νεοκότα
Pain, pain, a thing of new harshness—⁴ 74 17

272. πλαγκτοῖς ἐν διπλάκεσσιν
In their double cloaks wandering about.⁵ 74 35

275-277. ἱὺς' ἀποτμον δαίτοις
δυσαιανῇ βοὰν,
ὥς πάντα παγκάκως θεοὶ
ἔθεσαν
Utter a cry for ill luck [and] for a sad life against the enemy, since the gods have placed affairs on all sides very badly.⁶ 74 39

¹ H. adopts λαβεῖν from the worst MSS. in lieu of τελεῖν from the best, and rejects δ' found either before or after ἀγαθὰ in all.

² H. reads πρενμενῶς, and unites it to πέμπειν. But the number of intervening words would prevent such a union.

³ H. reads with some MSS. χερὸς, and elicits σφιν ἐμπρέπει from αὐτοῖς ἐμπρέπει in Schol. MS. Vit.

⁴ H. omits κακὰ here, and γε in the antistrophic verse.

⁵ H. adopts the interpretation of Sanrave, and refers to Hesych. Δίπλακα· διπλῆν, μεγάλην διπλοῖδα; and he conceives that the description alludes to the large cloaks of the Persians, which were seen floating about on the top of the water.

⁶ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has omitted Πέρσαις after δυσαιανῇ, and elicited θεοὶ ἔθεσαν from ἔθεσαν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 292-3. ———τίνα δὲ καὶ πενθήσομεν
τῶν ἀρχελείων;
Whom of the leaders of the flocks¹ shall we be-
wail? P. 75 l. 15
308. ———οἷδε ναὸς ἐν μιᾷς πέσος.
These [were] one falling² from one ship..... 75 30
322. [Although H. has retained in the text ἑπαρχος,
yet in the Notes he prefers ὑπαρχος, as being
the word usually applied to a satrap.]..... 76 7
340. [H. thus arranges the speeches:
AT. ἀλλ' ὧδε 76 25
τάλαντα to 30
ΑΓΓ. θεοὶ πόλιν
AT. ἔτ' ἄρ'
ΑΓΓ. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ
AT. ἀρχὴ δὲ
and explains ὧδε not "in this manner," but
"in this state of affairs;" referring to Taylor
on Demosthen. Mid., p. 627, to himself on Vi-
ger, p. 933, and to Schaefer on Dionys. de
Compos., p. 414.]
366. [Although H. retains in the text ἦν προκείμενον,
yet in the Notes he prefers ὃν προκείμενον;
for ἦν, he says, would require εἰ ἔφυγον, not
εἰ φευξοίατο.]..... 77 15
367. ———ὑπ' ἐκθύμου φρενός.
From a mind without thought?³..... 77 17
385. [H. has retained πέτρας in the text; but in the
Notes he prefers πέρας, found in one very
modern MS., as he does in Eurip. Hel. 955,
forgetting that an echo is never heard except
where there is a rock, or something similar,
to cause a reverberation of the sound.]

¹ H. reads ἀρχελείων with all the MSS., and compares the word with ἀγελεύια, the epithet of Pallas, in her character of "flock-leader," according to some commentators, but improperly so, says Hesych. in Ἀγελεύην· λείας ἄγουσαν, οἷον λάφυρα· ἐνιοὶ δὲ, ἄγουσαν τοὺς ἐπὶ πόλεμον ὄχλους· βέλτιον δὲ τὸ πρότερον.

² H. reads πέσος for πέσον. But as πέσος is not a Greek word, the true reading still remains to be discovered.

³ So H. explains ὑπ' ἐκθύμου—

Line in
G. Text.References to
Translation.

411-12. αὐτοὶ δ' ὑφ' αὐτῶν ἐμβολαῖς χαλκοστόμοις
παίοντ' ἔθραυον πάντα κωπήρη στόλον.

And they smashed all the oar-fitted fleet, struck¹
by the brazen beaks of their own [ships]... P. 78 l. 17

422-3. ————— οἰμωγὴ δ' ὁμοῦ
κανχήμασιν

And the doleful cries [of one party] with the
boastings [of the other].² 78 28

485. [Although H. has retained in the text ἐνθα δὴ
πλεῖστοι θάνον, yet in the Notes he prefers
ἐνθα δὴ πλεῖστον σίνις, or something similar.] 80 16

517. ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, νῦν γὰρ Περσῶν
O king Zeus! for now of the Persians³ 81 24

532-3. πολλαὶ δ' ἀταλαῖς χερσὶ—
μαῖαι γονάδες—
Many grandmothers with their feeble hands⁴ . . . 81 27

540. ——— γόοις ἀκορέστοις.
With insatiable moanings.⁵ 81 31

575. γναπτόμενοι ποτὶ δῖνα,
Lacerated by the whirlpool⁶ 82 16

653. δαῖιον οἶον ἄνακτα Δαρεῖον.
King Darius, alone terrible to his enemies.⁷ . . . 84 2

¹ So H., by taking παίοντα in an intransitive sense, which it never has ; for in Prom. 887, the correct reading is πταίουσ'—

² H. alters κωκύμασιν into κανχήμασιν, and refers to the Homeric οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ ἐνχολὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν Ὀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων.

³ H. inserts γὰρ after νῦν, to complete the verse.

⁴ So H. elicits μαῖαι γονάδες from μαγνά, furnished by MS. Vit., and corrects ἀταλαῖς into ἀμαλαῖς in the Notes ; for ἀταλαῖς is retained in the text.

⁵ H. reads ἀκορέστοις for ἀκορεστοτάτοις, that the verses, in which Jupiter, the wives, and the mothers, and the Chorus itself, are spoken of, may end with a paræmiac.

⁶ Instead of δ' ἀλλὶ δεινᾷ, H. reads here δὲ δῖνα (to which he was led by finding δεινᾷ δ' ἀλλὶ in one MS.), and in the strophé πρωτόμοιροι, furnished as a var. lect. by one MS. likewise.

⁷ So H. renders his own text, where he has altered Δαρεῖον into δαῖιον. But how δαῖιον could mean not "hostile," but "terrible to foes," he has not explained.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

658. ———ἐπεὶ στρατὸν εὖ τόθ' ὠδῶκει.
Since he then led the army successfully on its
way.¹ P 84 1.5
668. δέσποτα δεσπότην.
Lord of a lord—² 84 6
- 670-1. νεολαία γὰρ ἤδη
κατὰ γᾶς ὄλωλεν.
For the young folks have just now perished be-
neath the earth.³ 84 12
- 676-81. τί τᾷδε δυνάστα, δυνάστα,
περὶ τὰ σὰ διδύμα
δι' ἄνοιαν ἀμαρτία
πάσα γᾶ τᾷδ',
ἐξέφθινται τρίσκαλμοι
νᾶες, ἀναες νᾶες;
Why, O king, king, from a double error through
a want of thought relating to thy affairs, have
there perished for this whole land the ships
with three benches of oars, that are no ships?⁴ 84 15
684. [Although H. has retained this verse in the text,
yet in the Notes he conceives that either a
verse has been lost, or that this one is to be in-
serted after 694, where he proposes to read, Τί
δή, τί Πέρσαις, in lieu of Τί δ' ἐστὶ Πέρσαις.] 85 9

¹ H. in the text alters ἐπεδῶκει into εὖ τόθ' ὠδῶκει. But in the Notes he prefers εὖ ἐποδόχει, suggested by Tanaq. Faber. in Epistol. I. 67, p. 223, who refers to Pollux I. 98, κατ' Ἀντιφῶντα ὁ ποδοχῶν ἢ μᾶλλον κατ' ἐμὲ ὁ ποδηγῶν; to which H. adds Bekker's Anecd. Græc. I. p. 297, Ποδοκεῖν τὸ τῷ ποδὶ κυβερνᾶν. But in that case the verse of the strophé, says H., must be altered.

² So H. in the text; but in the Notes he prefers Dindorf's δέσποτα δεσποτῶν; for in this expression the second word must be in the genitive plural, as shown by Ἀναξ ἀνάκτων in Suppl. 519.

³ So H., with Blomf., from one MS., in lieu of κατὰ πᾶσ'—

⁴ Such is the English of the Latin version given by H. of his own text; where he has altered τᾷδε δυνατά δυνατά περὶ τᾷ σᾷ δίδυμα διάγοιεν ἀμαρτία πάσα γᾶ σᾷ τᾷδε ἐξέφθινθ' αἱ into τᾷδε δυνάστα, δυνάστα, περὶ τὰ σὰ διδύμα δι' ἄνοιαν ἀμαρτία πάσα γᾶ τᾷδ' ἐξέφθινται, with the aid of περὶ τὰ σα in MS. Lips., διάνοιεν in Ald. (from which Blomf. elicited δι' ἄνοιαν), and of δ' ἀμαρτία in MSS. Par. and Ald., and by omitting σᾷ with three MSS.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

703. προλέγων δύςλεκτα φίλοισιν.
By proclaiming things to friends sad to be
told.¹ P. 85 l. 18
731. [Although H. retains *Πρὸς τὰδ' ὥς Σούσων*, in
the text, yet in the Notes he doubts whether
Æschylus did not write *Ὡς τε Σουσίδων*. He
should have suggested rather *Προστάτας Σου-*
σῶν μάλ' ἄστυ πᾶν, κένανδρον ὄν, στένει, i. e.
“the whole city of Susa, being devoid of men,
laments greatly for those who stood in defense
of it.” For *μάλ' ἄστυ πᾶν κένανδρον ὄν*
might easily have been corrupted into *μὲν*
ἄστυ πᾶν κενανδρίαν.] 86 22
738. [Although H. has retained in the text *σεσῶσθαι*
τήνδε, τοῦτ' ἐτήτυμον, yet in the Notes he
suspects the author wrote *σεσῶσθαι · τοῦτό*
γ' ἔστ' ἐτήτυμον ;] 86 35
752. ————— *μὴ πολὺς πλούτου πόνος*
Lest my great labor in getting wealth² 87 18
- 761-2. ————— *οἶον οὐδέπω*
τόδ' ἄστυ Σούσων ἐξερήμωσεν πέσος.
Such a falling as never yet made a desert of this
city of Susa.³ 87 28
767. [The verse commonly read here, H. places after
776.] 87 33
772. *θεὸς γὰρ οὐκ ἤχθηρεν, ὥς εὐφρων ἔφν*.
For a god did not hate [him], as it was proper
not to hate the prudent.⁴ 88 2

¹ So H., by altering *λέξας* into *προλέγων*, for the sake of the sense and metre.

² So H. retains *πόμος* found in all the MSS. instead of *πόρος* in Ald. adopted by Porson and Dindorf.

³ H. has altered *ἐξεκένωσεν πέσον* into *ἐξερήμωσεν πέσος*. But *πέσος* is not a Greek word, as stated on v. 308, n. 2; and if it were, *ἐξερήμωσεν* could not be admitted here without the augment, which, if added, would introduce a spondee into the fourth foot of a senarian.

⁴ So H. paraphrases the Greek. But the question is not whether it was proper for a god to hate, but what kind of person was the person alluded to. Hence it is evident that the poet wrote *ἤχθηρεν, ὃν σῶφρων ἔφν*, where *ὃν* is put by attraction for *ἐκεῖνον, ὃς*—not *ὥς εὐφρων ἔφν*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

775. [The word *Μάρδος*, which Rutgersius was the first to alter into *Μέρδης*, is retained by H.; who says that no reason can be assigned why the person called by other writers *Μέρδης*, should not have been called *Μάρδος* by Æschylus.] P. 86 1.3
776. [After this verse H. has inserted, as Siebelis suggested, what is commonly found after 767 . . . 87 33
Φρένες γὰρ αὐτοῦ θυμὸν οἰακοστροφούν,
 to show more plainly the etymology remarked by the Scholiast, *ὁ Ἀρταφρένης, ὃν ἐτυμολόγει ὁ ἀρτίας ἔχων φρένας*: from whence too H. has given *Ἀρταφρένης*.]
779. [After this verse H. conceives with Siebelis that some others are wanting, in which the names of the five other conspirators were introduced; and that one of the missing words is *ὑπόξυλος*, found in a fragment of the *Perinthia* of Menander, quoted by the Scholiast on Hermogenes, in Walz's *Rhetores Græci*, tom. v., p. 486, and applied, as H. fancies, to Smerdis.] 88 6
783. ———— *ἐνεὸς ὧν ἐνεὰ φρονεῖ,*
 Being dumb, has dumb thoughts,¹ 88 9
806. [H. has marked after this verse the loss of another, in which he conceives the name of Xerxes was introduced.]
- 815–16. ———— *κοῦδέπω κακῶν*
κρηπὶς ὕπεστιν, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἐκμαιεύεται.
 And not as yet is there of evils a foundation, but it is still being sought after.² 89 10
- 831–2. *πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνον σωφρονεῖν κεχρημένοι,*
 Wherefore do ye, desirous for him to be wise,³ 89 24

¹ H. has adopted Meineke's *ἐνεὸς ὧν ἐνεὰ φρονεῖ* in lieu of *νέος ὧν νέα φρονεῖ* in MSS. But *ἐνεὸς* is "dumb," not "stupid," as those scholars imagined. Æschylus wrote, *νέος ὃς ὧν νέ' ἀφρονεῖ, Οὐ μνημονεύει τὰς ἐμὰς ἐπιστολάς*.

² Such is the version of the text of H., who has altered *ἐκπιδεύεται* into *ἐκμαιεύεται*.

³ So H. renders *σωφρονεῖν κεχρημένοι*, by taking *κεχρημένοι* in the sense of *χρήζοντες*, a meaning which that word does not bear elsewhere.

836.	————— <i>πάντα γὰρ</i>		
	For in all respects ¹	P. 89	1. 29
849.	[Although H. has retained <i>ἀτιμίαν γε</i> in the text, yet in the Notes he would read <i>ἀτιμίαν τὴν παιδὸς</i> , to meet apparently the objection started by Paley.]	90	6
852.	<i>ὑπαντιάζειν παιδὶ πειρασώμεθα</i>		
	Let us endeavor to meet [our] son— ²	90	8
858-9.	<i>πρῶτα μὲν εὐδοκίμους στρατιὰς ἀπε- φαινόμεθ'</i>		
	First we exhibited our armaments in good re- pute— ³	90	15
859.	<i>οἳ δὲ νομίσματα πύργινα πάντ' ἐπέύθυνον—</i>		
	And those who made straight all the tower-like institutions— ⁴	90	16
860.	[H. has marked the loss of a dactyl, which he says Schwencke has not badly supplied by proposing <i>εὐφρονας</i> —]	90	18
868.	—— <i>ἀρχόμεναι</i>		
	And are under rule— ⁵	90	24
881.	[In lieu of <i>ἐκράτυνε</i> , which H. once wished to expunge entirely, he has now given <i>ἐκράτει</i> .]	99	29
884.	—— <i>θεότρεπτα τάδ' ἀμφέρομεν—</i>		
	We refer these to the gods, who have turned them— ⁶	91	6

¹ So H. renders *πάντα*, which he retains against Canter's *παντὶ*, adopted by Schütz and some other editors.

² So H. reads in lieu of *ἐμῷ παιδὶ πειράσομαι* in some MSS., or *παιδὶ ἐμῷ πειράσομαι* in others, to avoid the elision in *παιδὶ ἐμῷ*.

³ H. adopts Wellauer's *εὐδοκίμους στρατιᾶς* in lieu of *εὐδοκίμον στρατιᾶς*, which is without syntax.

⁴ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered *ἡδὲ νόμιμα τὰ* into *οἳ δὲ νομίσματα*—

⁵ H. adopts Blomfield's *ἀρχόμεναι* for *εὐχόμεναι* in some MSS., or *ἀνχόμεναι* in others.

⁶ So H. renders his own text, where *θεότρεπτα* is due to two MSS. But how such a meaning can be elicited from these words, I can not understand.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

893. [H. has marked the loss of some words here, which he conceived might be supplied by reading τὰς ἀμφιρύτους ἢ περὶ νήσους νηριτοτρόφους ἀπόλωλεν, i. e. "which have been lost about the islands flowed around, the nourishers of cockles," or "winkles;" where νηριτοτρόφους has been preserved by Athenæus, who, in III. p. 86, B., quotes that very word from this very play of Æschylus.] P. 91 l. 14
922. δαῖπαθέα σέβων ἀλίτυπά τε βάρη
Honoring the weight [of woes] from sufferings
in the fight and blows from the sea.¹ 92 2
927. μυχίαν πλάκα κερσάμενος
After laying waste the flat surface of bays² 92 7
929. ————— πᾶντ' ἐκπεύθου.
Be thou inquired of all matters.³ 92 9
- 938-9. ————— στυφελού
 θείνοντας ἐπ' ἀκτᾶς
Striking against the hard beach—⁴ 92 15
946. τάδε σ' ἐπανερόμαν.
These matters have I asked of thee in addition.⁵ 92 20
954. [After this verse H. was the first to notice the loss of another, as shown by the antistrophé.] 92 27
960. ἴνγγα μοι δῆτ' ἀγαθῶν ἐτάρων ὑπορίνεις.
Thou dost excite in me a desire for brave friends.⁶ 92 30

¹ H. has altered λαοπαθῇ σεβίζων into δαῖπαθέα σέβων; but he has failed to show that δαῖπαθῆς either is or could be a Greek word.

² So H. by reading μυχίαν for νυχίαν.

³ H. takes ἐκπεύθου in a passive sense. But such is not the sense of πεύθεσθαι elsewhere.

⁴ H. takes θείνοντας in the sense of τυπτομένους. But θείνειν is always active.

⁵ H. adopts Wellauer's τάδε σ' ἐπανερόμαν in lieu of ἐπανερόμαι in some MSS., and of ἐπαναιρόμην in MS. Par.

⁶ For the sake of the metre H. has ὑπορίνεις in the text; but in the Notes he suggests ὑπεγείρεις in lieu of ὑπομιμνήσκεις.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

971-2. ἔταφον, ἔταφον· οὐκ ἀμφὶ σκηναῖς
τροχηλάτοισιν ὀπιθεν ἐπόμενοι.

I am astonished: I am astonished: they are
not about the wheel-driven tents following
behind.¹ P. 93 1. 1

973. βεβᾶσι γὰρ τοίπερ ἀκρῶται στρατοῦ

They are gone, who were the tip-top of the
army.² 93 3

976, 7, 8. ἰὼ, ἰὼ δαίμονες δ'

ἔθεντ' ἄελπτον κακόν.

πάγκακον οἶον δέδρακεν ἄτα.

Woe, woe! the deities have inflicted an unex-
pected ill. How great an ill has Até done!³ 93 4

978. [Although H. has retained in the text δι' αἰῶνος
τύχοι, yet as MS. Med. offers δαίμονος τύχαι,
as a var. lect., he conceived, as Dindorf did,
that in δαίμονος lies hid διαίμονες. He does
not, however, reject δι' αἰῶνος, but merely
changes ἀγρέται in the strophé to ἀκρῶται.] 93 7

1001. καὶ πλέον, πλέον μὲν οὖν

And more, more indeed—⁴ 93 30

1014. οἴμοι, μάλα τοι τόδ' ἀλγῶ

Woe's me! greatly am I in pain for this.⁵ 94 5

1021-2. ΞΕ. μάραγμα δ' ἀμμεμίζεται·

ΧΟ. οἴμοι, στονόεσσα πλαγά.

XER. And the scourge will be mixed.

CHO. Alas! the moaning blow.⁶ 94 11

¹ H. has adopted Wellauer's interpretation, and rejects Valckenaer's ἔταφον put for ἐτάφησαν.

² So H. alters ἀκρόται, given as a var. lect. in MS. Med., into ἀκρῶται, a word not elsewhere found in Attic Greek.

³ So H. alters δαίμονες ἔθετ' ἄελπτον κακὸν διαπρέπον οἶον δέδορκεν ἄτα into δαίμονες δ' ἔθεντ' πάγκακον δέδρακεν—where δέδρακεν is due, as he should have said, to Bothe. But how διαπρέπον could be the gl. for πάγκακον, we are not informed.

⁴ H. has changed καὶ πλέον ἢ παπαὶ into καὶ πλέον, πλέον. He should have suggested rather καὶ πλέον ἢ παπαὶ μόλε (for μὲν οὖν are quite useless), and in the strophé τόνδε δ' οἰστοδέγμονα.

⁵ So H. reads in lieu of οἱ μάλα καὶ τόδ' ἀλγῶ.

⁶ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered μέλαινα into μάραγμα, referring to Cho. 370, μαράγνης δοῦπος ἰκνεῖται. But

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1023. καὶ στέρν' ἄρασσε καὶ βόα' τὸ Μύσιον.

And strike thy breast and roar out the Mysian

[strain].¹ P. 94 l. 13

1093 and foll. [H., who once asserted that all the verses from here to the end of the play formed an Epode, has now arranged them into four strophés and antistrophés, in the manner following:

ΞΕ. βόα νυν ἀντίδουπά μοι . στρ. η'. 94 27

ΧΟ. οἰοῖ, οἰοῖ. to 37

ΞΕ. αἰακτὸς ἐς δόμους κίε. ἀντιστρ. η'.

ΧΟ. *αἰαῖ, αἰαῖ.*

ΞΕ. ἰὼ, ἰὼ, Περσὶς αἶα δυσβαῦκτός. στρ. θ'.

ΧΟ. ἰωὰ δὴ κατ' ἄστν—

ΞΕ. ἰωὰ δῆτα .

ΧΟ. ναί, ναί.

ΞΕ. ἰὼ, ἰὼ, Περσὶς αἶα δυσβαῦκτός . ἀντιστρ. θ'.

ΧΟ. γοάσθω* δὴ, βοάτω—

ΞΕ. γοάσθω δῆτα.*

ΧΟ. ναὶ, ναί.

ΞΕ. ἰή, ἰή. στρ. ι'.

ΧΟ. *σήπονται γαρ*

ΞΕ. ἰή, ἰή.

ΧΟ. *οἱ πάρος* ἀβροβάται

ΞΕ. ἰή, ἰή. ἀντιστρ. ι'.

ΧΟ. τρισκάλμοισιν

ΞΕ. ἰή, ἰή.

ΧΟ. βάρισιν ὀλόμενοι.

ΞΕ. *χωρῶν ἐς δόμους πρόπεμπέ με.* στρ. ια'.

ΧΟ. πέμψω τοί σε δυσθρόοις γόοις. ἀντιστρ. ια'.

But as H. has found it necessary to introduce all the words between the asterisks, for which he confesses he will not vouch, to enable him to fill up the antithetical measures, it seems unnecessary to dwell upon them. See my paper in the Classical Journal No. 22, p. 247.]

what he meant by ἐμμεμίζεται, I must leave for others to discover and unfold.

¹ H. adopts βόα, furnished by Eustathius on Dionys. Perieg. 791, although Hesych. has distinctly Ἐπιβόα τὸ Μύσιον.

THE AGAMEMNON.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

7. ἀστέρας, ὅταν φθίνωσιν, ἀντολάς τε τῶν
The stars when they set, and the risings of others.¹
- 10-11. ————— ὧδε γὰρ κρατεῖ
γυναικὸς ἀνδρόβουλον ἐλπίζον κέαρ.
For so commands the hoping heart of a woman
with the mind of a man.² P. 95 1.8
14. τί μὴν—
What else?³ 96 2
- 45-47. στόλον
ἦραν στρατιῶτιν ἀρωγάν.
Carried their fleet to the aid of the army.⁴ 97 8

¹ Such is the English of Hermann's own version of the words Ἀστέρας, ὅταν φθίνωσιν, ἀντολάς τε τῶν, which Valckenaer was the first to reject as spurious; for he doubtless knew, what the defenders of the line have not known, that τῶν never is, and never could be, thus found at the end of a sentence in dramatic Greek, and still less that it could mean, as H. fancied, "others;" and, if it could, that the union of φθίνωσιν and ἀντολάς plainly proves both are to be referred to the same constellations, as shown by the expression in Catullus: "Qui stellarum ortus comperit atque obitus." The verse is omitted by Dindorf.

² Such is the English of Hermann's version of κρατεῖ, although he confesses that κρατεῖν means elsewhere "to have power," not "to exercise it."

³ H. alters ἐμὴν into τί μὴν, and refers to Etymolog. Leid. MS. quoted by Koen. on Gregor. Corinth. p. 236, τί μὴν; τί γάρ; τί οὖν. For τί μὴν generally means "how not?"

⁴ So H. understands στρατιῶτιν ἀρωγάν. But how ἦραν could be united to ἀρωγάν without the preposition εἰς, we are not informed.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

57. [Although H. has altered nothing in the text, yet in the Notes he conceives that a hemistich has been lost after γόον ὀξυβόαν, to this effect: "is greatly enraged;" in Greek, μέγα θυμοῦται.] P. 97 l. 15
69. [H. rejects with Paley, οὔτε δακρύων, and understands by ἀπύρων ἱερῶν "sacrifices, which, as being without fire, are of no effect;" an interpretation it would be difficult to support; and he says, with Bamberger, that there is an allusion to the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which the poet calls θυσίαν ἄδαιτον in v. 140.] 98 5
- 101-2. ————ἀγανὰ φαίνουσ'
'Ελπὶς
Hope showing itself mildly¹ 99 1
105. ἀνδρῶν ἐντελέων
Of men in power² 99 4
- 106-7. Πειθῶ
ἀλκᾷ σύμφυτος αἰών.
Persuasion, time-born with strength.³ 99 5
110. ————ξὺν δορὶ πράκτορι ποινᾷς
With the avenging spear of punishment⁴ 99 9
114. παμπρέπτοις ἐν ἔδραισιν
In their very conspicuous seats⁵ 99 12

¹ H. with Paley takes φαίνουσ' in an intransitive sense, referring to Eurip. El. 1233, Ἄλλ' οἷδε δόμων ὑπὲρ ἀκροτάτων Φαίνουσί τινες δαίμονες ἢ θεῶν. But there it is easy to read Φαίνουσι γένος δαίμονος, while here it would be equally easy to read with Pauw, φανθεῖσ', were it not that Jacobs had already restored the very word of Æschylus, σαίνουσ'—

² So H. with Auratus for ἐκτελέων—

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who reads ἀλκᾷ for ἀλκᾶν. But what those words can possibly mean, I can not discover, even if we take ἀλκᾷ, as H. does, in the sense of "strength in war."

⁴ H. reads ποινᾷς for δίκας, and rejects καὶ χερὶ, which every one else had adopted from Aristoph. Βατρ. 1289, where this passage is quoted according to Aristophanes the Scholiast.

⁵ H. applies ἔδραισιν not to the "seats" of the Atridæ, but to those of the birds, and refers rather appositely to the verses of Ennius: "Cedunt de cœlo ter quattuor corpora sancta Avium præpetibus sese pulchrisque locis dant."

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

118. [Although H. has retained in the text *λήμασι*
δισσοῦς, where he explains *δισσοῦς* by “dif-
fering,” a meaning which that word never
bears, yet in the Notes he seems to prefer
Lobeck’s conjecture *λήμασι πιστοῦς*, similar
to *λήματι πιστοῦς*, in Pers. 56.] P. 99 l. 16
- 124–5. *πάντα δὲ πύργων*
κτήνη πρόσθετα
All the wealth of the towers brought to-
gether¹ 99 20
135. *ὀβρικάλοις ἔτι τερπνὰ,*
Joyous over the pretty cubs² 100 5
136. *τούτων αἰτεῖ ξύμβολα κρῖναι.*
She begs to decide upon the omens of these
things³ 100 8
137. *δεξιὰ μὲν, κατάμομφα δὲ φάσματι τῷ στρουθῶν.*
Favorable indeed, but subject to blame by the
omen of the sparrows.⁴ 100 9
141. *νεικέων τέκτονα, σύμφυτον, οὐ δεισήνορα φωτός.*
The framer of contests, cognate, not husband-
fearing of a man⁵ 100 13
- 158–60. *οὐδ’, ὅστις πάροιθεν ἦν μέγας,*
οὐ λελέξεται πρὶν ὧν.
Nor shall he, who was formerly [great], be pro-
nounced to have not been before.⁶ 101 4

¹ H. adopts Pauw’s *πρόσθετα*, rendering *κτήνη* “wealth,” not “cattle.”

² H. alters *ὀβρικάλοισι τερπνὰ* into *ὀβρικάλοις ἔτι τερπνὰ*, and takes *τερπνὰ* in the sense of “delighted,” not “delighting.”

³ H. alters *κρᾶναι* into *κρῖναι*. But what is gained by the alteration it is difficult to discover.

⁴ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who says that in the word *στρουθῶν*, there is an allusion to the other omen, mentioned by Homer about the bird’s nest destroyed by a serpent; as if, after the full description of one augury, there would be merely an allusion to another.

⁵ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has introduced from conjecture *φωτός*, to fill up the lacuna, which he says was first pointed out by Lachmann, who wished to read *μῆτιν*.

⁶ Such is the English of the Latin version given by H. of his own text, where he has altered *οὐδὲν τι λέξαι*, found in MS. Farn. (for MS. Med. has *οὐδὲν λέξαι*), into *οὐ λελέξεται*. But he has neglected to show that *λελέξεται* is used for a future passive as well as *λέξεται*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

177. [Although H. retains in the text *παλιρρόθοις*, yet in the Notes he prefers *παλιρροίβδοις*, a word used by Oppian in Halieut. V. 220.] P. 101 l. 18

196-7. *μιαίνων παρθενοσφάγοισιν
πέλας πατρώους χέρας ῥεέθροις.*

Defiling a father's hands with streams from the murder of his daughter near.¹ 102 2

199-200. *πῶς λιπόνανς γένωμαι
ξυμμαχίας ἀμαρτῶν;*

How shall I be deprived of ships, while missing associates?² 102 4

202, 3, 4. *πανσανέμου γὰρ θυσίας
παρθενίου θ' αἵματος αὐ-
δᾶ περιόργως ἐπιθυμεῖν θέμις.*

For he (the prophet) says that it is lawful to desire very greedily a sacrifice, wind-staying, and a virgin's blood.³ 102 5

224. [To prevent the hiatus in *χέουσα ἔβαλλ'*, H. reads *χέουσ' ὧδ' ἔβαλλ'*, and refers *κρόκου βαφὰς*, not, as Paley does, to the dress for the body, but to that for the head.] 102 21

228, 9, 30. — *ἐπεὶ πολλάκις
πατρὸς κατ' ἀνδρῶνας εὐτραπέζους
ἔμιχθεν.*

Since often had they been mixed together in the apartments, well furnished with tables, of her father.⁴ 103 1

¹ So H. reads in lieu of *ῥεέθροις πατρώους χέρας βωμοῦ πέλας*, and asserts that *βωμοῦ* came from some interpreter; while, to equalize the measure, he has given *Ἄργους* for *Ἀργείων* in the strophé.

² So H. by taking *λιπόνανς* in a passive sense. But the compounds of *λείπω* are not thus used elsewhere. Still less could *ξυμμαχίας ἀμαρτῶν*, "failing in alliance," be rendered "missing my associates."

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has adopted *αὐδᾶ*, found in MS. Farn. with the Schol. *λέγει ὁ μάντις*, and in Med. likewise; where H. reads *ὀργᾶ τῷ τρόπῳ γρ. αὐδᾶ ὁ μάντις δηλονότι*, in lieu of *τῷ τρόπῳ γὰρ αὐδᾶ ὁ μάντις δηλονότι*. But how *ὁ μάντις* could be here understood, we are not informed.

⁴ H. alters *ἔμελψεν* into *ἔμιχθεν*, to which he seems to have been led by finding *ἔμελθεν* in MSS. G. and Ald. For, says he, in the time of the Trojan war, young ladies did not amuse their fathers' guests by singing and playing after dinner was over.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

230. ————*ἀταύρωτος*
Not raging like a bull.¹ P. 103 1. 2
235. [H. says the sense is, "To those, who sacrificed the virgin, justice brings by experience knowledge of the future;" and he asserts that *ἐπιρρέπειν* is to be taken actively, as in Eum. 875, *Οὐτ' ἂν δικάίως τῇδ' ἐπιρρέποις πόλει Μῆνιν τιν'*; and in Theognid. 157, *Ζεὺς γάρ τοι τὸ τάλαντον ἐπιρρέπει ἄλλοτε ἄλλως*. But in the former passage we must read *ἐπιρρίπτοις*, and in the latter we may read *Ζηνὸς γὰρ τὸ τάλαντον*—to which *μὲν γὰρ* in two MSS. seem to lead.] 103 6
- προκλύειν δ' ἤλυσιν προχαιρέτω.*
But to hear beforehand a coming, let it beforehand be bidden farewell.² 103 7
239. *τορὸν γὰρ ἥξει σύνορθρον αὐγαῖς.*
For it (the event) will come clearly speaking with the morning-dawn of light.³ 103 9
240. [Although H. has retained in the text *εὐπραξίς*, yet, to meet Lobeck's objection, who denies that *εὐπραξίς* is a correct Greek compound,

¹ So H. understands *ἀταύρωτος*, referring to Eurip. Med. 91, *εἶδον ὄμμα νιν ταυρουμένην*, and 190, *τοκάδος δέργμα λεαίνης ἀποταυροῦται*. But though Medea had ample reason for being as savage as a lioness, and of bellowing like a bull, yet to the maiden Iphigenia no such description could be applied, but much rather the sense, indelicate though it be, commonly assigned to *ἀταύρωτος*.

² Such is the literal version of the text of H., where *ἐπεὶ γένοιτ' ἂν ἤλυσιν* is rejected as an explanation. But as those words would explain nothing, H. says, more correctly, that there would be nothing to find fault with in *Τὸ προκλύειν δ' ἐπεὶ γένοιτ' ἂν ἤλυσιν, προχαιρέτω*. But in that case, there would be something wanting in the strophé, which it would require no great talent to supply.

³ H. adopts Wellauer's *σύνορθρον αὐγαῖς*, where *αὐγαῖς* is due to H. himself, in the place of *συνορθὸν αὐταῖς* in three MSS., and *σύνορθρον αὐταῖς* in two. But as there is nothing to answer to the word "event," we must still wait for something better than what has been hitherto discovered; for, though Dindorf is content with *σύνορθρον αὐγαῖς*, yet even he has not shown why an event should be said to appear at the dawn of morning rather than in the middle of the day or in the evening.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- he says that one might read εὖ πραῖς, so that εὖ might be referred to πέλοιτο. But εὖ-πραῖς, he adds, is defended in Steph. Thes. Græc. ed. Paris., in Εὐθεράπεντος.] P. 103 1.9
- 240, 1, 2. τόδ' ἄγχιστον Ἀπίας ὡς θέλει
γαίας μονόφρουρον ἔρκος.
As desires this sole-guarding defense just at
hand of the Apian land.¹ 103 10
246. [Although H. has adopted in the text εἴ τι
κεδνόν, from the conjecture of Auratus, yet
in the Notes he says that εἴτε, found in the
MSS., may be defended.] 103 15
261. ———— ἄπτερος φάτις
An unfledged rumor² 104 3
274. ———— Μακίστου σκοπῶ
To the sentinel on Macistus³ 104 16
276. ———— παρῆκεν ἀγγέλου μέρος.
Sent on [its] share of the messenger.⁴ 104 17
289. [Although H. has adopted Heath's χατίζεσθαι
in lieu of χαρίζεσθαι, yet he has failed to
show that χατίζεσθαι is ever found in the
passive voice.⁵] 104 29
- 291-2. ———— καὶ Σαρωνικοῦ
πορθμοῦ κάτοπτον πρῶν'
The promontory conspicuous over the Saronic
gulf.⁶ 104 32

¹ H. refers τόδ' ἄγχιστον ἔρκος to Clytemnestra, as Schütz had done long ago.

² H. understands by ἄπτερος, "immature—"

³ H. reads σκοπῶ for σκοπὰς in MSS., and σκοπαῖς in Turneb. For the following ὁ refers to a person, not to a mountain.

⁴ So H., with Paley, interprets παρῆκεν. But as παρίεναι never has that meaning, it is evident that Æschylus wrote something else, which it would not be difficult to discover.

⁵ In χαρίζεσθαι lies hid χρονίζεσθαι, what J. F. Martin has ingeniously detected, as I learn from Paley's note in his recently published edition of this play, who might, however, have completed the restoration by reading Ὡτρυν' ἀθροισμὸν μὴ χρονίζεσθαι πυρός, "urged the gathering of the fire to be not delayed," in lieu of Ὡτρυνε θεσμὸν—

⁶ Such is the version of H. Paley more closely, "the promontory that looks down upon the Saronic frith."

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

293. ————ἔστ' ἔσκηψεν, εὖτ' ἀφίκετ'·—
Until it rushed down like a thunderbolt, when
it arrived¹ P. 104 l. 33
313. παῖδες τεκόντων
And children [around] the parents, who begat
them² 105 16
321. [Although H. has in the text ὡς ἀλήμονες,
“like vagrants,” yet in the Notes he prefers
ὡς δ' ἀδείμονες, “like persons without fear,”
confessing, however, that he has never met
with that word elsewhere; and thus, too, aft-
er remarking that Schütz had correctly un-
derstood ὡς δυσδαίμονες in the sense of “un-
fortunate beings who have nothing worth
guarding,” he has given up his previous ὡς
δὲ δαίμονες, adopted by Dindorf.] 105 25
- 326~7. ἔρως δὲ μή τις πρότερον ἐμπίπτῃ στρατῷ
ποθεῖν
And let no desire fall previously upon the army
to desire³ 105 29
333. τοιαῦτα κλύεις.
Such thou dost hear.⁴ 106 2
336. ————εὐφρόνως λέγεις.
Thou speakest with good thoughts.⁵ 106 6
349. τείνοντα πάλαι τόξον—
By bending of old his bow—⁶ 106 16
354. ἔπραξαν, ὡς ἔκρανευ.
They have done, as he has accomplished⁷ 106 19

¹ So H., in lieu of εἴτ' ἔσκηψεν, εἴτ' ἀφίκετο. But as the flame had been rushing like a thunderbolt all along, it would hardly be described as doing so now for the first time.

² H. alters γερόντων into τεκόντων, and refers to a fragment of Sophocles, in Etymol. M. p. 803, 5, Προσηλθε μητρὶ καὶ φυταλμῖω πατρί.

³ H. retains ποθεῖν, adopted by Victorius from MS. Flor. in lieu of πορθεῖν in two other MSS.

⁴ H. adopts Dobree's κλύεις, found subsequently in a MS., for κλύοις.

⁵ H. retains εὐφρόνως in lieu of ἐμφρόνως, suggested by Stanley, whom Dindorf has followed.

⁶ H. retains τείνοντα in lieu of τείναντα, suggested by Auratus, and adopted by Dindorf.

⁷ H. reads ἔπραξαν for ἔπραξεν—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

358—63. πέφανται δ' ἐκγόνοις
ἀτολμήτως Ἄρη,
πνεόντων μεῖζον ἢ δικαίως,
φλεόντων δωμάτων ὑπέρφευ,
ὅπερ τὸ βέλτιστον· ἔστω δ' ἀπήμ-
αντον.

It has appeared to the descendants of those breathing intolerably a greater spirit of Mars, than is just, while honors are puffed up very much [with wealth]; which thing is indeed the best; but let it be from crime.¹ P. 106 l. 22

363—4. ——— ὥστε κάπαρκεῖν,
εὖ πραπίδων λαχόντα.

So that a person having obtained by lot good sense may be sufficient.² 107 3

369—70. βιάται δ' ἅ τάλαινα πειθῶ,
προβουλόπαις ἄφερτος ἄτας.

Bold persuasion, the forecounseling and intolerable child of crime, forces [a person on].³ 107 6

¹ So H. renders his present text, which differs from what he had suggested at the end of Humboldt's German version. The Greek is πέφανται δ' ἐκγόνοις ἀτολμήτως—ὅπερ, in other respects like the common text. But as he refers πέφανται to the vengeance of Jupiter, of which nothing had been said in the previous paragraph; and as he translates ἀτολμήτως, "intolerably," a meaning which that word never bears; and as he renders φλεόντων δωμάτων, "affluente opibus domo," where there is nothing in the Greek to answer to "opibus," to which ὅπερ, in the next sentence, is to be referred; and, lastly, as he translates ἀπήμαντον, "sine crimine," not as it means elsewhere, "sine noxa," it can not be said that he has thrown any new light on this obscure passage, especially as he has not shown why there should be any allusion to the children of persons of haughty bearing and puffed up with wealth, instead of those who denied that the gods take any care of the impious acts of mortals.

² Such, I presume, is the intended version of the words of the text, although H. has separated ὥστε κάπαρκεῖν by a comma from λαχόντα.

³ So H. renders a passage which, he says, has been misunderstood by many. But many will, perhaps, say that they can not even now understand it a bit better than they did before.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 372-3. ————— οὐκ ἐκρύφθη,
 πρέπει δὲ φῶς αἰνολαμπές, σίνος
 Mischief is not concealed, but is conspicuous, a
 sadly-shining light.¹ P. 107 1.8
375. μελαμπαγῆς πέλει
 δικαιωθείς·
 Is black, when tested for its value.² 107 9
- 394-5. πάρεστι σιγὰς ἀτίμους ἀλοιδόρους
 αἴσχιστ' ἀφειμένων ἰδεῖν.
 One may see silence without honor, without
 abuse from those who have been deserted
 most basely.³ 107 23
- 398-9. εὐμόρφων δὲ κολοσσῶν
 ἔχθεται χάρις ἀνδρί
 The beauty of well-formed columns is hated by
 the husband.⁴ 108 3
- 404-6. μάταν γὰρ, εὖτ' ἂν ἐσθλά τις δοκῶν ὄρᾳν,
 παραλλαγαῖσι διὰ χερῶν
 βέβακεν ὄψις οὐ μεθύστερον—
 For when a person fancies he sees pleasant
 things, vainly does the image depart by slip-
 ping through his hands, not afterward to re-
 turn.⁵ 108 5

¹ So H. translates literally the text. But he does not state, what he might have done, that as by "mischief" is meant the acts of Paris; and as Paris stole Helen away, the poet probably wrote φῶρ, αἰνολαμπές σίνος.

² So H. renders literally the text; where it is strange he did not adopt Blomfield's certain correction, χρυσοῦ for χαλκοῦ.

³ So H. translates the present text, different from what he had suggested in his book on Metres, p. 432, and in his Notes to Humboldt's German translation; and he says that Orelli on Isocrat. p. 370, and Tafel in Programm. Tubing., 1828, have vainly elicited new readings from σιγᾶς ἀτιμος ἀλοίδορος ἀδιστος ἀφεμένων.

⁴ By κολοσσῶν H. understands the pillars of the house, and even the statues, but not of Helen. But why Menelaus should loathe any statues, except those that brought to his recollection his wife, who had eloped with Paris, H. has not explained.

⁵ Such is the version given by H., who says that μάταν is to be united to βέβακεν, not aware that by such a union the very opposite idea to what he intended would be conveyed; unless μάταν be taken in the sense of μάταιον, which it never is nor could be.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

407. πτεροῦσσ' ὁπαδοῦσ' ὕπνου κελεύθοις.

With wings attending on the paths of sleep.¹ P. 108 1.8

408-9. τὰ μὲν, κατ' οἴκους ἐφ' ἐστίας ἄχῃ·

τὰ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τῶνδ' ὑπερβατώτερα.

Some pains are in the house by the hearth;

some too go even beyond these.² 108 9

411. [Although H. prefers *τλησικάρδιος*, yet he confesses that *τηξικάρδιος* (suggested by Auratus, and confirmed by the gl. in MS. Farn. *τὴν καρδίαν τήκουσα*) would be better suited to the sense. But as *ταλαίφρων*, he adds, frequently means "wretched," so *πένθεια*, "a sorrowing," might be called *τλησικάρδιος*, which is a synonym for *ταλαίφρων*.] 108 12

437. [Of two interpretations, suggested by H., the following is preferred: "The angry talk of the people pays the debt of a curse brought to an end by the people."]. 109 7

448. [H., on retaining *ὄσσοις*, remarks that the poet has added that word to show that he is speaking of persons deprived of eyesight and of life. But how *ὄσσοις* can be governed by *βάλλεται* he has not shown; and still less what the loss of eyesight has to do in the case of persons who are exposed to danger from being spoken of too highly.] 109 15

456-7. ——— εἰ δ' ἐτήτυμος

τίς οἶδεν, εἴ τι θεῖον ἐστι μὴ ψύθος.

But whether true, who knows? unless it be

some falsehood from a god.³ 109 20

¹ In lieu of *πτεροῖς ὁπαδοῖς*, which H. confesses may be explained, he has given *πτεροῦσσ' ὁπαδοῦσ'*. But nothing seems to be gained by the change.

² H. adopts Halm's punctuation: *Τὰ μὲν . . . ἄχῃ· Τὰ δ' ἐστὶ—*

³ H. adopts *ἐτήτυμος* from Auratus, and reads, from his own conjecture, *εἴ τι* for *ἥτοι*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

464-5. *πιθανὸς ἄγαν ὁ θῆλυς ὄρος ἐπινέμεται
ταχύπορος.*

The female decree very credulous ranges with
a quick movement.¹ P. 109 l. 24

466. *γυναικογήρυτον κλέος*

A renown bruited by women.² 109 25

467. [H. continues these senarians to the Chorus,
as Scaliger was the first to point out. But
such a long speech is never put into the
mouth of the Choregus. Moreover, a line
has been evidently lost here, which it would
be easy to supply, spoken by Clytemnes-
tra.]

470-1. ———— *εἴτ' ὄνειράτων δίκην
τερπνὸν τόδ' ἐλθὼν φῶς—*

Or this light coming after the manner of
dreams to delight—³ 110 3

474. *ὥς οὐτ' ἀναυδος οὔτε του δαίω φλόγα—*

That neither without a voice, nor lighting a
flame by any thing⁴ 110 7

489. ———— *παρὰ Σκάμανδρον ἦσθ'—*

By Scamander didst thou come⁵ 110 23

490. *νῦν δ' αὖτε σωτήρ ἴσθι καὶ παιώνιος*

But now in turn know thyself a savior and a
healer.⁶ 110 24

¹ So H. renders *ὄρος*, which he refers to the decree, issued by Clytemnestra, to make sacrifices in the city for the fall of Troy. But as *ὄρος* never has such a meaning elsewhere, the true interpretation of the passage, if sound, and its correction, if not, is still to be discovered.

² H. adopts, as Klausen had done, *γυναικογήρυτον*, furnished by two MSS., in lieu of *γυναικοκῆρυκτον*.

³ So H. renders *τερπνὸν*—

⁴ H. reads *οὔτε του* for *οὔτε σοι*—

⁵ In lieu of *ἦλθες* H. reads *ἦσθ'*, not *ἦσθ'*, as found in Marg. Ask., and refers to Elmsley in the Classical Journal, No. 17, p. 51.

⁶ H. adopts *καὶ παιώνιος*, as suggested first by Ashbridge, a friend of Dobree, not by Dobree himself, to whom H. attributes the correction; which, he remarks, is almost confirmed by *καὶ παγώνιος* in MS. Flor. But as *ἴσθι* would require *ὦν*, it is evident that we must read *ὦν τε* in lieu of *αὖτε*—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

503. [Although H. has retained in the text τοῦ δικηφόρου, yet in the Notes he prefers τῇ δικηφόρῳ.] P. 111 1.2
505. [Here, too, H. retains a verse in the text, which Salzmann proposed to omit, as an interpolation from Pers. 813; and so would Herm. have done, had he not been unwilling to desert the authority of MSS.; as if, in the case of corrections, the authority of MSS. is not always deserted.] 111 3
514. [As Porson had obelized αὐτόχθονον, for he knew, what some others do not, that the compounds of χθὼν retain the terminations of the simple noun in the oblique cases, H. refers to Lobeck in Paralipom. p. 202, where nothing, however, is to be found to gainsay the notion of the English scholar, who probably meant to read, as I corrected in the Church of England Quart. Review, vol. vii. p. 97:
 Αὐτὸν, χθόν', ἄμα πατρῶον ἐθέρισεν δόμον,
 Himself and land and father's house destroyed;
 for three persons or things are thus constantly united, as I proved there abundantly; and to the passages already quoted I should have added Plato, Legg. iv. p. 716, B. ἐαυτὸν τε καὶ οἶκον καὶ πόλιν ἄρδην ἀνάστατον ἐποίησε. Ovid, "Te patriamque domumque Perdat;" who doubtless remembered Πατρί τε σῶ μέγα πῆμα πόλιν τε παντί τε δήμῳ, applied to Paris in Il. Γ. 50, and similar expressions in Il. Z. 276, "Ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα: and 283, Τρωσί τε καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι τοῖό τε παισίν; 448, ὅτ' ἄν ποτ' ὀλώλῃ Ἴλιος ἱρή Καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο.] 111 11
515. [As the word ἀμάρτιον is not elsewhere found in correct Greek, H. has edited θάμαρτία, which, he says, is the contracted dual for τὼ ἀμαρτία, to be referred to ἀρπαγὴν and κλοπὴν. 1. 111 13

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

517. [To avoid the lengthening of the penultima in
τεθνᾶναι, which never takes place in correct
Greek, H. would read:.....P. 111 l. 15
Χαίρω τε τεθνάναι δ' οὐκ ἔτ' ἀντερῶ θεοῖς,
or, what he deemed preferable,
Χαίρω · θεοῖσι τεθνάναι δ' οὐκ ἀντερῶ].
523. πόθεν τὸ δύσφρον τοῦτ' ἐπῆν στύγος φρενῶν ;
From whence has arisen this ill feeling of hate
in [your] mind ?¹ 111 25
534. σπαρνὰς παρήξεις
Rare arrivals—² 112 8
- 534-5. —————τί δ' οὐ
στένοντες, οὐ κλαίοντες, ἡματος μέρος ;
In what part of the day were we not groaning
[and] weeping ?³ 112 9
538. —————γῆς λειμωνίας
Of the meadowy land⁴ 112 13
- 539-40. —————ἔμπεδον σίνος
ἐσθημάτων τιθέντες ἔνθηρον τρίχα.
Causing the hair [of men] with wild animals in
it [to be] a firm destruction of garments.⁵.. 112 14
- 546-7. παροίχεται δὲ τοῖσι μὲν τεθνηκόσιν
τὸ μήποτ' αὖθις μηδ' ἀναστῆναι μέλειν.
And it has passed by for the dead [to complain]

¹ H., after Emper, has converted στρατῶ into φρενῶν—a conversion too violent to be admitted for a moment.

² So H. understands with Schütz παρήξεις. But there is not, and there could not be such a word as πᾶρηξις ; for all words ending in -ξις are derived from the 2d pers. sing. of the perf. pass. Now as ἦκω has no perf. pass., there could be no such derivative as ἦξις. H. refers, indeed, to ἦξις, furnished by Antiatticist. Bekker. p. 99, 14, in Eurip. Tro. 396. But the grammarian had evidently a faulty MS., or else he supposed that ἦξις could be contracted in ἦξις.

³ H. adopts Stanley's οὐ κλαίοντες in lieu of οὐ λαχόντες—

⁴ H. adopts with Blomf. Schütz's λειμωνίας.

⁵ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who unites τιθέντες with δρόσοι, because the poet, he says, was thinking of ὄμβροι. But, though ὄμβροι (showers) fall from the sky, they do not, like dew, rise from the earth. He applies, likewise, τρίχα to the hair of the troops, referring to Soph. Aj. 1207, where the Chorus speak of their lying with their hair wet with dew near the tent of their leader.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

and, even if it were conceded, to wish to
rise again.¹ P. 112 l. 19

555, 6, 7. Τροίαν ἐλόντες δήποτ' Ἀργείων στόλος
θεοῖς λάφυρα ταῦτα τοῖς καθ' Ἑλλάδα
δόμοις ἐπασσάλευσαν ἀρχαῖον γάνος.

The expedition of the Argives has, after taking
at one time Troy, nailed up these spoils to
the gods, who are in Greece, in their tem-
ples a long-lasting honor.² 112 27

558-9. τοιαῦτα χρὴ κλύοντας εὐλογεῖν πόλιν
καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς—

Such things it behooves a city on hearing to
glorify both the leaders.³ 112 29

563-4. δόμοις δὲ ταῦτα καὶ Κλυταιμνήστρα μέλιν
εἰκὸς μάλιστα, σὺν δὲ πλουτίζειν ἐμέ.

Of these things it is most reasonable for houses
and Clytemnestra to have a care, and to en-
rich me with them.⁴ 112 34

¹ So H. would fill out the sense of the passage, which, from its brevity, he says, is rather obscure. But had Æschylus meant so to express himself, he would probably have written something to this effect:

Παροίχεται δὲ τοῖσι μὲν τεθνηκόσιν
Τὸ μήποτ', εἰ θεοὶ δοῖεν, ἀνστῆναι θέλιν.

In English,

From the dead has pass'd by e'en the wish to rise
Again, should so gods grant.

Instead of Τὸ μήποτ' αὖθις μὴδ' ἀναστῆναι μέλιν.

² Such is the literal and scarcely intelligible version of the text of H., who takes both here and on Soph. Œd. C. 1632, ἀρχαῖον in the sense "long-lasting," a meaning that word never bears, nor could bear.

³ So H. unites κλύοντας with πόλιν, by a violation of syntax, in which, he says, the poet was permitted to indulge when he put words into the mouth of a person in humble life; and hence, too, he asserts that, instead of τὸν Δία, the periphrasis καὶ χάρις τιμήσεται Διὸς τὰδ' ἐκπράξασα has been made use of.

⁴ These utterly unintelligible words H. thus attempts to explain: "It becomes Clytemnestra to examine most accurately each of these matters, and at the same time to enrich me with them," i. e., "to suffer me to be a partaker in the narration." But as the Chorus had heard already the speech of the Herald, there could be no reason for their bidding Clytemnestra to examine into the matters brought before her, and still less to communicate the result of her researches, for they were quite as competent as she was to draw a correct conclusion from the narrative.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

571. [Although H. has altered nothing in the text, yet in the Notes he still adheres to the opinion promulgated many years ago, and to be found in *Opuscul. II. p. 84*, that after *ἐφαινόμην* has dropped out a verse, preserved by the author of *Χριστὸς Πάσχων*, v. 75,

Πεισθεῖσα τῷ φέροντι θέσκελον φάτιν.

For, though it is true, as remarked by Blomfield, that *θέσκελος* is not to be found at present in dramatic Greek, yet, says H., as it is in the Homeric poems, it might have been adopted by Æschylus, a lover of antiquated words, and taken in its sense of something “wonderful” or “incredible.”] P. 113 l. 10

575. [H. remarks that the author of *Χριστ. Πάσχ.* seems, in lieu of *κοιμῶντες* to have found *φέροντες*; for his verse is,

Θνηφάγον φέρουσά τ' εὐωδῇ φλόγα,

but that, unless something has been lost, he should prefer *κοιμῶντες*, referring to Hesych. in *Κοιᾶται*, *Κοιώσατο*, derived from *Κοίης*, explained by *ἱερεὺς Καβείρων, ὁ καθαίρων φόνον· οἱ δὲ κόης*: of which another form is *Κοιόλης*. But as he has failed to produce a single passage where *κοιᾶν* is found in the active, the alteration may be dismissed as untenable, and *κινουῦντες* substituted in the place of *κοιμῶντες*, which it is strange that neither he nor Casaubon, who had suggested *καίοντες*, should have stumbled upon.] . . 113 15

578-9. ὅπως
σπεύσω δέξασθαι—

But [let me see] that I may hasten to receive¹ 113 17

579-82. —————τί γὰρ
γυναικὶ τούτου φέγγος ἥδιον δρακεῖν,
ἀπὸ στρατείας ἄνδρα σώσαντος θεοῦ,
πύλας ἀνοῖξαι

For what daylight is more agreeable for a wife

¹ H. unites *ὅπως σπεύσω δέξασθαι*, referring, for the ellipse before *ὅπως*, to Porson on *Hec. 398*. But the doctrine there promulgated has been long since disproved by competent critics.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

to behold than this, when, after a deity has preserved her husband from an expedition, to open the gate—¹ P. 113 l. 19

584. [On the words *ἐνδόμοις εὔροι*, where Schütz suggested *ἐνδον εὐρήσει*, H. says that Matthiæ, in *Miscell. Philolog.* II. p. 54, has correctly remarked that the optative is required by the “*oratio obliqua*.” But why the “*oratio obliqua*” should require words perfectly unintelligible, we are not informed.] 113 23

589–90. οὐκ οἶδα τέρψιν οὐδ’ ἐπίψογον φάτιν
ἄλλου πρὸς ἀνδρὸς μᾶλλον ἢ χαλκοῦ βαφάς.
I have not known a pleasure nor the voice of blame from another man more than the staining of copper.² 113 27

591–2. [This distich, commonly attributed to the Herald, is assigned by H. to Clytemnestra.] 114 1

593–4. αὕτη μὲν οὕτως εἶπε μανθάνοντι σοὶ
τοροῖσιν ἐρμηνεῦσιν εὐπρεπῶς λόγον.
She has spoken thus a speech in a specious manner to you learning from clear interpreters.³ 114 5

596–7. εἰ νόστιμός τε
ἥξει σὺν ὑμῖν—
Whether will he come both returning with you⁴ 114 6

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., which I confess I can not understand.

² H. applies *χαλκοῦ βαφᾶς* to the staining of steel by blood. But even if all mention of blood could be omitted here, still H. should have shown how this comparison is suited to the case of Clytemnestra, and what, in fact, she meant to say.

³ So H., who says that the Chorus are speaking ironically. But on a person who knew nothing of the real facts, the irony would be lost. What the sense evidently requires is something to this effect:

Well has she told a tale to thee—thus much
Learn thou—but strangely before those who could
Act truly as interpreters.

In Greek:

Αὕτη μὲν εὖ σοί γ’ εἶπε—μάνθαν’ οὖν τόσον—
Τοροῖσι δ’ ἐρμηνεῦσιν ἐκτρόπως λόγον—

⁴ So H., by taking *εἰ* in the sense of “whether,” and reading *τε* for *γε*, as Paley (whose name, however, is not mentioned) had already edited.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 598-9. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι τὰ ψευδῇ καλὰ
ἐς τὸν πολὺν φίλοισι καρποῦσθαι χρόνον.
It is not for me to tell falsehoods as good
things, in order that friends may be gratified
for a long time.¹ P. 114 1.8
615. ———χωρὶς ἡ τιμὴ θεῶν
The reward is apart from the gods.² 115 2
618. πόλει μὲν ἔλκος ἐν τὸ δῆμιον τυχεῖν—
There is one sore to the state, namely, that the
masses meet with it³ 115 4
622. [Although H. retains in the text Schütz's σε-
σαγμένον for σεσαγμένων, yet in the Notes
he doubts whether σεσαγμένῳ ought not to
be preferred.]
625. ———'Αχαιοῖς οὐκ ἀμήνιτον θεῶν
Not without anger from the gods toward the
Achæans.⁴ 115 12
631. [Although H. has altered nothing in the text,
yet in the Notes he would unite 'Εν νυκτὶ
with the sentence preceding.]
635. ———ποιμένος κακοστρόβου.
The shepherd being with an evil whirlwind.⁵ 115 19

¹ So H. renders this passage. But, in the first place, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι would not be correct Greek without ἂν, as I have shown on Prom. 299; nor, secondly, could τὸν πολὺν χρόνον mean "a long time," for then the article would be omitted; nor, lastly, could καρποῦσθαι be found here without ὥστε to govern it.

² So H. renders χωρὶς ἡ τιμὴ θεῶν, which means, he says, that "præmium accipit malorum in re læta nuncius tale, cui non favent dii;" words which I have left in their original Latin, because I do not know what sense they were intended to convey.

³ So H. renders this passage, but without showing how it bears upon what either precedes or follows.

⁴ So H. reads, as first suggested by Blomf., and subsequently by Dobree, and afterward by Paley, in lieu of 'Αχαιῶν.....θεοῖς—

⁵ So H., in lieu of ποιμένος κακοῦ στρόβω, referring ποιμένος to the storm. But since, among the ancients, the shepherds led their flocks, instead of following them, as they do at present, a storm, that drives vessels before it, and does not go before them, could not be called a shepherd.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

640. ————— ἢ ᾽ξηρήσατο
Or took us away—¹ P. 115 l. 23
642. [Although H. has retained *ναῦν θέλουσ'* in the text, yet in the Notes he prefers *ναυστολοῦσ'*, the conjecture of Casaubon.] 115 24
643. ὥς μήτ' ἐν ὄρμῳ κύματος ζάλην ἔχειν,
μήτ' ἐξοκεῖλαι πρὸς κραταίλεων χθόνα.
So that the ship may neither in port meet with the swell of the wave (so as to prevent a landing and to cause it to be carried back to sea), nor be struck against the hard and stony ground.² 115 25
651. ἡμεῖς δ' ἐκείνους ταῦτ' ἔχειν δοξάζομεν.
We think they have this fate.³ 115 31
655. χλωρόν τε καὶ βλέποντα
In vigor and alive⁴ 116 3
659. [Although H. retains *ὠνόμαζεν* in the text, which he renders "he began to name," yet in the Notes he prefers *ὠνόμαξεν*—] 116 8
667. [H. retains *ἀβροτίμων* in the text, although he confesses in the Notes that *ἀβροπήνων*, the conjecture of Salmasius, is very appropriate.] 116 13

¹ H. reads *ἐξηρήσατο* instead of *ἐξητήσατο*, and refers to Aristoph. Thesm. 760: *Τίς τὴν ἀγαπητὴν παῖδα σοῦ ᾽ξηρήσατο*. But as *ἐξηρήσατο* is not a Greek word, as shown by Lobeck on Phrynichus, p. 718, we must reject equally the alterations suggested here by Herm., and by Lobeck and Fritzsche in Aristophanes, who evidently wrote *᾽ξηγρεύσατο*—i. e., "has made a capture of—"

² So H. interprets the text. But as there is nothing in the Greek to answer to the words between the lunes, we must adopt Bothe's *Ὡς μήτ' ἄνορμον*, in lieu of *Ὡς μήτ' ἐν ὄρμῳ*; for thus there will be a proper distinction between the open sea without a port and a rock-girt coast.

³ H. retains *ταῦτ'* in lieu of *ταῦτ'*, correctly suggested by Stanley.

⁴ H. adopts the gl. in Hesych., *Χλωρόν τε καὶ βλέποντα, ἀντὶ τοῦ ζῶντα*, which Toup wished to refer to this passage. But as Menelaus was no longer *χλωρὸς*, a word applicable only to youth, H. has translated it "in health" or "in vigor," but was, of course, unable to produce a single passage to support that novel meaning.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

671-2. κατ' ἵχνος πλάταν ἄφαντον
κελσάντων—

In the track of those who brought their un-
seen barks—¹ P. 116 l. 15

681. [Although H. retains *τίοντας* in the text, yet
in the Notes he thinks Æschylus wrote
τίνοντας; for *τίειν* means “to honor,” but
τίνειν “to pay the debt of punishment;”
while he renders *ἐκφάτως* “to be spoken of
immeasurably.”] 116 20

682. [Here, too, H. has not altered the text; but in
the Notes he would read *οἷς τότ' ἐπέρρεπεν*
γαμβροῖσιν αἰεῖδεν, “upon whom it then
fell, as cousins, to sing the bridal song.”] . . 116 21

685. [In lieu of *γεραιᾶ*, retained in the text, H. in
the Notes prefers *γεραιού*, suggested by Au-
ratus, although Stanley had compared “reg-
num Priami vetus” in Horace.] 116 22

686, 7, 8. ————— *κικλήσκου-*
σα Πάριν τὸν αἰνόλεκτρον,
παμπορθῇ, πολύθρηνον αἰ-
ῶνα—

Calling Paris the ill-wedded, the all-destroyer,
the much-lamenting age—² 116 23

689-90. ————— *φίλον πολιτᾶν*
μέλεον αἶμ' ἀνατλᾶσα.

Having endured the dear and wretched blood
of citizens.³ 116 24

¹ H. adopts Wellauer's notion that *κελσάντων* is to be referred to Paris and Helen. But in that case *κυναγοὶ* would want its verb, unless it be said that *ἐπλευσαν* is to be got out of *ἐπλευσεν*.

² H. has adopted what he considered the true correction of Seidler. But how Paris could be called *πολύθρηνος αἰὼν* neither Seidler nor Hermann have shown, nor can I discover. Perhaps, however, it will be said that *πολύθρηνον αἰῶνα* means “through a much-lamenting period of time,” with the ellipse of *διὰ*; an ellipse that could hardly be admitted here, where so many accusatives are found in juxtaposition.

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has omitted *ἀμφὶ* before *πολιτᾶν*, on the authority of the Scholiast, while he says that the meaning of the passage, as altered, has been given in Humboldt's German translation; which, as appears from Wellauer's Latin version of

Line in
G. TextReference to
Translation.

704. *μηλοφόνοισιν ἄγαισιν*
In the cattle-killing sacrifices—¹ P. 117 1.8
716. *παρακλίνασ'*
Declining on one side² 117 15
- 736-7. ——— *ἔστ' ἂν ἐπὶ τὸ κύριον μόλη*
νεᾷ ῥαφᾷ
Until it arrives at a decisive [day] with a new
suture³ 117 29
- 738-9. *δαίμονα τὰν ἄμαχον, ἀπόλεμον, ἀνίερων*
θράσος—
A deity that is not to be fought with, not to be
warred against, unholy Daring—⁴ 118 1
746. [H., who once suggested *προσέβαλε* in lieu of
προσέβα τοῦ, has edited *προσέμολε*, "is gone
to," as being more simple and forcible.] 118 5
748. [On the words *πᾶν ἔπι τέρμα νωμᾷ*, H. has
written a note which I must leave for others
to understand; I can not.]
751. [Although H. retains *σεβίζω* in the text, yet
in the Notes he prefers *σεβίξω*, "shall I hon-
or," found in MS. Flor.] 118 10

it, is "complaining on account of the loss of life and blood of the citizens." But how *ἀνατλᾶσα* could be rendered "complaining," Wellauer could not discover, nor can I.

¹ So H. renders his newly-coined word *ἄγη*, which he distinguishes from *ἄγη*, "a thing of wonder."

² So H. renders *παρακλίνασα*, and explains it by "departing from the former road." But what was the former road from which Helen had departed, he has not, nor probably could have told.

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has substituted *τότ'*, *ἔστ' ἂν ἐπὶ τὸ κύριον μόλη νεᾷ ῥαφᾷ* in the place of *τόθ' ὅταν τὸ κύριον μόλη νεαρὰ φάους*. And he has thus rejected *νέον φύει σκότον*, what he first suggested, and *νεοῖ ῥαφῇ σκότον*, communicated to Seidler, and *νεαροφνῇ σκότον* to Humboldt.

⁴ H. omits *κότον*, which he says is a gl. for *δαίμονα τὰν ἄμαχον*, and reads *τὰν* for *τὸν*, asserting that as *θράσος Ἄτας* is the same as *θρασεῖαν Ἄταν*, the feminine *εἰδομένην* may agree with the neuter *θράσος*. But this doctrine appears to me totally at variance with correct Greek.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

760. [After this verse, H. has marked the supposed loss of a parœmiac—*Δυσαρεσκόμενοι γελάσαντι*, “displeased with a person laughing;” where *δυσαρεσκόμενοι* he conceives has been preserved by Hesychius, although he is aware that such a compound would be an anomaly in correct Greek.] P. 118 l. 17
766. ————*οὐκ ἐπικεύσω*
I will not conceal—¹ 118 21
- 769–70. *θάρσος ἐκούσιον*
ἀνδράσι θνήσκουσι κομίζων.
In carrying [to Troy] a willing boldness to men
willing to die.² 118 23
772. [As I can not understand the Latin note of H., I will give it in its original form, where he is explaining the words *εὐφρων πόνος εὐτελέσασιν*. *Est πόνος εὐφρων* “acceptus:” *εὐτελέσασιν* autem est: “per eos, qui perfecerunt.”] 118 24
775. [H. has marked the supposed loss of a monometer, which he thinks might have been *Σοῦ ἀφεστῶτος*, “when you were absent”—] . . 119 3
- 784–5. ————*τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κύτει*
ἐλπὶς προσήει χρεῖος οὐ πληρουμένῳ
And to the opposite urn not filled came indigent Hope—³ 119 9

¹ H. omits *γὰρ* before *ἐπικεύσω*. But it would have been much better to read *οὐ γὰρ σέ τι κεύσω*, where *σε* is due to Musgrave, while *κεύσω* would have its two accusatives, as usual.

² So H. renders his own text, *θάρσος ἐκούσιον ἀνδράσι θνήσκουσι κομίζων*, where *θάρσος ἐκούσιον* is due to MS. Farn. But why he should have introduced the words “to Troy,” for which there is nothing in the Greek, he does not say.

³ H. reads *προσήει χρεῖος* in lieu of *προσήει χειρὸς*. Now, though *χρεῖος* is a word found once in Æschylus in the sense of “indigent,” yet here it would be perfectly unintelligible, unless it were told of what thing Expectation was in want. Moreover, although both *ἥκειν* and *ἔρχεσθαι* are united to the dative of a person, yet *προσιέναι* could not be so united to the dative of a thing. Of this fact no critic seems to have been aware; and hence, while Paley has properly admitted *χεῖλος*, the

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

786. Ἀτης θυηλαὶ ζῶσι

The sacrifices of Calamity are alive—¹ P. 119 l. 11

788-9. —————πάγας ὑπερκότους

ἐφραξάμεσθα

And we have placed around ourselves the stake-
nets of great anger.² 119 15

800. —————ἄνευ φθόνων

Without envy³ 119 23802. [Although H. retains νόσον in the text, yet in
the Notes he prefers νόσου, the conjecture of
Auratus, so that ἄχθος νόσου may be united,
and ἰδὼν be understood after τῷ πεπαμένῳ—] 119 24

817. πειρασόμεσθα πῆματος τρέψαι νόσον.

We will endeavor to turn [aside] the disorder
of an evil.⁴ 120 11845. [H. has edited πιστωμάτων for πιστευμάτων,
which, he says, is scarcely to be found else-poetical and indisputable correction of Casaubon, neither he nor any one
else has seen that Æschylus wrote—

—————τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κύτει

Ἐλπίς προσῖζ' ἐς χεῖλος οὐ πληρουμένῳ,

But on the opposite urn, that to its brim

Was never filled, did Expectation sit.

¹ H. reads θυηλαὶ for θύελλαι, and refers to Soph. El. 1421, φοινία δὲ
χεῖρ στάζει θυηλῆς Ἄρεος.² H. reads ἐφραξάμεσθα, after Paley, whose name, however, is not men-
tioned, in lieu of ἐπραξάμεσθα. But neither of those scholars seem to
have perceived that if the Greeks placed stake-nets around themselves,
they would rather be caught themselves than catch their enemies. The
real difficulty of the passage lies in ἐπείπερ καὶ, and ὑπερκότους, which it
would not require much talent to overcome.³ In lieu of φθόνου H. has adopted φθόνων, found in MS. Flor., and con-
firmed it by ἄνευ φθόνων, in Plato, Legg. VII. p. 801, E.⁴ H. retains πῆματος τρέψαι νόσον, against πῆμ' ἀποστρέψαι νόσον, as
suggested by Porson, and adopted by nearly all subsequent critics, not
one of whom has seen that the dramatist evidently wrote,

Πειρασόμεσθ' ἄκεσμ' ἐπιστρέψαι νόσον

'Gainst the disorder we will try to turn

A remedy.

For the idea of a remedy could not be omitted here.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- where; whereas Æschylus uses πιστώματα
in Eum. 213.] P. 121 1.3
853. τοιάδε μὲν τις—
Some such pretext—¹ 121 10
864. λέγοιμ' ἄν ἄνδρα τόνδε βουστάθμων κύνα—
I will call this man a dog of an ox-stall—² .. 121 19
- 867-8. γαληνὸν ἡμαρ εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χείματος
καὶ γῆν φανεῖσαν ναυτίλοις παρ' ἐλπίδα.
A day of calm to be seen after a storm, and
land beheld by sailors contrary to expecta-
tion.³ 121 21
875. [Although H. retains τέλος in the text, in the
Notes he prefers τάδε, found in MS. Farn.
For he might have said that τέλος would
require the article.] 122 6
900. ἤνῃξω θεοῖς δείσασαν ὧδ' ἔρδειν τάδε;
Hast thou prayed to the gods that I having
feared am doing these things thus?⁴ 123 1
909. ἥ οὐ καὶ σὺ νίκην τήνδε δῆριος τίεις;
Do not you too honor this victory in a con-
test?⁵ 123 17
- 911-12. ————— ὑπαί τις ἄρβύλας
λύοι τάχος, πρόδουλον ἔμβασιν ποδός
Let some one loosen quickly the shoe-latchets,

¹ So H. in the Notes, where he prefers Τοιάδε μὲν τις to Τοιάδε μέντοι.

² H. reads βουστάθμων for τῶν σταθμῶν, where he has properly objected to the article. But while Clytemnestra is seemingly speaking of Agamemnon, she is really thinking of Ægisthus; hence there is an error in ἄνδρα τόνδε τῶν, which may be easily corrected by reading Λέγοιμ' ἄν ἄνδρ' ἔτ' ὄντα σῶν σταθμῶν κύνα, "I will call a man, still safe, a dog of a fold." On the loss or corruption of σῶν, "safe," see my Poppo's Prolegomena, p. 304.

³ H. transposes the verses, as first suggested by Butler to his pupil Peile, and reads γαληνὸν for κάλλιστον; while γαληνὸν ἐκ χείματος is compared with ἐκ κυμάτων—γαλήν' ὁρῶ in Eurip. Or. 279.

⁴ So H. by changing δείσας ἄν into δείσασαν; but what he understood by the whole verse he does not state.

⁵ So H. ἥ οὐ καὶ σὺ in lieu of ἥ καὶ σὺ. Franz, too, has suggested ἥ οὐ—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

that are the treading of the foot in the place
of a slave.¹ P. 123 l. 19

913-16. καὶ τοῖσδέ μ' ἐμβαίνονθ' ἄλουργέσιν θεῶν
μή τις πρόσωθεν ὄμματος βάλοι φθόνος,
πολλὴ γὰρ αἰδῶς δωματοφθορεῖν ποσὶν
στείβοντα πλοῦτον

And may no envy from the eye of the gods
strike me at a distance while walking in
these purple-dyed dresses. For there is
much shame in me against destroying a
house by walking [upon] wealth—² 123 22

928. οἶκος δ' ὑπάρχει τῶνδε σὺν θεοῖς, ἄναξ,
ἔχειν—

There is a house which, by the favor of the
gods, O king, has enough of these things—³ 123 33

932. —————μηχανωμένην

To [me] planning—⁴ 123 37

936. θάλλπος μὲν ἐν χειμῶνι σημαίνεις μολόν—

You indicate heat coming in winter—⁵ 124 2

946-8. οὐδ' ἀποπτύσας

θάρσος εὐπιθὲς ἵζει.

Nor does a person rejecting sit a well-trusting
boldness—⁶ 124 14

¹ Such is the literal, and, to myself, the unintelligible version of the words *πρόδουλον ἔμβασιν ποδὸς*, which H. attempts to explain by saying that shoes are called, as it were, "the slaves of the foot."

² H. adopts *καὶ τοῖσδέ μ'*, from MS. Flor., and retains *μη.....βάλοι*, as expressive of a wish; and he reads *στείβοντα* in lieu of *φθείροντα*, which, he says, could hardly thus follow *δωματοφθορεῖν*, the conjecture of Schütz for *σωματοφθορεῖν*.

³ So H. understands the words of the text, which mean, literally, "A house begins to have of these with the gods, O king." But as Porson was here quite in the dark, he suggested *Οἶκοις*, by which, however, nothing is gained, unless we read *ἄλις* for *ἄναξ*—

⁴ H. adopts Franz's *μηχανωμένην* for *μηχανωμένης*. But as both the genitive and dative are equally without regimen, he should have preferred Stanley's *μηχανωμένην*, to agree with *εὐξάμην*.

⁵ In lieu of *μολῶν* H. has *μολόν*, as suggested by H. Voss in *Cur. Æschyl.* p. 26, and Blomf.

⁶ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who retains *ἀποπτύσας*, and rejects *ἀποπτύσαν*, the conjecture of Casaubon, adopted by Pauw,

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

950-3. χρόνος δέ τοι

πρυμνησίων ξὺν ἐμβολαῖς
ψαμμίας ἀκάτας παρήβησεν

Time has passed by from its youth with the
throwing of the cables from the vessel on the
sea-sand¹ P. 124 l. 16

965-7. εὐχομαι δ' ἀπ' ἐμᾶς τὸ πᾶν

ἐλπίδος ψύθη πεσεῖν
ἐς τὸ μὴ τελεσφόρον

But I pray that false things may fall altogether
far from my expectation to a non-consum-
mation² 124 24

968-70. μάλα γέ τοι τὸ πολέος γ' ὑγιᾶς

ἀκόρεστον τέρμα· νόσος γὰρ ἀεὶ
γείτων ὁμότοιχος ἐρείδει.

The limit of much health is very insatiable.
For disease, ever a neighbor at a wall hard
by, presses.³ 124 26

979-80. πολλά τ' ἂν δόσις

. ὥλεσεν

And much giving would have destroyed⁴ 125 7

Porson, and Blomf., because he says they did not understand the change of construction, where, as shown by Wellauer, H. intended ἀποπτύσας to be taken for a nominative absolute.

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered χρόνος δ' ἐπεὶ into χρόνος δέ τοι, and ξυνεμβόλοις into ξὺν ἐμβολαῖς, and has taken ἀκάτας as the genitive of ἀκάτη—a form never found, except in a corrupt passage in the MS. Pal. Antholog., x. 9, 2, where, however, ἀκάταν has been corrected into ἄκατον by Huschke and Jacobs. Ahrens, too, has χρόνος δέ τοι.....ξὺν ἐμβολαῖς, but without stating whether the reading is his own or Hermann's.

² So H. by altering τοι into τὸ πᾶν. He should have suggested ποτ' ἂν; for πεσεῖν without ἂν could not follow εὐχομαι in a future sense.

³ So H. reads in lieu of μάλα γάρ τοι τᾶς πολλᾶς ὑγιείας, by inserting ἀεὶ, the conjecture of Blomf., after νόσος γὰρ; as if πολέος could be used in dramatic Greek for πολλᾶς, and ὑγιᾶς for ὑγιείας, and γε thus repeated in the same sentence; and as if ἐρείδει could dispense with its object. And yet how easy was it to restore Μάλα γάρ ἐστι δαψιλοῦς ὑγιείας ἀχάριστον χάρμα· νόσος γὰρ γείτων ὁμότοιχον ἐρείδει; i. e., "the joy of abundant health is very joyless; for disease presses close, a neighbor upon a neighbor;" where ἀχάριστον is due to Schütz, adopted by Bothe in ed. 2.

⁴ So H. reads in lieu of πολλά τοι—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

984-5. Ζεὺς δὲ τὸν ὀρθοδαῖ

τῶν φθιμένων ἀνάγειν ἔπαισεν.

And Zeus hath caused to cease him, who was

skilled in bringing back the dead.¹ P. 125 l. 10

989-90. προφθάσασα καρδίαν

γλῶσσα πάντ' ἂν ἐξέχει.

[My] tongue, having anticipated [my] thoughts,

would have poured out all.² 125 13

1005. ἔχεις παρ' ἡμῶν οἰάπερ νομίζεται

You have from us what is according to cus-

tom.³ 125 31¹ So H. in lieu of

———οὐδὲ τὸν ὀρθοδαῖ

τῶν φθιμένων ἀνάγειν

Ζεὺς αὐτ' ἔπαισ' ἐπ' εὐλαβείᾳ,

or ἐπ' ἀβλαβείᾳ γε, as read in MS. Farn.; and he thus rejects the reading suggested to Humboldt, and adopted by Blomf., Wellauer, and Boissonade; for they did not perceive, says he, what Canter was the first to point out, that ἐπ' ἀβλαβείᾳ had been interpolated from the Scholia, and that τῶν φθιμένων does not depend upon *τινα* understood, as Erfurdt fancied on Soph. Antig. 1056, but that τῶν φθιμένων ἀνάγειν means "to bring back from the dead," even without ἀπό.

² H. adopts Schütz's emendation καρδίαν γλῶσσα πάντ' ἂν ἐξέχει in lieu of καρδία γλῶσσαν ἂν τάδ' ἐξέχει.

³ So H. retains, with some other editors, ἔχεις. For the meaning, says he, is, "You have what is expected from us;" not "You have what may be expected from us." But he forgot that as Cassandra had not entered, as yet, upon the duties, nor shared the food of a captive slave, the future ἔχεις, suggested by Auratus, could not be dispensed with. Perhaps the poet wrote,

Εἰ δ' οὖν ἀνάγκη τάσδ' ἐπέρρεπεν τύχας,

'Αρχαιοπλότων δεσποτῶν πολλὴν χάριν

"Ἐχεις, παρ' ἡμῶν δ' οἰάπερ νομίζεται :

"If then Necessity has on thee turned
This fortune, thou from lords of ancient wealth
Shalt find much favor, and from us whate'er
Is due by law and custom."

For thus in δεσποτῶν χάριν ἔχεις there is an allusion to the connection which Clytemnestra fancied had taken place, and would take place again, between Agamemnon and Cassandra; while in ἔχεις παρ' ἡμῶν οἰάπερ νομίζεται, there is another allusion to the intended murder of her hus-

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1007. ἐκτὸς δ' ἂν οὖσα μορσίμων ἀγρευμάτων—
But being outside of the fatal toils—¹ P. 126 1. 2
- 1014–15. οὐτοὶ θυραίαν τῇδ' ἐμοὶ σχολὴν πάρα
τρίβειν—
There is no leisure for me to waste time here
at the door—² 126 10
1023. ἥ μαίνεται τε
Surely she is both mad—³ 126 21
1041. ἀπώλεσας γὰρ οὐ μόλις τὸ δεύτερον.
For thou hast destroyed me not a little a sec-
ond time.⁴ 127 2
1043. μένει τὸ θεῖον δουλίᾳ παρὸν φρενί.
The divine power remains present in the mind
of a slave.⁵ 127 4

band's mistress, who had been brought to Argos more like a queen than a captive.

¹ H. reads ἐκτὸς in lieu of ἐντὸς. For, says he, if ἐντὸς be retained, we must omit the conditional ἂν, which could not be thus inserted between ἐντὸς and οὖσα. And it was probably to meet this very difficulty that Bothe proposed to read, what H. should have adopted, ἐντὸς δ' ἀλοῦσα; which Conington has attributed to Haupt. Most assuredly the captive Cassandra could not be said to be out of the hunters' toils.

² H. adopts Musgrave's τῇδε for τήνδε, and retains θυραίαν, which is without regimen; and hence we must read,

Οὐτοὶ θυραία γ' ὦδ' ἐμοὶ σχολὴν πάρα
Τρίβειν,

where θυραία is due to Casaubon.

³ H. reads τε for γε, although he confesses that γε might be defended in the sense of "adeo."

⁴ So H. renders οὐ μόλις, "non parum," a meaning those words never do, and never could bear; and vainly does he refer to Eurip. Hel. 342, θέλουνσαν οὐ μόλις καλεῖς, where Elmsl. happily corrected οὐ με δις καλεῖς, i. e., "Thou shalt not call me, who am willing, twice." In Æschylus, however, the disorder is seated somewhat deeper; for the dramatist wrote Ἀπώλεσας γὰρ, ἣν ὀλεῖς τὸ δεύτερον, i. e., "For thou hast destroyed, whom thou wilt destroy a second time." On this union of the perfect and future, compare Il. B. 117,

Ὅς δὲ πολλὰν πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα,
Ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει.

⁵ H. adopts παρὸν in MS. Farn. and Rob. in preference to περ ἐν, elicited by Schütz from παρ' ἐν in Ald. H. refers, indeed, to Soph. Aj. 337, but the passage is wretchedly corrupt, as it would be easy to show, if this

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1050. *αὐτοφόνα τε κακὰ κάρτάνας*—
Both the evils of self-murder and hang-
ings—¹ P. 127 l. 13
1051. ————— *καὶ πέδοι ῥαντήριον*.
And the sprinkling on the ground.² 127 13
1053. ————— *ματεύει δ', ὧν ἀνευρήσει φόνον*.
And she is seeking the murder of those whom
she will discover.³ 127 16
1055. [To meet the objection started by Elberling
against the folly of describing children as
wept for who had been cut up and cooked by
their uncle and eaten by their father, H.
says that *κλαίεσθαι* means not “to be wept
for,” but simply “to weep.” But, though
children might weep before they were cut
up, they would not do so after the act.
How strange that both Herm. and Elber-
ling failed to see that the dramatist wrote
Δαιόμεν' ἴδετε βρέφη ἐς σφαγὰς, not *Καιό-
μενα τάδε βρέφη*; for we thus recover not
only the lost sense, but the syntax likewise:
“See children cut up for victims.”] 127 33
1071. [H. says that some have unjustly stumbled at
Οὐπω ξυνῆκα· νῦν γὰρ ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων—
ἀμηχανῶ. But surely, after the Chorus had
said, “I do not understand at all,” they could
not add, “For now I am in a difficulty;”
although they might have said, “I have not
well understood all. Now I am still farther
in a difficulty”—in Greek, *Οὐ πᾶν ξυνῆκ'
εὔ· νῦν πέρα ᾿ξ αἰνιγμάτων.....ἀμηχανῶ*.] 127 33

were the place for a lengthened note. Paley refers more aptly to Eurip. Or. 1180, *σῆ ψυχῇ παρόν*. But there *μένει* is not added, as here.

¹ H. adopts *κάρτάνας* from MS. Farn., and inserts *τε* before *κακὰ*, with Pauw, whose name, however, is not mentioned, or *καὶ* after *κατὰ*. But as there were no acts of self-murder nor of hanging to which Cassandra could allude, the passage must conceal a corruption, a portion of which Emper has corrected by reading *κάρτάμου* for *κάρτάναι*.

² H. alters *πέδον* into *πέδοι*—

³ In lieu of *ὧν ἀν εὐρήση*, H. adopts Porson's *ὧν ἀνευρήσει*. But this the Chorus could not say, unless, like Cassandra herself, they had a prophetic power.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1081-2. σταγὼν, ἄτε γὰρ δορὶ πτώσιμος
 ξυνανύτει βίου δυντὸς αὐγαῖς
 A drop, which, falling to the ground by the
 sword, ends with the rays of departing
 life.¹ P. 128 1. 7
1087. [Although H. retains τύπτει in the text, yet
 in the Notes he prefers θένει, for the sake
 of the metre, referring to Hesych. θένει·
 κόπτει, τύπτει; and, in like manner, he
 considers τεύχει as the gl. for κύτει, first
 edited by Blomf.] 128 11
- 1093-5. —————κακῶν γὰρ διαὶ
 πολυεπεῖς τέχναι θεσπιωδοὶ
 φόβον φέρουσιν μαθεῖν:
 For oracular arts with many words bring
 [persons] to learn through evils a fear.² ... 128 15
1096. τὸ γὰρ ἐμὸν θροεῖς πάθος ἐπεγχεάς—
 For thou moanest my suffering, after pouring
 upon—³ 128 17
1097. ποῖ δὴ με δεῦρο τὴν τάλαιναν ἤγαγεν;
 Whither has he brought me hither,⁴ the
 wretched one? 128 18
1098. ἀκόρετος βοᾷς φιλοίκτοις ταλαίνοις φρεσὶν
 Unsatiated with moaning, with hapless
 thoughts lament-loving—⁵ 128 22

¹ H., with Ahrens, alters ἄτε καὶ δορία into ἄδε γὰρ δορὶ, where δορὶ is due to Casaubon; and he renders ξυνανύτει, "desinit," a meaning vainly assigned to ἐνδαίμων ἀνύσει καὶ μέγας ἐκ κείνων in Soph. Phil. 720. Had H. seen my note on Eurip. Tro. 338, he would have found what I think Æschylus wrote: ἄδε γὰρ δορὶ πτωσίμοις Ξυναντᾶ βίου δυντὸς αὐγά, i. e., "For this light of setting life meets those about to fall by a spear;" where Cassandra alludes to her own death, not to that of Agamemnon.

² So H., by altering θεσπιωδὸν into θεσπιωδοὶ—

³ Such is the literal, and, to myself, unintelligible version of the text of H., who has altered θροῶ ἐπεγχεάσα into θροεῖς ἐπεγχεάς, where θροεῖς, he says, is addressed to the Chorus, and ἐπεγχεάς is the conjecture of Franz likewise.

⁴ H. alters ἤγαγες into ἤγαγεν, which he would refer to Agamemnon.

⁵ So H., by adopting ἀκόρετος βοᾷς from Ald., and φιλοίκτοις ταλαίνοις φρεσὶν from Vict., who probably obtained the reading from MSS. Ven. and Flor.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1106-7. *περεβάλλοντο οἱ πτεροφόρον δέμας*
θεοὶ

Around her have the gods thrown a feather-
bearing body—¹ P. 128 l. 26

1112. ————*ὁμοῦ στένουσ'*

Moaning at the same time—² 128 32

1122. [For the sake of the metre, H. has given *καὶ*
παῖς νεόγονος ἂν μάθοι, i. e., "even a new-
born child would learn," in lieu of *νέογονος*
ἀνθρώπων μάθοι.] 129 2

1123. *πέπληγμαι δ' ὅπως δάκει φοινίῳ*
I am struck, as it were, with a biting animal³
that fetches blood 129 3

1124. ————*μινυρὰ φοβερόθροα*
With a shrieking and fearful cry—⁴ 129 3

1131. *ἐγὼ δὲ θερμὸν οὖς τάχ' ἐν πέδῳ βαλῶ.*
And I will throw quickly my warm ear upon
the ground.⁵ 129 9

1155-6. *ἐκμαρτύρησον προνύσσας τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι*
λόγῳ
Or testify, having previously been sworn, that
I did not know by report—⁶ 130 4

1158. [Although H. retains in the text *παιώνιον*,
yet in the Notes he prefers *παιώνιος*, found,
according to Elmsl., in MS. Farn.] 130 6

¹ So reads H., with Ahrens, where *περεβάλλοντο οἱ* is due to MS. Med. G. But since *περι* is never contracted into *περ*, he should have adopted *περιβάλλοντο*, from Ald., or rather have elicited *περίβαλον* from *περιβαλόντες* in MSS. Ven. Flor. Farn., for the middle voice would be inadmissible; and thus *γὰρ* might be preserved, which H. has unceremoniously rejected.

² H. has introduced from conjecture *στένουσ'* after *ὁμοῦ*, so that this verse may answer to the one in the strophé.

³ So H., by altering *ὑπὸ δῆγματι* into *ὅπως δάκει*—

⁴ H. alters *κακὰ θρεομένας* into *φοβερόθροα*, to agree with *θανατοφόρα*.

⁵ H. adopts Canter's *θερμὸν οὖς*, elicited from *θερμόνους*. But why Cassandra should be described as throwing her "warm ear" on the ground, H. has not explained, nor could any one tell. And yet did Æschylus write here *οὖς*, while the other words might be recovered by remembering the "dull cold ear of Death" in Gray's Elegy.

⁶ H. reads, with Dobree, *τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι* in lieu of *τὸ μ' εἰδέναι*—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1161-4. ΚΑΣ. μάντις μ'
 ΧΟ. μῶν καὶ θεός περ
 ΚΑΣ. προτοῦ μὲν——
 ΧΟ. ἀβρύνεται¹ P. 130 l. 10
1175. [H., unable to suggest any thing that he considered to be quite certain, has, in lieu of φροιμίους ἐφημίους, edited φροιμίους δυσφροιμίους, i. e., "unfortunate preludes." Strange he should not have stumbled upon ταρασσών φροιμίους φρέν' ἐνθέοις, where φρένα is dependent upon ταρασσών.] 130 29
1190. [Although H. retains in the text Τοιαῦτα πολμᾶ θῆλυσ ἄρσενος φονεὺς "Ἔστιν, yet in the Notes he prefers, what Ahrens was the first to suggest, Τοιάδε τόλμα θῆλυσ ἄρσενος φονεὺς "Ἔστιν, i. e., "Such female boldness is the murderer of a man," where τοιάδε is due to MSS. Ven. and Flor.] 131 7
1194. ————— ἄσπονδόν τ' Ἄρη
 And a truceless war,² 131 11
1211. ἦ κάρτ' ἄρ' αὖ παρεσκόπεις χρησμῶν ἐμῶν;
 Hast thou greatly wandered again from my oracles?³ 132 6
1215. παπαῖ· τόδ' οἶον πῦρ· ἐπέρχεται δέ μοι—
 Ah me! This [is] how great a fire.⁴ And it comes upon me— 132 14

¹ Although H. asserts that the new order in which he has disposed this tetrastich is required by the train of thought, he ought to have shown what could have led the Chorus to ask Cassandra whether she obtained the gift of prophecy from Apollo as a lover's present; and as he confesses that βαρύνεται, furnished by MS. Farn., is what Cassandra was about to say, or was at least thinking of, he should have shown us as well what could possibly have induced Æschylus to put down the unintelligible ἀβρύνεται.

² H. adopts ἄρην, first published by Lobeck, on Soph. Aj. 802.

³ H. reads, with Franz, αὖ for αἶν, and renders παρεσκόπεις, "hast thou wandered from." But παρασκοπεῖν is rather "to view on one side," i. e., "to take an incorrect or partial view."

⁴ So H. reads in lieu of οἶον τὸ πῦρ. But οἶον could not be thus inserted between τόδε and πῦρ. Correct Greek would require οἶον τόδε

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1226. ἴτ' ἐς φθόρον πεσόντ' · ἐγὼ δ' ἄμ' ἔψομαι
Go, falling to destruction. And I will at the
same time follow—¹ P. 132 l. 24

1227. ἄλλην τιν' ἄτης ἀντ' ἐμοῦ πλουτίζετε.
Enrich some other [woman] instead of me
with calamity—² 132 25

1229-31. ————— ἐποπτεύσας δέ με
κἂν τοῖσδε κόσμοις καταγελωμένην μέγα
φίλων ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν, οὐ διχορρόπως, ματήρ.
And looking upon me, even in these orna-
ments laughed at greatly by friendly foes, not
with two terms of the scale, a seeker³ 132 27

πῦρ. In the letters παπαιοιοντοπυρ evidently lie hid ἄστραπτον οἶον πῦρ, "what a fire, like lightning;" while from δέμοι Stanley correctly elicits δέμας. For δέ would be perfectly unintelligible here.

¹ H. alters πεσόντ' ἀγαθὸν δ' ἀμείψομαι into πεσόντ' · ἐγὼ δ' ἄμ' ἔψομαι. But as one could not thus account for the introduction of the letters θω, in which the chief difficulty lies, Æschylus wrote, perhaps, ἴτ' ἐς φθόρον, ὅσ' ἦν ἄγν', ἴθ' · ὧδ' ἀμείψομαι, where ὧδ' ἀμείψομαι is due to Jacobs; while ἄγνᾱ is plainly confirmed by ὡς ἔτ' οὐσ' ἄγνῃ χροῶ in Eurip. Tro. 453.

² H. reads, with Stanley, ἄτης for ἄτην, and asserts that πλουτίζειν can govern a genitive as well as a dative; an assertion it would be difficult to prove.

³ By such a text H. thought he had restored the dramatist by changing μέτα into μέγα, and μάτην into ματήρ. But though he refers to Hesych. Ματήρ · ἐπίσκοπος, ἐπιζητῶν, ἐρευνητής, it is strange he did not see, what is obvious to every one else, that Ματήρ is a corruption of Μαστήρ; and that φίλων ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν could not be thus united, where sense and syntax evidently require φίλων θ' ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν τ'. I propose to restore the passage by reading

ὁ δοὺς δ' Ἀπόλλων, αὐτὸς ἐκδύων ἐμὲ
χρηστηρίαν ἐσθῆτ', ἀποπτύσας δ' ἐγὼ
κἂν τοῖσδε κόσμοις καταγελωμένην μ', ἅμα
φίλων θ' ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν τ' οὐ διχορρόπως, λάτριν.

Apollo, he who gave, the same strips off
From me the prophet's dress, and spurning leaves me,
E'en in these trappings laugh'd at both by friends
And foes, without dissenting voice, a slave.

With regard to the expression ὁ δοὺς Ἀπόλλων αὐτὸς ἐκδύων ἐμὲ, it is the very counterpart of that in Æschyl., Ὀπλ. Κρίσις. Ὁ δ' αὐτὸς ὑμνῶν,

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1232-3. *καλουμένη δὲ φοιτᾶς, ὡς ἀγυρτρία,
πτωχὸς τάλαινα, λιμόθνης ἡνεσχόμην.*
And called a maniac, like an alms-beggar, a
poor, wretched creature, with hunger dying,
I have endured—¹ P. 132 l. 29
1245. *τί δῆτ' ἐγὼ μέτοικος*
Why then do I a foreign settler—² 133 5
1254. *ὦ πολλὰ μὲν τάλαινα, πολλὰ δ' αὖ σοφῇ*
O thou very wretched, and on the other hand
very wise—³ 133 13
1258. *οὐκ ἔστ' ἄλυσις, οὐ, ξένοι, χρόνον πλέω.*
There is no escape, O strangers, for a longer
time.⁴ 133 17
- 1281-2. *ἅπαξ ἔτ' εἰπεῖν ῥῆσιν, οὐ θρῆνον θέλω*
ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς.
Still once I wish to speak a word, not a la-
ment for myself—⁵ 134 13

αὐτὸς ἐν θοίνῃ παρῶν, Αὐτὸς τὰδ' εἰπὼν, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ κτανὼν Τὸν παῖδα τὸν ἐμὸν; while λάτριν, as necessary for the sense as μάτην is unnecessary, is the very word applied to Hermes, the servant of Jupiter, in Eurip. Ion 4.

¹ So H. conceived that, by a new punctuation, he could get rid of the difficulty in *τάλαινα*, in which, however, it is easy to see *τε δεινὰ* lying hid. The poet probably wrote

*καλουμένη δὲ φοιβᾶς, ὡς ἀγύρτρια,
πτωχὸς τε δεινὰ λιμοθνής τ' ἡνεσχόμην—*
And call'd a prophetess, like one begging alms,
Poor, and with hunger dying, ills I've borne—

where *φοιβᾶς* is due to Spanheim.

² H. reads, with Ahrens, *μέτοικος* for *κάτοικος*. But what the idea of “a foreign settler” could have to do here we are not told. How superior is the conjecture of Emper: *Τί δῆτ' ἐγὼ οὐ κατ' εἰκὸς ὧδ' ἀναστένω; “Why without reason do I thus bewail?”*

³ So H. with other editors, not one of whom has seen that, in lieu of *δ' αὖ*, where *αὖ* is perfectly unintelligible, the poet wrote *δ' οὐ*. For thus the Chorus would sneer, as they should do, at the prophetess—“Thou very wretched, but not very wise—”

⁴ H. reads, with Paley, whose name, however, is not mentioned, *χρόνον* in lieu of *χρόνω*.

⁵ H. reads *οὐ* for *ἦ*, and thus rejects his previous alteration *ῥύσιον θρῆνον*, to which Blomf. justly objected.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1282. ————— ἥλίῳ δ' ἐπεύχομαι
 πρὸς ὕστατον φῶς βασιλέως τιμαόροις
 ἴσας δίκας φανέντας ἀσκέυοις ὁμοῦ
 ἐχθροῖς φονεῦσι τοῖς ἐμοῖς τίνειν ἐμοῦ
 δούλης θανούσης εὐμαροῦς χειρώματος.
 And I pray to the sun at the last light that
 avengers of a king may appear, and inflict
 equal punishment at the same time upon
 [his] enemies unprepared, [and] upon the
 murderers of me, a slave, dying by easy
 handiwork.¹ P. 134 l. 14

1287-8. ————— εὐτυχοῦντα μὲν
 σκία τις ἂν πρέψειεν—
 Things prosperous a shadow may liken—² . . 134 18

¹ So H. reads in lieu of τοῖς ἐμοῖς τιμαόροις, Ἐχθροῖς φονεῦσι τοῖς ἐμοῖς τίνειν ὁμοῦ, and has, with Wellauer, changed ὁμοῦ into ἐμοῦ, while τίνειν is probably a literal error for τείνειν; for δίκας τίνειν is "to suffer punishment," but δίκας τείνειν "to inflict it." With regard to the introduction of ἀσκέυοις, H. refers to Hesych. Ἀσκέυοις· ψιλοῖς, ἀπαρασκέυοις. —Δίσχυλος Ἀγαμέμνονι. I propose to read,

————— ἥλιου τόδ' εὐχομαι
 πρὸς ὕστατον φῶς τοὺς νέους τιμαόρους
 ἐχθρᾶς φονεῦσι τίσιν ἴσῃν τείνειν ἐμοῦ
 δούλης, θανούσης εὐμαροῦς χειρώματος.

————— to this last light
 Of the sun I pray, that young avengers may
 For feuds an equal punishment inflict
 Upon the murderers of me a slave,
 Dying by handiwork not hard to do.

For most assuredly, in such a prayer, Cassandra would never think of making any allusion to Agamemnon. With regard to the alterations, ἥλιου τόδ' εὐχομαι might have been easily corrupted into ἥλίῳ δ' ἐπεύχομαι, and ἐχθρᾶς into ἐχθροῖς, and τίσιν ἴσῃν τείνειν ἐμοῦ into τοῖς ἐμοῖς τίνειν ὁμοῦ. At all events, we thus get rid of the repeated τοῖς ἐμοῖς, to which H. has properly objected.

² Such is the literal version of the text of H. But what he understood by those words I am at a loss to discover, and still more to guess even at the reasons that led Boissonade, whom H. has followed, to alter πρέψειεν into πρέψειεν. For, as πρέπειν is always an intransitive verb, it can not govern εὐτυχοῦντα. It is true, indeed, that a shadow could not be said "to overturn things prosperous," but it might "to conceal them;" and hence it is evident that the poet wrote κρύψειεν, and not πρέψειεν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1319. τοῦ δρῶντός ἐστι καὶ τὸ βουλευῆσαι πέρα.
It is the part of the doer even to give counsel
beyond.¹ P. 136 l. 17
1328. σάφ' εἰδότας χρὴ τῶνδε θυμοῦσθαι πέρι.
It is meet for those, who know correctly, to be
angry about these matters.² 136 27
1330. ταύτην ἐπαινεῖν παντόθεν πληθύνομαι.
I am pressed with a multitude on every side
to praise this [opinion]—³ 136 29
- 133 6. πᾶς γάρ τις ἐχθροῖς ἐχθρὰ πορσύνων, φίλοις
δοκοῦσιν εἶναι, πημονῆς ἀρκύστατ' ἂν
φράξειεν ὕψος, κρεῖσσον ἐκπηδήματος.
For every one, while bringing acts of enmity
against enemies, who seem to be friends,
would make a fence with the nets of ca-
lamity of a height superior to a leap out of
them.⁴ 137 3
1345. μεθῆκεν αὐτοῦ κῶλα . . .
He let down his limbs forthwith—⁵ 137 12

supported by Eum. 527, βωμόν αἰδέσθαι Δίκας, μηδέ νιν, κέρδος ἰδὼν, ἀθέω ποδὶ λὰξ πατήσης.

¹ Here, again, I can not understand the text of H., who has adopted Schütz's πέρα.

² H. reads, with Ahrens, θυμοῦσθαι in lieu of μυθοῦσθαι. But why the Chorus should allude to their anger here, neither critic has thought proper to tell us. To myself, it seems evident that the dramatist wrote τῶνδε νοῦν θέσθαι πέρι, "to put down our opinion on these matters."

³ Such is, perhaps, the best version of the text, which is not what the author wrote, as it would be easy to show, and not difficult to suggest what he did. H. thus paraphrases: "Undique conveniunt mihi argumenta, ut hanc sententiam probem."

⁴ H. reads with Bothe, whose name, however, is omitted, πᾶς for πῶς, and with Elmsley ἀρκύστατ' ἂν in lieu of ἀρκύστατον, and πημονῆς instead of πημονήν, with Auratus and Paley on Pers. 100, neither of whose names are mentioned.

⁵ So H. renders αὐτοῦ, a meaning that word never bears. Had H. ever been a performer on a stage, as well as a scholar in a study, he would have seen that Æschylus wrote μεθῆκεν οὕτω κῶλα, where οὕτω indicates the gesture of the actor, showing how the muscles of Agamemnon became relaxed.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1348. οὕτω τὸν αὐτοῦ θυμὸν ὀρυγαίνει πεσών
Thus does he in falling vomit out his
life.¹ P. 137 l. 14
- 1355-6. εἰ δ' ἦν πρέπον τῷδ' ὥστ' ἐπισπένδειν νεκρῷ,
τάδ' ἂν δικαίως ἦν, ὑπερδίκως μὲν οὖν.
But if it were becoming, so as to make a liba-
tion over this corpse, this would be just,
very just indeed.² 137 20
- 1370-1. ———— δημοθρόους τ' ἀρὰς
ἀπέδικες ἀποτόμως ;
And hast thou cast away in a rejecting
manner the curses uttered by the peo-
ple?³ 138 6
- 1382-5. ———— λέγω δὲ σοὶ
τοιαῦτ' ἀπειλεῖν, ὥς παρασκευασμένης

¹ H. adopts Schütz's αὐτοῦ for αὐτοῦ, and alters ὀρμαίνει into ὀρυγαίνει, on the authority of a gl. in Hesych. Ὀρυγάνει· ἐρεύγεται, where ὀρυγάνει is plainly derived from a faulty reading for ἐρυγ-γάνει.

² Such is the literal version of the text of H. I propose to restore the passage as follows :

Εἰ δ' ἦν πρέπον τι στάγμ' ἐπισπένδειν νεκρῷ,
τῷδ' οὐ δίκαι' ἦν· οὐδ' ὑπέρδιχ', ὥς γ' ἐμοὶ,
ὅσων γε κρατῆρ', ἐς δόμους μολῶν, ὅδε
ἔπλησ', ἀρύστεις αὐτὸς ἐκπίνει, κακῶν.

Were it becoming on a corpse to pour
One drop of a libation, upon him
It were not so ; nor to my mind does he
Unjustly gulp himself of ills the draught,
Of which the cup, on coming home, he fill'd.

With which may be compared Shakespeare's well-known—

“ ———— even-handed Justice
Commends th' ingredients of the poison'd chalice
To our own lips.”

With regard to the alterations, and the reasons on which they rest, I must leave the discussion of them to the time (should ever such arrive) when I can complete my still unfinished edition of Æschylus.

³ H. reads ἀποτόμως for ἀπέταμες, and refers to ἀποτόμον λήματος in Eurip. Alc. 992. But there the poet evidently wrote ἐπιτόνον λήματος.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων χειρὶ νικήσαντ' ἐμοῦ
ἄρχειν.

And I tell you to make threats of such a kind; since I am prepared on equal terms for a person conquering with the hand to rule over me.¹ P. 138 l. 18

1396. οὐ μοι φόβον μέλαθρ' ἂν ἐλπὶς ἐμπατεῖν.
There is no expectation that fear will walk in the house.²

1400. [After this verse H. has marked the loss of another, which he thinks was to this effect: ἀνὴρ, θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς φονεὺς, ὅδε, i. e., "this husband, the murderer of my daughter—"] 138 33

1405-6. ————ναυτίλοις δὲ σελμάτων
ἰσοτριβῆς.
And worn down by the sailors equally with the benches [of the ships³] 139 3

1409. κεῖται φιλήτωρ τῷδ—
Lies dear to the heart of this one—⁴ 139 5

1410. [H. has edited εὐχῆς for εὐνῆς. But as I can not understand his Greek, I must leave it for those who can to construe it.] 139 7

1421. [After this verse H. has marked the supposed

¹ Such is the literal English version of the text of H., of which his Latin explanation is, "hoc dicit, jubeo te talia minari, ut me parata imperare mihi, qui vicissim me vicerit."

² H. changes μέλαθρον into μέλαθρ' ἂν. But it was not fear, of which Clytemnestra had any fear, but death; and hence H. should have adopted φόνον, "murder," suggested by Auratus, who, he says, was the only critic who had felt the least difficulty here.

³ So H. renders his own ναυτίλοις δὲ σελμάτων ἰσοτριβῆς. But ναυτίλος is "a ship," not "a sailor." And hence Casaubon wished to read ναυτικῶν δὲ σελμάτων—

⁴ So H. explains φιλήτωρ τῷδ', referring to Lobeck's Paralipom., p. 217, for other instances of compounds ending in -ητωρ; although it appears from Strabo, x., p. 484, and Hesych., that φιλήτωρ was applied to a man in love, and not to a woman.

loss of five lines and a half. Had he looked into my representation of the whole of these Lyric and Anapaestic Songs, which I published in the Classical Journal, No. 24, p. 346, he would have seen that not a single line has been lost.] P. 139 l. 15

- 1427-9. ἡ πολύμναστον ἐπηνθίσω αἶμ' ἀνιπτον,
στᾶσα τότ' ἐν δόμοισιν
ἐρίδματός τις ἀνδρὸς οἰζύς
Alas! thou heavy pest, the destroyer of a husband, standing then on the house, hast become conspicuous through blood much-mindful, and not to be washed out.¹ 139 16
1435. ἀξύστατον ἄλγος ἔπραξεν
Has effected a pain that can not stand together.² 139 22
- 1436-9. δαῖμον, ὃς ἐμπίτνεις δώμασι καὶ διφνίοισι Τανταλίδαισιν,
κράτος τ' ἰσόψυχον ἐκ γυναικῶν
καρδιόδηκτον ἐμοὶ κρατύνεις
O thou demon, thatallest on the house and the sons of Tantalus with their double-branch, and rulest the victory of an equal soul, biting my heart through women (Helen and Clytemnestra—³) 139 24

¹ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, both equally unintelligible—to myself, at least; and, what is still stranger, the translation does not give even a fair representation of the Greek, which he has concocted out of πολύμναστον ἐπηνθίσω δι' αἶμ' ἀνιπτον ἥτις ἦν τότ' ἐν δόμοις ἔρις ἐρίδματος ἀνδρὸς οἰζύς. For, in the first place, he translates the words πολύμναστος actively “remembering,” which means passively “much remembered.” Secondly, he renders ἐπηνθίσω “conspicua,” which, if it meant any thing at all, would mean “thou hast caused thyself to bloom.” But there is, in fact, no such verb as ἐπηνθίσω in the middle voice. Thirdly, αἶμα could not follow ἐπηνθίσω without the preposition διὰ, found in the MSS. Lastly, although ἐρι is compounded with some passive participials, it is not so with δματός.

² Such is the literal version of ἀξύστατον, which Paley renders “incompatible,” without producing a single passage to prove that ἀξύστατος either has, or could have, such a meaning.

³ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1440-2. ἐπὶ δὲ σώματος, δίκαν
κήρυκος, ἐχθροῦ σταθεῖς' ἐκνόμως
ῥυμνον ῥυμνεῖν ἐπεύχεται
And standing after the manner of a herald
upon the body of a foe, she lawlessly boasts
to hymn a hymn¹ P. 140 l. 1
- 1444-5. τὸν τριπάχυντον
δαίμονα—
The very fattened demon—² 140 4
- 1447-8. ἐκ τοῦ γὰρ ἔρωσ αἱματολοιχὸς
νεῖρει τρέφεται—
For by it is blood-licking love brought up in a
recess—³ 140 5
- 1449-50. ἡ μέγα δώμασι τοῖςδ'
αἷμονα καὶ βαρύμηνιν αἰνεῖς—
Greatly dost thou praise [a power] of blood
and grievously angry with these houses—⁴ 140 8
1466. μηκέτι λεχθῆ δ'
But let it no longer be said—⁵ 140 21

he has inserted τ' after κράτος, and thus left the two sentences without a conclusion, and translated καρδιόδηκτον "cor edentem," as if δηκτὸς could ever be taken in an active sense, and be followed by the dative ἐμοί.

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered κόρακος, "a crow," into κήρυκος, "herald," and added μύσος to supply the defect in the metre.

² H. adopts Bamberger's τὸν τριπάχυντον in lieu of τὸν τριπάχυνιον, who might have referred to Shakespeare's "I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him."

³ So H. understands νεῖρει, which, he says, is the dative of an old word νεῖρος, signifying "a recess;" at least, Lycophron has, in verse 896, Κρύψας' ἄφαντον ἐν χθονὸς νεῖροῖς μυχοῖς. But as Lycophron delights rather in words coined at Alexandria than in those which were current at Athens, his νεῖρος, used as an adjective, could be no authority for introducing νεῖρει, as a substantive, into a play of Æschylus.

⁴ So H. reads instead of ἡ μέγαν οἴκοις τοῖςδε δαίμονα, and renders αἷμονα "fond of blood," or "bloody," but without stating to what noun αἷμονα is to be referred.

⁵ H. alters μηδ' ἐπιλεχθῆς into μηκέτι λεχθῆ δ'—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1472-3. *τόνδ' ἀπέτισεν*
τελεον νεαροῖς ἐπιθύσας
 Has paid off this grown person by sacrificing
 [him] in addition to the young—¹ P. 140 1.25
- 1479-80. ————*ὅποι δὲ καὶ προβαίνων*
πάχνα κουροβόρῳ παρέξει.
 And wheresoever it is progressing it shall af-
 ford to hoar-frost boys-devouring.² 140 28
1489. [H., who once defended the words *οὕτ' ἀν-*
ελεύθερον οἶμαι θάνατον τῷδε γενέσθαι,
 which Seidler was the first to reject as spu-
 rious, has subsequently given them up, but
 without stating how they could have come
 here.] 140 40
1492. *ἄξια δράσας ἄξια πάσχων*—
 After doing worthy acts, worthy acts suffer-
 ing—³ 141 3
1498. *ἀπάλαμον μέριμναν*
 As to care without skill⁴ 141 7

¹ Such is the literal version of words which H. thus paraphrases:
 "Has paid off this grown person, as an act of revenge for children, by
 his being slaughtered for them."

² Such is the literal version of words which H. thus paraphrases:
 "And wheresoever it is progressing, it shall exhibit to clotted blood
 boys devouring them," *i. e.*, "the flowings of blood that came from the
 same seed;" while he rejects *δίκαν*, which Butler proposed to read in lieu
 of *δὲ καὶ*, and some have adopted, and rightly so; for Æschylus wrote,
 as I pointed out thirty-nine years ago, *ὁ παῖς σὲ γὰρ, προβαίνων λάχνα,*
κηρὶ βορὰν παρέξει, *i. e.*, "for the boy, progressing with the down on his
 chin, will give thee as food for fate," where there is an evident allusion
 to Orestes.

³ Such is the literal version of words which H. says have this meaning:
 "suffering things worthy of worthy doings." But how Agamemnon's
 doings toward Iphigenia could be called "worthy" instead of "unworthy,"
 as in common text, H. has not even attempted to show.

⁴ H. alters *εὐπάλαμον*, or, as Porson edited, *εὐπάλαμον*, into *ἀπάλα-*
μον. So, too, I had published in the Classical Journal, No. 24, p. 347,
ἀπάλαμος μεριμνᾶν, unknown, perhaps, to H., but without referring, as
 he has done, to Pindar, Ol. I. 95, for an example of the word *ἀπάλαμον*,
 while *ἀπάλαμος μεριμνᾶν* may be compared with *ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων*, in
 Soph. Œd. T. 185, where see Brunck and Elmsley.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1509-10. ———κτείνασ' ἄνδρα τὸν αὐτῆς
ἀποκωκῦσαι ψυχῇ τ'—
After killing thine own husband to bewail
him, and to perform for his soul—¹ P. 141 1.7
1513. [H. retains ἐπιτύμβιος αἶνος, considering λάπ-
τω an intransitive verb, which it never is;
and vainly does he refer to Suppl. 531.] . . 141 20
1519. [H. has marked the omission, as he imagined,
of a distich, of which the sense was, “nor
shall we suffer others to accompany his fu-
neral;” and he renders τῶν ἐξοίκων, the
reading of Auratus, “of the domestics,”
referring to Cho. 426, δαῖταις ἐν ἐκφοραῖς
ἄνευ πολιτῶν ἄνακτ', ἄνευ δὲ πενθημάτων
ἔτλης ἀνοίμωκτον ἄνδρα θάψαι.] 141 27
1525. [Although H. retains πόρθμενμ' ἀχέων in the
text, yet in the Notes he seems to prefer
πόρθμενμα νεκρῶν, without giving any rea-
son, nor, had he been asked, could he, I
think, have given one.] 141 27
1530. ———μίμνοντος ἐν θρόνῳ Διὸς
Jove remaining on his throne—² 141 31
1533. κεκόλληται γένος προσόψει
The race is glued to a looking-on—³ 141 34
- 1534-5. ἐς τόνδ' ἐνέβης ξὺν ἀληθείᾳ
Thou hast come of a truth upon this oracle—⁴ 141 35

¹ H. alters ψυχὴν into ψυχῇ τ', and unites ψυχῇ to ἐπικρᾶναι, to avoid the asyndeton. And so Ahrens had edited before H.

² H. adopts θρόνῳ, the correction of Schütz, in lieu of χρόνῳ.

³ Such is the literal version of the unintelligible text of H., who once suggested πρὸς ᾤψη, a word of his own coining; and after rejecting what was manifestly wrong, he has proposed what is not more correct, προσόψει, rather than admit πρὸς ᾤψα, so happily elicited by Blomfield from προσάψαι.

⁴ H. adopts Canter's ἐνέβης for ἐνέβη. But surely the oracle came rather upon Agamemnon than he upon the oracle; just as in Hamlet, Ophelia went to the water rather than the water came, as the Gravedigger wanted to prove, to Ophelia. Hence the poet probably wrote, Ἐς τόνδ' ἐνέβη.....χρησμός, not χρησμόν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1542-4. —————τάςδ'

*ἀλληλοφόνους**μανίας μελάθρων ἀφελούση.*

After having taken away from the house
these phrensies producing alternate mur-
ders¹ P. 142 1.9

1558. *ἀστοξένια*

And during an act of hospitality for citizens² 142 19

1563-4. *ἔκρυπτ'**ἄσημ'*

He concealed³.....without a mark— 142 24

1573-4. *τρίτον γὰρ ὄντα μ' ἐπίδεχ' ἀθλίῳ πατρὶ
συνεξελαύνει τυτθὸν ὄντ' ἐν σπαργάνοις*

For me, being the third in succession, did he
drive away, together with my unhappy
father, while I was still a little one in swad-
dling clothes—⁴ 143 3

1583. [After this verse H. has marked the loss of
another, which he conceived was to this
effect: *Τοίγαρ στυγηθεὶς δυσθέοις τολμή-
μασιν, i. e.,* "Hence hated for thy impious
darings." But here, as in the preceding
lyrical portions, there is nothing to be
supplied, but only something to be cor-
rected.] 143 13

¹ H. alters *μοι δ'* into *τάςδ'*—

² Such, I presume, is the meaning H. intended by his *ἀστοξένια*, which he has made out of *αὐτοῦ ξένια*.

³ H., who once thought that some verses had dropped out here, has now suggested, after Tyrwhitt, whose name is not mentioned, *ἔκρυπτ'* in the place of *ἔθρυπτ'*; adopting, likewise, Dindorf's *δ δ'*, and reading, moreover, *καθημένοις*, which, as far as I can discover, is without regimen.

⁴ H. alters, not without some hesitation, *ἐπὶ δέκ'* into *ἐπίδεχα*. But as *ἐπίδεξ*, from which he derived *ἐπίδεχα*, is a word not to be found elsewhere, the restoration of the passage is still left for a more happy critic, since neither Emper, who first objected to *ἐπὶ δέκ'*—for nothing is known elsewhere of the thirteen children of Thyestes—nor Ahrens, who felt the full force of the objection, have been able to meet it satisfactorily.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1588-9. ————— ὥς διδάσκεσθαι βαρὺ
τὸ τηλικούτῳ σωφρονεῖν εἰρημένον.
How hard it is to be taught that, which is
prescribed for a person of such an age, to
be moderate.¹ P. 143 l. 18

1606. [After this verse H. has marked the loss of a
line, which he conceived was to this effect,
ὥστ' ἡν̄λαβεῖτ' ἄν· νῦν δ' ἐγὼ κρατῶν
δόμων,
ἐκ τῶνδε τοῦδε χρημάτων πειράσομαι
ἄρχειν πολιτῶν—
i. e., "so that he would have been on his
guard; but now being the master of the
house, I will endeavor from the property of
this man to rule over the citizens." But
here, too, nothing has been omitted, only
something corrupted.] 144 2

1609-10. ————— τόνδε μὴ πειθάνορα
ζεύξω βαρείαις οὔτι μὴ σειραφόρον
κριθῶντα πῶλον.
And this colt, that does not obey a man, I
will unite to a heavy [yoke], and I will not
[make him] full of oats, a trace-bearer.² . . 144 4

1621. [Here again H. conceives a line has been lost,
but without venturing even to guess at the
sense of the missing matter.] 144 14

1624. ————— τὴν τύχην αἰρούμεθα
We choose the fortune.³ 144 21

¹ So H. in lieu of Τῷ.....εἰρημένον. But such a sentence would indicate that the thing to be taught was τηλικούτῳ σωφρονεῖν, not simply σωφρονεῖν. Hence he should have suggested ὥς διδάσκεσθαι βαρὺ Τῷ τηλικούτῳ—"σωφρονεῖν δεῖ"—ῥῆμ' ἐμόν, i. e., "how hard it is for a person of such an age to be taught my saying (namely), 'one must be temperate.'"

² Such, I presume, is what H. understood by οὔτι μὴ, for he probably conceived that ζεύξω was to be supplied in the second clause, although it is a negative idea, from the verb in the first clause, although it is a positive one. This, however, is not the only difficulty; for πειθάνωρ could mean only "man-persuading," not what the sense requires, "man-persuaded." Moreover, correct language would demand οὐ, not μὴ, before πειθάνορα, while, to avoid the asyndeton, one would have expected κοῦ τι μὴ, not οὔ τι μὴ.

³ H. adopts Auratus' αἰρούμεθα in lieu of ἐρούμεθα.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1626-7. [H. has transposed these two verses, and given *πημονῆς ἄλις δ'* instead of *πημονῆς δ' ἄλις γ'*—] P. 144 l. 24
1627. *ἀλλὰ καὶ τάδ' ἐξαμῆσαι πολλὰ δύστηνον θέ-
ρος.*
But even these are many [so as] to reap a
woeful harvest¹ 144 23
1628. [H. has placed here the verse *Σώφρονος*, com-
monly found after *πειρωμένους* in 1635,
and supplied *αἴσχος μέγα*, i. e., “a great
disgrace,” after *κρατοῦντ'.*]
1629. *στεῖχε καὶ σὺ χοῖ γέροντες*
Go, both you and the old men—² 144 25
1630. *πρὶν παθεῖν ἔρξαντες· ἀρκεῖν χρῆν τάδ', ὥς
ἐπράξαμεν.*
Before you suffer after having done [some-
thing]. It is meet for these things to suf-
fice, as we have done.³ 144 26
1631. *εἰ δ' ἔτ' οὐ μόχθων γένοιτο τῶνδ' ἄλις, δεχοί-
μεθ' ἂν—*
But if there is still not enough of these troub-
les, we shall receive—⁴ 144 27
1634. [Although, says H., Wakefield's *ἀκοντίσαι* is
not inappropriate, yet *ἀπανθίσαι* seems to
be said correctly; for it means nearly the
same as *δρέψασθαι*. But such is never its
meaning, and if it were, “to pluck a fool-
ish tongue” would be here perfectly unin-
telligible, where the sense required is, as
Wakefield saw, “to dart out a foolish
tongue;” in Greek, *ματαιίαν γλῶσσαν ἀκον-
τίσαι.*] 144 33

¹ H. unites *τάδε πολλά ἐστιν*, and understands *ὥστε* before *ἐξαμῆσαι*—² H. adopts *στεῖχε καὶ σὺ χοῖ γέροντες*, first suggested by Franz.³ H. now alters *ἔρξαντες καιρὸν*, in MS. Flor., into *ἔρξαντες· ἀρκεῖν*, and thus rejects his previous suggestion, *ἔρξαντ' ἄκαιρα*—⁴ So H., instead of *εἰ δέ τοι μόχθων γένοιτο τῶνδ' ἄλις γ' ἐχοίμεθ' ἂν*, observing that *εἰ....οὐ* are here united, not *εἰ....μὴ*, because *οὐ* is to be referred to *ἄλις*, not to *εἰ*—

THE CHOEPHORI.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

3. [After *κατέρχομαι* H. conceives a tristich to have dropped out, which he has attempted to supply, as regards the sense, in the manner following: "I unhappy Orestes, after bringing my foot in secret, where my father was destroyed by violence with the secret craft of a woman's head—"].....P. 146 1.3
7. [After *πενθητήριον* H. has marked a lacuna by asterisks, and then introduced a distich, quoted by the Vatican Scholia on Eurip. Alc. 784. "For I did not lament, being present, thy fate, O father, nor did I stretch out my hand at the carrying out of thy corpse."]..... 147 1
13. —————*πῆμα..... νέον* ;
Has a new calamity?¹ 147 5
23. *χοᾶν πρόπομπος*—
A sender-forth of libations—² 147 13
- 24-5. *πρέπει παρῆσι φοίνιος διωγμὸς*
ὄνυχος ἄλοκι νεοτόμῳ.
Conspicuous on the cheeks is the blood-shedding
force of the nails in a new-cut furrow³.... 147 15

¹ H. adopts *πῆμα* from two MSS. and Rob.

² H. in the Notes reads *χοᾶν*, with Casaubon, for *χοὰς*. He should have adopted, rather, Paley's *χοὰς προπέμπουσ'*—

³ H. alters *παρῆς φοινισσαμυγμοῖς* into *παρῆσι φοίνιος διωγμὸς*. But how *διωγμὸς*, literally "persecutio," could be rendered "cruenta vis" by H., one can not understand.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.31. *τορὸς δε φοῖτος ὀρθόθριξ—*A piercing agitation causing the hair to stand
erect—¹ P. 147 l. 1953-7. *ῥοπή δ' ἐπισκοπεῖ Δίκας
ταχεῖα τοὺς μὲν ἐν φάει,
τὰ δ' ἐν μεταιχμίῳ σκότου
μένει χρονίζοντ' ἀτυχῇ,
τοὺς δ' ἄκραντος ἔχει νύξ.*But the sudden balance of Justice looks upon
some in the light; but the things in twilight
remain for a time unfortunate; but some
persons does night not perfected hold.² 148 663-5. *——πόροι τε πάντες ἐκ μιᾶς ὁδοῦ
διαίνοντες τὸν χερομυσῇ
φόνον καθαρσίοις ἵοιεν ἂν μάτην*And all the streams from one road, wetting
thoroughly a foul hand murder, would with
purifying [powers] go in vain.³ 148 1369-70. *δίκαια καὶ μὴ 'μαῖς πρέπον τύχαις βίου
βία φερομένων αἰνέσαι—*It is becoming to my misfortunes in life to
praise [the deeds] just, or not, of those who
bear themselves with violence—⁴ 148 1871. *——δακρύων ὑφειμάτων*With the sorrows of tears under a cloak⁵ 149 2¹ H. reads, with Bamberger, *φοῖτος* for *φόβος*—² Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has elicited *χρονίζοντ' ἀτυχῇ* from *χρονίζοντ' ἄχῃ* in one MS., and *χρονίζοντ' εὐχῃ* in another, and rejected *βρύει*, found after *ἄχῃ* or *εὐχῃ* in MSS. That the author, however, did not write what H. has attributed to him is shown by what is generally the best test, an unintelligible literal version.³ H. adopts Lachmann's *διαίνοντες* in lieu of *βαίνοντες*, and alters *καθαίροντες ἰοῦσαν ἄτην* into *καθαρσίοις ἵοιεν ἂν μάτην*: where *μάτην* is due to Heath, and *καθαρσίοις* obtained from *καθάρσιοι*, of which Bamberger said *καθαίροντες* was the explanation.⁴ Such, I presume, is the sense which H. meant to convey by his text, which he has elicited from *δίκαια καὶ μὴ δίκαια πρέποντ' ἀρχαῖς βίου*, where *πρέπον τύχαις* is due to Schütz.⁵ H. reads *δακρύων ὑφειμάτων*, and unites *δακρύων πένθεσιν*, in lieu of *δακρύω δ' ὑφ' εἰμάτων*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

84. ἔσθλ' ἀντιδοῦναι
To give in return good things¹ P. 149 l. 11
- 97-100. λόγους ἄν, οἷς περ ἡδέσω τάφον πατρὸς,
στέγοις ἄν, εἴ τι τῶνδ' ἔχεις ὑπέρτερον,
φθεγγου χέουσα σεμνὰ τοῖσιν εὐφροσιν.
The reasons, for which you reverence the tomb
of your father, you will conceal, if you have
any thing of greater moment.....Speak,
pouring forth solemn words to the well-dis-
posed.² 149 22
112. ἀπλωστὶ φράζουσ'
By saying simply—³ 150 12
- 115-16. κήρυξ μέγιστε τῶν ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω
ἄρηξον Ἑρμῇ
Aid, O Hermes, thou greatest herald of those
above and below—⁴ 150 16
118. —πατρώων αἱμάτων ἐπισκόπους—
The inspectors of my father's blood—⁵ 150 18
- 121-5. ἃ' γὰρ, χέουσα τάςδε χέρνιβας φθιτοῖς,
λέγω, καλοῦσα πατέρ', ἐποικτεῖρειν ἐμὲ
φίλον τ' Ὀρέστην
.
φίλον τ' Ὀρέστην πῶς ἀνάξομεν δόμοις.
Which words do I, while pouring out these
sacred urn-drops for the dead, pronounce,
calling upon our father to pity me and dear
Orestes, [and to see that we are conquerors],
and that we may somehow bring back
Orestes home.⁶ 150 20

¹ H. adopts Elmsley's ἔσθλ' for ἐστ', and, in v. 85, Stanley's δόσιν γε for δόσιν τε.

² So H. transposes the order of the verses and the speaker, and supposes the loss of a verse, indicated by asterisks.

³ H. alters ἀπλῶς τι into ἀπλωστὶ, although he confesses that ἀπλωστὶ is a word not to be found elsewhere.

⁴ H. places the verse here which is commonly found after 159, and inserts ἄρηξον to fill up the sense.

⁵ H. adopts Ahrens' αἱμάτων for δωμάτων—

⁶ H. reads ἃ' γὰρ for καὶ γὰρ, and φθιτοῖς for βοτοῖς in one MS., and βροτοῖς in another, and ἐποικτεῖροντ' for ἐποίκτειρόν τ', and πῶς for πῶς, and conceives that some words have dropped out, answering to those between the brackets.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

137. καὶ τοὺς κτανόντας ἀντικακτανεῖν δίκη.

And to kill in return with justice, those who
killed thee¹ P. 150 l. 33

145-51. ἴετε δάκρυ καναχῆς
 ὀλόμενον ὀλομένῳ
 δεσπότη πρὸς ἔρμα γᾶς
 τόδε κεδνόν· κακῶν δ'
 ἀπότροπον ἄγος ἀπεύχετον·
 κεχυμένων χοᾶν, κλύε δέ μοι σέβας,
 κλύ', ὦ δέσποτ', ἐξ ἀμανρᾶς φρενός.

Send a tear with a shriek, miserable, for the
 miserable lord, at this sacred mound of
 earth; but the pollution from libations
 poured out, to ward off ills, is an abomina-
 tion. Hear, O lord, hear the honors [paid
 to thee] from a darkened mind.² 151 8

152-8. ὁ το το το το το τοῖ ἀντιστρ.
 ὁ το το το τοῖ ἰὼ
 τίς δορυσθενῆς ἀνὴρ
 ἀναλυτὴρ δόμων
 Σκυθικά τε χερὶ παλίντονα
 ἐν ἔργῳ βέλη 'πιπάλλων Ἄρης
 σχέδια τ' αὐτόκωπα νωμῶν ξίφη;

Who is the man strong with a spear, the deliv-
 erer of houses, and hurling, [like] War, the
 arrows [of the bow] bent back by the hand
 in battle, and brandishing swords in close
 quarters, together with their very hilts?³ .. 151 13

175. οὐχ ἥσσον αὖ δακρυτὰ—

Not less on the other hand to be wept for—⁴. 152 19

¹ H. adopts Scaliger's ἀντικακτανεῖν in lieu of ἀντικατθανεῖν. But Scaliger's reading was, as I can testify, ἀντικατακτανεῖν, found subsequently with a γρ. in MS. Med. In Attic Greek κατακτανεῖν could not be contracted into κακτανεῖν.

² Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has altered ἔρμα into ἔρμα, and τόδε κακῶν κεδνῶν τ' into τόδε κεδνὸν κακῶν δ', and ἄλγος into ἄγος, and κλύε δέ μοι κλύε σέβας ὦ into κλύε δέ μοι σέβας κλύ' ὦ—

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he has changed τ' ἐν χερσὶν into τε χερὶ, and νωμῶν βέλη into νωμῶν ξίφη, with Pauw.

⁴ H. adopts Emper's αὖ δακρυτά in lieu of εὖ δακρυτά.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

183. [After this verse, H. has marked the loss of another with this sense: "the wife of Ægisthus the doer of shame;" in Greek, 'Η τοῦ μὲν αἰσχυντῆρος Αἰγίσθου δάμαρ.] P. 152 l. 16
189. [After 'Ορέστου H. understands οὐκ ἔχω with the Schol., and conceives that Electra is here talking to herself.] 152 20
191. εἶθ' εἶχε φωνὴν ἔμφρον'—
Would that it had an intelligent voice—¹ 152 21
193. ἀλλ' ἦν σαφηνῇ τόνδ' ἀποπτύσαι πλόκον—
But it would have been clear² for me to reject this lock— 152 23
- 197–201. [This tetrastich, commonly the continuation of the speech of Electra, is assigned to the Chorus by H., but without his giving any reason for the change.] 152 27
204. [After συνεμπορόν τινος, H. has marked the loss of one or more lines by asterisks.] 152 33
220. ὥς ὄντ' 'Ορέστην γάρ σ' ἐγὼ προσεννέπω;
As being Orestes do I then address thee?³ . . . 153 19
- 225–6. ————— βόστρυχον τριχὸς
σαντῆς ἀδελφοῦ, συμμέτρον τῷ σῷ κάρῃ.
The bunch of the hair of thy brother, corresponding with that on thy head.⁴ 153 23
228. [After εἰς δὲ θήρειον γραφὴν, "upon the picture of animals," H. has marked by asterisks the loss of a line, which, had it been preserved, would have equalized the eleven lines spoken by Orestes with the eleven in the mouth of Electra.] 153 30
235. ὦ τερπνὸν ὄνομα—
O name delightful to me—⁵ 154 3

¹ H. adopts Auratus' ἔμφρον' instead of εὐφρον'—² H. adopts Erfurdt's ἦν σαφηνῇ in lieu of εὖ σαφηνῇ—³ H. reads γάρ σ' ἐγὼ προσεννέπω in lieu of τάδ' ἐγὼ σε προεννέπω, where προσεννέπω is due to Arnald. But γὰρ could not be the fourth word in a sentence.⁴ This verse H. has placed after βόστρυχον τριχὸς; not, as commonly, after κηδεῖον τριχός.⁵ H. adopts Valckenaer's ὄνομα for ὄμμα—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 252-60. [These nine verses H. assigns to Electra, to answer to the nine spoken by Orestes.] . . P. 154 l. 18
275. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ γῆς δυσφρόνων μηνίματα
For the angry feelings of the ill-disposed [com-
ing] from the earth¹ 155 3
276. ————— τὰς δ' αἰνῶν νόσους,
Praising others as diseases—² 155 5
281. [H. has put the verse commonly read here aft-
er φόβος, in v. 284. So, too, does Blomf.,
whose name, however, is not mentioned.] . . 155 8
291. ——— δέχεσθαι δ' οὔτε συλλύειν τινά.
And that no one receive him nor sail with him³ 155 18
302. [H. prefers in the Notes εἰ δὲ μὴ, τάχ' εἴσομαι,
to prevent εἴσεται being taken in a passive
sense.] 156 3
316. σκότῳ φάος ἀντίμοιρον
A light, having a share opposite to [or "in re-
turn for"] darkness⁴ 156 12
- 327-9. πατέρων τε καὶ τεκόντων
γόος ἔνδικος ματεύει
ρόπᾶν, ἀμφιλαφῆς παραχθείς.
A just sorrow, excited in abundance, seeks the
turn [in the scale] for a father and a moth-
er⁵ 156 18
- 330-1. ——— ὅδ' ἐπιτύμβιος
θρῆνος
This lament over thy tomb—⁶ 156 21

¹ H. adopts Lobeck's μηνίματα in lieu of μειλίγματα—

² Such is the literal version of the text of H., which I must leave for others to understand, if they can.

³ So H. adopts Bothe's interpretation of συλλύειν—

⁴ H. adopts Erfurdt's ἀντίμοιρον in lieu of ἰσόμοιρον—

⁵ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has adopted Lachmann's ροπᾶν in lieu of τὸ πᾶν. But παραχθείς, literally "troubled," could hardly mean "excited."

⁶ H. reads δέ σ' ὅδ' in lieu of τοῖς—for the sake of the metre in the strophé, where is now retained ἂν ἕκαθεν—although he once suggested ἄγκαθεν, asserting that the optative could be used in a potential sense without ἂν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 346-7. *τέκνων τε κελεύθοις
κτίσας ἐπιστρεπτὸν αἰῶ*
After having built up a life to be turned to in
the paths of thy children—¹ P. 157 1.2
355. *βασιλεὺς γὰρ ἦν, ὅφρ' ἔζη*
For he was a king, while he lived—² 157 9
360. *μετ' ἄλλῳ δουρικμητι λαῶ*
With another spear-subdued clan—³ 157 14
- 361-2. *παρὰ Σκαμάνδρου πόρον τεθάφθαι
πέπρωσο*
By the stream of Scamander, thou hadst been
fated to be buried—⁴ 157 15
369. ———— *δύνασαι γάρ.*
For thou canst—⁵ 157 21
- 372-3. ———— *τῶν δὲ κρατούντων
χέρες οὐχ ὅσαι στυγερῶν γ' ὄντων.*
But unholy are the hands of those in power
being hateful.⁶ 157 23
380. ———— *τοκεῦσι δ' ὅμως τελοῖτο.*
And may it be accomplished equally for pa-
rents.⁷ 158 3
381. ———— *γένοιτό μοί ποτε—*
Would that it may be at some time for me⁸ .. 158 4

¹ So reads H. in lieu of *ἐπιστρεπτὸν αἰῶνα κτίσας*, and refers to Bekker, Anecd., p. 363, 17, *Αἰῶ · τὸν αἰῶνα κατ' ἀποκοπὴν Αἰσχύλος εἶπεν*; and so too Ahrens, whose name, however, is not mentioned.

² So H., in lieu of *ἦς* and *ἔζης*.

³ H. reads *μετ' ἄλλῳ* with Stanley, and *δουρικμητι* with Blomfield.

⁴ H. alters *τέθαιψαι* into *τεθάφθαι* with Ahrens (or rather Abresch), and inserts from conjecture *πέπρωσο*. But *πέπρωσο* is a word that never is, for it never could be, found.

⁵ H. alters *ὀδυνᾶσαι γὰρ*, found in MSS., to *δύνασαι γάρ*, which he renders "For thou mayest." But the meaning of those words he has failed to unfold.

⁶ H. alters *τούτων* into *γ' ὄντων*—

⁷ H. reads, with Boissonade, *τοκεῦσι δ' ὅμως τελοῖτο*, in lieu of *τελεῖται*. But *ὅμως* means "however," not "equally."

⁸ H. adds from conjecture *ποτε* after *γένοιτο μοι*—

Line in
V. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 384-8. —————τί γὰρ κεύθ-
ω, φρενὸς οἶον ἔμπας
ποτᾶται πάροιθε πρῶρας
δριμυστάκτου κραδίας,
θύματος ἔγκοτον, στύγος;
For why should I conceal how great a hatred
of mind, mixed with anger for a sacrifice, is
flitting entirely before the prow of a heart
dropping with bitterness?¹ P. 158 1.6
394. κλῦτε δὲ τὰ χθονίων πρότιμα—
And hear ye, the honored of those under the
earth.² 158 12
401. —————ἀραὶ τεθυμένων
Ye curses of the sacrificed—³ 158 19
406. οἰκτρὸν τόνδε κλύουσας οἶκτον.
On hearing this piteous lament.⁴ 158 22
- 410-12. ὅταν δ' αὖτ' ἐπαλκὲς ἦτορ
θάρση, 'πέστασεν ἄχος
πρὸς τὸ φανεῖν τί μοι καλῶς.
But when again a valiant heart shall be bold,
it has displaced a sorrow, by causing some-
thing to appear well to me.⁵ 159 1

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he has altered *θεῖον* into *οἶον*, and *δειμῶς ἄκται*, in Rob., into *δριμυστάκτου*, and *πάροιθεν δὲ* into *πάροιθε*—

² So H., who now prefers *πρότιμα* to *τιτηνὰ*, which he once suggested, in lieu of *τετιμέναι*, and this, too, after *τιτηνὰ* had been received by Martin, Bamberger, and Paley as the very word of Æschylus, or leading the nearest to it.

³ H. reads *τεθυμένων* for *φθιμένων*; but *τῶν* could not be omitted.

⁴ H. inserts from conjecture *οἰκτρὸν* between *κέαρ* and *τόνδε*—

⁵ Such, I presume, is the literal version which H. would have given of his text, where he has introduced *ἦτορ* from conjecture after *ἐπαλκὲς*, and altered *θραρέ'* into *θάρση*, and *πρὸς τὸ φανεῖσθαι μοι* into *πρὸς τὸ φανεῖν τί μοι*. To get, however, at the presumed sense, it would be requisite to write *πρὸς τοῦ* in lieu of *πρὸς τὸ*. But as even H. confesses the whole passage to be in a desperate state, it would have been, perhaps, wiser to have left it untouched.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 413-14. τί δ' ἂν φάντες τύχοιμεν ; ἢ τά περ
πάθομεν ἄχρα πρόσ γε τῶν τεκομένων ;
In saying¹ what should we hit [the mark] ?
Are they not the pangs,² which we have suf-
fered from our parents ? P. 159 1. 3
415. πάρεστι σαίνειν—
It is possible to flatter [some acts³] 159 3
418. ἔκοψα κομμὸν Ἄριον
I struck an Arian strain—⁴ 159 7
- 418-19. ————— ἐν τε Κισσίας
νόμοις ἠλεμιστρίας—
And with the measures of a Cissian woman
lament-pouring⁵ 159 7
420. ————— ἄδην ἰδεῖν
To see in abundance—⁶ 159 8
439. ἔχεις πατρῶον κόρον—
Thou hast⁷ [or “hearest”] thy father's death . 160 4
441. μυχῶ δ' ἄφερκτος
Confined in a recess—⁸ 160 6
443. χέουσα πολύδακρυν γόον—
Pouring forth a moaning with many tears⁹ .. 160 8
444. [H. has marked by asterisks the loss of some
words between ἀκούων and ἐν φρέσιν ; and
in the Notes asserts that, although it can not
be stated exactly what has dropped out, the

^{1 2} H. adopts τί δ' ἂν φάντες, suggested by Bothe and Bamberger, in lieu of τί δ' ἂν πάντες, and ἄχρα for ἄχθεα, with Laehmann.

³ So probably H. understood Πάρεστι σαίνειν, by mentally supplying τὰ μὲν, in the first clause, from τὰ δὲ in the second.

⁴ H. alters ἔκοψε into ἔκοψα, and Ἄρειον into Ἄριον, where “Arius,” he says, alludes to the people called Arii, who were related to the Medes.

⁵ H. corrects πολεμιστρίας into ἠλεμιστρίας on the authority of Hesych. ἠλεμιστρίας· θρηνητρίας.

⁶ H. reads πολυπλάνητ' ἄδην, with Bamberger, in lieu of πολυπάλαγκτα δ' ἦν in Turneb.

⁷ H. alters λέγεις into ἔχεις—

⁸ H. adopts Stanley's μυχῶ for μυχοῦ—

⁹ H. adopts Dobree's χέουσα in lieu of χαίρουσα—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

whole verse was perhaps to this effect:
“Hearing of the insulting acts done by these
parties, in your thoughts—”]

455. Ἄρησ' Ἄρει ξυμβαλεῖ

War shall conflict with war—¹ P. 160 l. 20

475-6. καὶ γὰρ, πάτερ τοιῶνδε σοῦ χρεῖαν ἔχω
τυχεῖν, μέγαν προσθεῖσαν Αἰγίσθῳ φθό-
ρον—

I have a need of meeting with such things from
thee, O father, that after having placed a
great destruction upon Ægistheus—² 161 7

492. ἢ τὰς ὁμοίας ἀντίδος λαβὰς λαβεῖν.

Or grant them in return to receive equal lay-
ings-hold?³ 161 29

497 and foll. [H. thus arranges the speeches: 497.

OR. 498. EL. 499. OR. 502. EL. 505.

CH. 508. OR., and reads Αὐτὸς δὲ σῶζε in
lieu of Αὐτὸς δὲ σώζει, and, placing Τίμημα
before, instead of after, Καὶ μὲν, he changes
ἀμόμφητον δέ τινα τὸν into ἀμεμφῇ τόνδ'
ἐτεινάτην—] 162 7

524. [H., after Abresch, assigns this verse to OR.]. 162 29

525. αὐτῇ προσέσχε μαστὸν ἐν γ' ὀνείρατι

She gave herself the breast at least in a
dream.⁴ 162 30

546. [H. thus arranges the speeches:

CH. So may it be; but explain the rest to
thy friends.

OR. The story is a simple one. I tell this
person to go within, and others to do

¹ H. adopts Pauw's ξυμβαλεῖ for ξυμβάλλει.² H. alters τοιάνδε σου φυγεῖν in Turneb. into τοιῶνδε σοῦ....τυχεῖν, and substitutes his own φθόρον for μόρον, the supplement of Canter.³ H. adopts Musgrave's λαβὰς for βλαβὰς, who refers to Plato in Phædr., p. 236, B., εἰς τὰς ὁμοίας λαβὰς ἐλήλυθας; and Rep. vii., p. 544, B., from whence it appears that λαβὴ was applied to the laying-hold of each other by wrestlers when they were on the ground.⁴ H. reads ἐν γ' ὀνείρατι in lieu of ἐν τ'—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

one thing, and others not to do any
thing at all.] P. 163 l. 20

563-4. τί δὴ πύλαισι τὸν ἰκέτην ἀπείργεται

Αἰγισθος; εἴπερ

Why does Ægistheus bar out the suppliant at
the gates? especially if—¹ 163 35

567-8. ἢ καὶ μολὼν ἔπειτά μοι κατὰ στόμα

ἄρει, σάφ' ἴσθι, καὶ κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς βαλεῖ

Or even after arriving he shall then, know
thou clearly, lift up his mouth before me,
and cast down his eyes—² 164 4

581-6. ποντίαι τ' ἀγκάλαι

κνωδάλων ἀνταίων

βρύουσι· πλάθουσι καὶ πεδαίχμιοι

λαμπάδες πεδάοροι·

πτανὰ δὲ καὶ πεδαβάμον' ἀπ' ἀνεμοέντων

αἰγίδων φράσαι κότον.

And the arms of the sea flourish with hostile
monsters; and the lights in mid air are
plentiful in the space between combatants;
and things flying and walking on foot
have spoken of the anger from windy hur-
ricanes—³ 164 18

¹ H. reads ἀπείργεται Αἰγισθος with MS. Med. But ἀπείργεται is never found in an active sense. Ald. and Turn., more correctly, ἀπείργετε, Αἰγισθος εἴπερ—

² Such is Bamberger's version of his own text—κατὰ στόμα ἄρει—adopted by H. in lieu of ἔρει. But correct Greek and common sense would require rather ἔπειτ' ἐμοί γ' ἀνὰ στόμα ἄρει; for thus ἀναρεῖ would be properly opposed to καταβαλεῖ—

³ Such is the literal translation of the text of H., where he has altered βροτοῖσι into βρύουσι, of which, as being, he asserts, the under-written gloss, he has rejected βλαστοῦσι, and changed πεδαβάμονα κἀνεμοέντων into πεδαβάμον' ἀπ' ἀνεμοέντων, observing that the masculine ἀνεμοέντων, joined to the feminine αἰγίδων, ought not to excite the least suspicion. But as he has failed to show the syntax in φράσαι, I have translated as if he meant to write φράσαν, i. e., ἔφρασαν. He might, however, have intended to take φράσαι, the infinitive, in the sense of the imperative. The latter part of these alterations was first proposed in his Dissertat. de different. Pros. et Poet. Orat., p. 33; but its meaning even Wellauer said he could not comprehend.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

587-92. ἀλλ' ὑπέρτολμον ἀνδρ-

ος φρόνημα τίς λόγῳ

καὶ γυναικῶν φράσει

τλημόνων παντόλμοις

ἔρωτας ἀταισι συννόμους βροτῶν,

συζύγους θ' ὁμανλίας;

But who will tell in a speech the over-daring thoughts of a man, and the loves of bold women, and their cohabitations under a yoke, the fellow-livers with very daring calamities to mortals¹ P. 164 l. 22

593-4. θηλυκρατῆς ἀπέρωτος ἔρως πάρα νείκα
κνωδάλων τε καὶ βροτῶν.

The love, that rules in females, is present unlovely in a contest, in the case of monsters and mortals² 164 24

595-8. ἴστω δ' ὅστις οὐχ ὑπόπτερος
φροντίσιν, τὰν δαεῖς' ὁ παιδολύμ-
ας τάλαινα Θεστιᾶς μήσατο,
πυρδαῆτιν πρόνοιαν—

Let him, who is not with flighty thoughts, know the fire-burning plan, which the wretched child-destroying daughter of Thestis knew and contrived—³ 164 26

604. ἄλλον δ' ἐστὶν ἐν λόγοις στυγεῖν

Another there is in stories to hate—⁴ 165 1

605. ———— ἐχθρῶν ὑπαῖ

Induced by foes—⁵ 165 2

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he has altered λέγοι into λόγῳ, and φρεσὶν into φράσει, and adopted from one MS. παντόλμοις instead of παντόλμους, and rejected καὶ after τλημόνων on conjecture. And he has thus given up the notion he once promulgated, even after it had been adopted by his admirers, that τίς λέγοι could be united without ἄν.

² Such, I presume, is the version of the text of H., where he has altered, with Victorius, ἀπέρωπος into ἀπέρωτος, and παρανικᾶ into πάρα νείκα.

³ Such is the version of the text of H., where he has altered δαεῖς τὰν into τὰν δαεῖς', and πυρδαῆ τινα into πυρδαῆτιν—

⁴ H. alters δὴ τιν' into δ' ἐστίν, as he had suggested at Soph., Œd. R., 688, and adopts Canter's ἄλλαν for ἄλλὰ—

⁵ So H. in the text, but in the notes observes that Porson's ὑπερ for ὑπαῖ is very apt.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
614-18.	<i>ἄκαιρος δ' ὁ.....σέβων</i> Unseasonable is the person reverencing ¹P. 165	1. 8
619.	<i>ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ δάοις ἐπικλύτῳ</i> Against a man renowned amongst foes— ²	165 10
622-3.	<i>——γοᾶται δὲ γὰρ πάθος κατὰ- πτυστον</i> And the land moans for a suffering object of abomination ³	165 14
623-4.	<i>——ἤκασεν δέ τις τὸ δεινὸν ἂν Λημνίοισι πῆμασιν</i> And a person would assimilate the dreadful thing to the calamities at Lemnos. ⁴	165 15
631-3.	<i>——τὸ μὴ θέμις γὰρ, οὐ λὰξ πέδοι πατούμενον, τὸ πᾶν Διὸς σέβας παρεκβαντὸς οὐ θεμιστῶς.</i> For that which is not lawful, being not trod- den on the ground [is the act] of a person, who has transgressed not lawfully the whole respect due to Zeus. ⁵	165 21
636-8.	<i>τέκνον δ' ἐπειςφέρει δόμοισιν, ἐκ δ' αἱμάτων παλαιτέρων τίνει μύσος χρόνῳ κλυτὰ βυσσόφρων Ἑρινύς.</i> And it brings a child to houses; and the deep-thinking Erinnys, time-honored, pays the pollution [arising] from more ancient blood. ⁶	165 25

¹ H. alters *ἀκαίρως δὲ.....σέβας* into *ἄκαιρος δ' ὁ.....σέβων*—

² So H. substitutes *ἐπικλύτῳ* for *ἐπικότῳ*, and refers to Apollon. Rh., II., 236: *Εἰ δὲ γὰρ ὁ πρίν ποτ' ἐπικλυτὸς ἀνδράσι Φινεὺς Ὀλβῳ μαντοσύνη τε*—

³ H. alters *γοᾶται δὲ δὴ ποθεῖ* into *γοᾶται δὲ γὰρ πάθος*, and takes *γοᾶται* in an active sense, which would be inadmissible in correct Greek.

⁴ H. adopts Portus's *ἂν* for *αὐ*—

⁵ Such is the literal version of the text of H., out of which the reader is left to make what sense he can. That it was not very intelligible to H. himself is shown by his abridged representation of the passage: "The wickedness of that person, who has impiously violated the reverence due to Jupiter, is not neglected." But how such a meaning can be extracted from the words of the text, I am at a loss to discover.

⁶ Here again the reader is left to make what sense he can out of this literal version of the text of H., where he has adopted Müller's *ἐκ δ'*, Canter's *αἱμάτων*, and *τίνε* in Turneb.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 642-3. *τρίτον τόδ' ἐκπέραμα δωμάτων καλῶ,
εἴπερ φιλόξεν' ἐστίν, Αἰγίσθου βίαν.*
I make this third call for the coming-out of the
might of Ægistheus from the house, if indeed
it is friendly to strangers.¹ P. 166 1.3
650. *γυνὴ στέγαρχος*
A female the ruler of the roof² 166 12
651. *αἰδῶς γὰρ ἐν λέσχαισιν*
For modesty in places of public resort³ 166 14
657. ——— *δικαίων τ' ὀμπνίων παρουσία*
And the presence of food for just persons⁴ . . . 166 20
677. *οἱ γὰρ κατ' ἄκρας, ἐκπαθῶς πορθούμεθα.*
Woe! woe! we are destroyed utterly without
suffering.⁵ 167 6
680. [H. transposes this verse after v. 682, and
reads ἀποψιλοῖ, "he strips me naked," in-
stead of ἀποψιλοῖς, "thou strippest me na-
ked."]
- 684-5. *σὺν δ', ἥπερ ἐν δόμοισι βακχείας ζάλης
ἱατρὸς ἐλπὶς ἦν, παροῦσαν ἐγγράφει.*
And at the same time he (Orestes) writes down
as present the hope, which was the cure for
the storm of drunken passion.⁶ 167 13

¹ H. adopts Bamberger's reading and interpretation. But such a sense can not be fairly elicited from the Greek; for καλῶ could not be thus united, as Bamberger fancies it could, to the two accusatives, ἐκπέραμα and βίαν.

² H. adopts Bamberger's στέγαρχος in lieu of τόπαρχος in MSS.

³ H. adopts Emper's λέσχαισιν for λεχθεῖσιν—

⁴ H. alters ὀμμάτων into ὀμπνίων, referring to Hesych.: "Ὀμπνη τροφή· Ὀμπνια· τὰ ζωτικά· Ὀμπνία· καρποφόρος τροφή."

⁵ H. reads ἐκπαθῶς in lieu of ἐν πασ' ὡς in MSS., and ἐνθάδ' ὡς in Turn., and remarks that ἐκπαθῶς, which elsewhere means "out of suffering," as shown by Suidas in Ἐκπαθεῖς, here means "immediately."

⁶ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has altered νῦν into σὺν, and adopted Emper's ζάλης for καλῆς, while he attempts to explain the passage thus altered by saying, "He (Orestes) shows the hope to be present, since he is present himself, although reduced to ashes."

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

699. ὀπισθόπουν τε τοῦδε καὶ ξυνέμπορον.
Both the follower of his person and partner
of his path¹ P. 167 l. 28
714. [H. rejects here τὸν χθόνιον, but in Opusc. I.,
p. 115, τὸν νύχιον: whom Paley has fol-
lowed, but without mentioning Hermann's
name.] 168 6
716. [After this verse H. marks the absence of an-
other, which he has given in the Notes—
Οἴκοισι πένθος θεῖς νέοις ἀγγέλμασιν, ob-
tained from the words of the Scholiast, ἀντὶ
τοῦ πεποιηκέναι πένθος τῷ οἴκῳ διὰ τῆς
ἀγγελίας—and he thus renders this supple-
ment, after reading τυχεῖν κακὸν in lieu of
τεύχειν κακὸν, "This stranger seems to
have excited sorrow in the house by their
tidings."]
725. θετοσκυθρωπὸν ἐντὸς ὀμμάτων γέλων
κεύθουσ'
Concealing a smile of adopted sadness within
her eyes² 168 17
738. [In defense of the irregular construction that
led Dindorf to suspect a lacuna here, H. has
written a note, which even his admirers,
with the exception of Bamberger, will prob-
ably think might have been omitted.] 168 28
- 759-60. ἀλλ' αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν, ὥς ἀδειμάντως κλύη,
ἄνωχθ' ὅσον τάχιστα γ' εὐδούσῃ φρενί.
Order him to come as quickly as possible with
a sleeping mind, that he may fearlessly hear³ 169 13
760. ἐν ἀγγέλῳ γὰρ κρυπτὸς ὀρθοῦται λόγος.
For in the case of a messenger a concealed
speech is made straight.⁴ 169 15

¹ H. adopts Pauw's ὀπισθόπουν....ξυνέμπορον, and changes δὲ τόνδε into τε τοῦδε—

² H. adopts Erfurdt's θετοσκυθρωπὸν in lieu of θέτο σκυθρωπὸν. But θετοσκυθρωπὸς is scarcely a good Greek compound.

³ H. changes γαθούσῃ into γ' εὐδούσῃ, referring to εὐδούσῃ φρενὶ in Soph. Tympanistr. Fr.

⁴ H. retains κρυπτὸς, furnished by the Scholiast in the Leipsic MS. of

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

772-4. δὸς τύχας εὖ τυχεῖν
κυρίως τὰ σώφρον' εὖ
μαιομένοις ἔχειν

Grant that events may turn out well to those
seeking that temperate matters may be de-
cidedly well.¹ P. 170 1. 1

775-6. καδ δίκαν πᾶν ἔπος
ἔλακον—

According to Justice, I have spoken every
word² 170 3

775-7. πρὸ δέ γ' ἐχθρῶν τὸν ἔσωθεν μελάρων
Ζεῦ

Place, O Zeus, him within the house before
his foes³ 170 4

781-7. ἴσχε δ' ἀνδρὸς φίλου πῶλον εὖν-
ιν ζυγέντ' ἐν ἄρμασιν
πημάτων, ἐν δρόμῳ
προστιθεὶς μέτρον, τίν' αὖ
σωζόμενον ῥυθμὸν
τοῦτ' ἰδεῖν γάπεδον
ὀνομένων βημάτων ὄρεγμα.

Support thou the orphan colt (offspring) of a
beloved man, yoked to the car of calamity;
and place thou a limit to his race, so that
this soil may see again that the endeavor
of his paces may, as they cease, preserve
some measure⁴ 170 8

Homer, *Il.* xv., 207, and rejects *κυπτὸς*, found in the Venice MS. accord-
ing to Villoison, and adopted by Blomf.

¹ So H., where *εὖ τυχεῖν* is due to Bamberger, in lieu of *δὸς τύχας δέ
μου τυχεῖν κυρίως τὰ σώφροσυνεο μαιομένοις ἰδεῖν*.

² H. reads *καδ δίκαν πᾶν* in lieu of *διὰ δικᾶσαι* in MSS., where *πᾶν*
is due to Pauw. But *καδ δίκαν* is an Æolism, never found in Tragic
Greek at Athens, although it is in the Comic fragments of the Doric Epi-
charmus.

³ H. adopts Seidler's *τὸν ἔσωθεν* in lieu of *τῶν ἔσω*—

⁴ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text,
where he has adopted Pauw's *ἴσχε* for *ἴσθι*, and altered *τίς αὖ* into *τίν'
αὖ*, and *δάπεδον* into *γάπεδον*. To myself the Greek and the version are
equally unintelligible.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

788-90. οἳ τ' ἔσω δωμάτων

πλουτογαθῇ μυχὸν ἐνίζετε,
κλῦτε, σύμφρονες θεοί.Ye too, who sit in the recess rejoicing in
wealth within the house, hear, ye gods, who
think with us.¹ P. 170 l. 11

791-2. ἄγετε, τῶν πάλαι

λύσασθ' αἶμα προσφάτοις δίκαις

Come, absolve by new acts of justice the blood
of those of former times—² 170 12793. [After δίκαις H. has marked the loss of a line
by asterisks.]795-6. τὸ δὲ καλῶς κτίμενον ὦ μέγα ναίων
στόμιονO thou that dwellest in the well-built large
[cavern's] mouth—³ 170 15

796-8. —εὖ δὲ ἀνέδην δόμον ἀνδρὸς

καί νιν ἰδεῖν φιλίοις

ὄμμασιν ἐκ δνοφερᾶς καλύπτρας.

Grant that the house of the man and himself
may freely see with friendly eyes out of the
dark veil⁴ 170 16

799-801. ξυλλάβοι δ' ἐνδίκως

παῖς ὁ Μαίας ἐπιφορώτατος

πρᾶξιν οὐρίαν θέλων

And may the son of Maia, bearing down very
much, assist justly, wishing an action with
a favorable wind.⁵ 170 19¹ H. adopts Seidler's ἐνίζετε in preference to his own ὀρίζετε, in lieu of νομίζετε—² H. omits, with Canter, πεπραγμένων after τῶν πάλαι—³ H. adopts Bamberger's κτίμενον for κτάμενον, which I first proposed in the Classical Journal, No. 13, p. 168.⁴ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has altered ἀνιδεῖν into ἀνέδην of which he says that both ἐλευθερίως and λαμπρῶς are glosses that have crept into the text.⁵ Such is the literal and, to myself, unintelligible version of the text of H., where he now retains ἐπιφορώτατος, which he formerly altered into ἐπιφθορώτατος.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

802-5. τὰ δ' ἄλλα' ἀμφανεῖ

χρήζων · ἄσκοπον δ' ἔπος λέγων
 νύκτα πρό τ' ὀμμάτων σκότον φέρει,
 καθ' ἡμέραν δ' οὐδὲν ἐμφανεέστερος.

He, who gave the oracle, will show forth what
 was dark; but, by speaking a word not to
 be seen through, he brings a night and dark-
 ness before the eyes, and during the day he
 is not more clear.¹ P. 170 l. 20

806. καὶ τότε ἤδη, τότε πλοῦτον οἴσομεν

And then now, then, we shall bring wealth².. 171 1

809-10. ἅμα δὲ κρεκτὸν γοατὰν νόμον

θήσομεν πόλει

And at the same time we shall place in the
 city a strain struck on the lyre-string, by per-
 sons lamenting³ 171 2

810-11. ————— τὰ δ' εὖ

ἔχοντ' ἐμὸν κέρδος αὖξει τόδ'—

But affairs, by turning out well, increase this
 my gain.⁴ 171 4

813-16. σὺ δὲ θαρσῶν, ὅταν ἦκη μέρος ἔργων,

ἐπαῖσας τε θροοῦσαν

πρὸς σέ—τέκνον—πατρὸς

περαίνειν ἐπίμομφον αὐδάν.

And do thou boldly, when shall come [thy]
 share in deeds, having heard her cry out to

¹ Such, I presume, is what H. meant by his refiction of the text, where, in lieu of πολλὰ δ' ἄλλα φανεῖ χρήζων κρυπτὰ, he reads τὰ δ' ἄλλα' ἀμφανεῖ χρήζων, and says that κρυπτὰ has crept into the text from the Schol. τὰ δὲ κρυπτὰ νῦν φανερώσει. But if the sense is what I have supposed, correct Greek would require χρήσας; and hence, perhaps, χρήζων must be rendered "if he wishes it—"

² Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he has supplied οἴσομαι from conjecture, and elicited τότε ἤδη τότε from τότε δὴ, without observing that τότε ἤδη is Blomfield's suggestion, and still less that τότε ἤδη is incorrect Greek, and that τότε could not be repeated after τότε ἤδη.

³ Such is the version of the text of H., which he has given in lieu of ὁμοῦ κρεκτὸν γοητῶν νόμον μεθήσομεν πόλει, where δὲ is due to Blomf.

⁴ H. alters τὰ ἐμὸν ἐμὸν κέρδος ἀέξεταί τόδε into τὰ δ' εὖ ἔχοντ' ἐμὸν κέρδος αὖξει τόδ', answering to the Scholiast's explanation, τὰ καλῶς ἀποβαίνοντα τὸ ἐμὸν κέρδος ἐστίν.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- thee, "My child," bring to a finish the in-
culpating voice of thy father¹ P. 171 1. 7
- 819-20. τοῖς τ' ἄνω πρόπρασσ' ἰὼν
χάριτας ὀργᾶς λυγρᾶς.
And in behalf of those above go and perform
the favor of a harsh passion² 171 10
- 820-1. ————— ἐνδοθεν
φοινίαν ἄγαν τιθεῖς
Placing within thee an indignation [boiling
with blood]³ 171 12
823. [After this verse H. marks the loss of another,
but without even attempting to show what
was wanting for the sense.] 171 13
828. γένοιτ' ἂν ἄχθος δειματοσταγῆς—
Would be a fear-dripping burden⁴— 171 18
842. ————— κάπιθεάζουσ'
And calling upon the gods⁵ 172 2
850. [After this verse H. notices the loss of another,
in Greek πλοῦτόν τε δόμων, i. e., "and the
wealth of houses."] 172 8
862. ————— δεσπότου πεπληγμένου
Of my master, who has been struck⁶ 172 19
870. ————— ποῖ Κλυταιμνήστρα ;
Whither [is gone] Clytemnestra?⁷ 172 26
871. ————— ἐπὶ ξυροῦ πέλας
Near to the edge—⁸ 172 27

¹ Such is the text of H., which he has substituted in lieu of ἐπαύσας πατρὸς ἔργω θροούσα πρὸς σέ, τέκνον, πατρὸς αὐδὴν καὶ περαίνων ἐπίμομφον ἄταν, in MS. Med.

² Such is the text of H., where χάριτας is due to Schütz, and λυγρᾶς to Blomf., in lieu of τοῖς τ' ἄνωθεν προπράσσω χάριτος ὀργᾶς λυπρᾶς.

³ H. alters ἄταν into ἄγαν—

⁴ H. retains δειματοσταγῆς—

⁵ H. adopts Schütz's κάπιθεάζουσ' in lieu of κάπιθοάζουσ'

⁶ H. adopts Schütz's πεπληγμένου instead of τελουμένου—

⁷ H. retains ποῖ against Elmsley's ποῦ—

⁸ So H., in the text ; but in the notes he prefers ἐπιξήνον πέλας, "near to the butcher's block," as suggested by Abresch, who refers to Ag. 1236.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
872.	—————πρὸς δίκης πεπληγμένος. Struck justly ¹	P. 172 l. 27
891.	—————καὶ παραινεῖς μοι καλῶς And thou admonishest me well. ²	173 16
906.	ἀλλ' εἴφ' ὁμοίως But state equally— ³	173 40
932.	—————καὶ κτεάνων τριβᾶς ὑπαὶ δυοῖν λύσιν μiasτόροιιν And a release from the wasting of chattels by two pollutors ⁴	175 1
936-7.	ἔθιγε δ' ἐν μάχῃ χερὸς ἐτήτυμος Διὸς κόρα— And the true daughter of Zeus hath touched a hand in battle— ⁵	175 4
942-3.	ἀγνὸν ἔχων μυχὸν χθονὸς ὁ Πύθιος μεσομφάλοις θεὸς παρ' ἐσχάραις Holding the great recess of the earth, the Pyth- ian god at the hearths of the mid-navels— ⁶	175 7
943.	[After the Supplement, mentioned in the last Note, H. has marked the loss of the rest of the first antistrophé, and the commencement of the second strophé.]	175 7
945.	[H., who once attempted out of ἐπ' ὀχθεὶ ἄξεν ἀδόλως δολίας to elicit ἐπαξίως δολία, and subsequently ἐπ' ἐχθροξένοις δόλοισιν δόλια, and more recently ἐπ' ἐχθρόφρον' ἔταξεν, ἃ δόλιά σε δολίαν, has confessed, at last, his	

¹ So H. reads, partly with MS. Med., instead of πρὸς δίκην πεπληγμένης in Turneb. But most assuredly a domestic servant of Ægistheus would never have said that the neck of Clytemnestra had been struck justly.

² So H. in the text; but in the notes he prefers his own παρήνεσας καλῶς.

³ H. reads ἀλλ' εἴφ' instead of μὴ ἀλλ' εἴφ'. How easy was it for him to read Μὴ ἄλειφ', "Do not daub out—"

⁴ H. introduces from conjecture λύσιν between δυοῖν and μiasτόροιιν—

⁵ H. adopts Pauw's δ' ἐν μάχῃ; and in the notes prefers Scaliger's ἐτητύμως to ἐτήτυμος.

⁶ H. refers to this place the fragment, as he imagined, of Æschylus, preserved by Marius Plotius, p. 2645: ὁ Πύθιος μεσομφάλοις θεὸς παρ' ἐσχάραις.

Line in
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inability to make any thing satisfactory out of ἐπ' ὅχθει ἄξεν, and has retained merely ἃ δόλια σε δολίαν, and χρονισθεῖσαν, got out of Pauw's χρονισθεῖσά γ'—] P. 175 1. 9

952-3. κρατεῖτω δ' ἔπος τὸ θεῖον τὸ μή μ' ὑπουργεῖν κακοῖς.

Let the divine word rule, "Do not assist the wicked."¹ 175 10

956. μέγα τ' ἀφηρεῖθην ψάλιον οἰκετῶν.

I have taken away a great manacle of the domestics.² 175 12

957. ἀναγε μὰν, δόμοι.

Rise up, ye houses.³ 175 13

957-8. —————πολὺν ἄγαν χρόνον χαμαιπετεῖς ἔκεισθ' αἰεί.

For a very long time ye have lain forever fallen upon the ground.⁴ 175 14

963-5. τύχα δ' εὐπρωποκοίτα τὸ πᾶν ἰδεῖν θρενμένοις μέτοικοι δόμων πεσοῦνται πάλιν.

And with a fortune, that has a good-looking bed, [it is possible] for those who lament to see all; the foreign settlers in the house shall fall again.⁵ 175 18

¹ H. alters κρατεῖται δέ πως into κρατεῖτω δ' ἔπος, and rejects παρὰ before τὸ μὴ, as if it had dropped from the clouds, to use the language of his son-in-law, Fritzsche.

² H. reads μέγα with Porson, and οἰκετῶν with Franz, in lieu of μέγαν and οἰκων.

³ H. alters ἀναγεμὰν δόμοις into ἀναγε μὰν δόμοι. But how the singular ἀναγε is to agree with the plural δόμοι, H. has neglected to show.

⁴ H. changes χαμαιπετεῖσε κεῖσθ' in MSS. into χαμαιπετεῖς ἔκεισθ', where χαμαιπετεῖς is due to Welläuer, and ἔκεισθ' to Bamberger, as it seems.

⁵ Such is the literal, and, to myself, unintelligible version of the text of H., of which he has given this Latin representation—translation it is not—"Prospera ad videndum narrantibus fortunæ revertentur restituti ædibus"—which I must leave for those to understand who can, and to explain why he omitted ἀκοῦσαι between ἰδεῖν and θρενμένοις; for to say, as he does, that it was introduced by an interpreter to explain something, when, in fact, it explains nothing, is to give a reason that is in fact no

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

976. [After ποδοῖν ξυνωρίδα, H. has, with Meineke, introduced eight verses, commonly found after φρονήματος, in v. 998.] P. 176 1.3

983-6. τοιοῦτον ἂν κτήσαιτο φηλήτης ἀνὴρ
ξένων ἀπαιόλημα, κάργυροστερῇ
βίον νομίζων τῷδ' ἔγ' ἂν δολώματι
πολλοὺς ἀναιρῶν πολλὰ θερμαῖνοι φρένα.
Such a thing of trickery a man, who cheats
strangers, would possess; and he, who prac-
tices a money-robbing life, would with this
craftiness destroy many persons and warm
his heart.¹ 176 22

991. ——— Αἰγίσθου γὰρ οὐ λέγω μόρον.
For of the fate of Ægistheus I say nothing—² 176 9

992. ——— ὥς νόμος
As is the law³ 176 11

996-7. ἧ σοι δοκεῖ μύραινά γ' εἶτ' ἔχιδν' ἔφν,
σήπειν θιγοῦσ' ἂν μάλλον, οὐ δεδηγμένη.
Does she not seem to you, whether she were
naturally a muræna or a viper, to produce a
rotting by touching rather, not having been
bitten—⁴ 176 14

1001. στρ.

1009. νῦν αὐτὸν αἰνῶ
Now I praise myself⁵ 176 32

reason. With regard to the strange compound εὐπροσωποκοίτα, it neither is, nor could be a Greek word.

¹ So H. reads with a new punctuation, and by adopting Lobeck's θερμαῖνοι φρένα, and rejecting Dindorf's θερμ' ἄνοι φρενί—

² H. prefers λέγω in Schol. and Turneb. to ψέγω in MSS.

³ H. prefers ὥς νόμος, in Canter's edition, to ὥς νόμον—

⁴ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has preferred Meineke's Ἡ σοι δοκεῖ to his own Οὐ σοὶ δοκεῖ, and to Τί σοι δοκεῖ in MSS.; and he has received from Rob. θιγοῦσ' ἂν, and from Blomf. μάλλον—

⁵ H. reads αὐτὸν for αὐτόν. But αὐτόν is never used for ἑμαυτόν, as Elmsley and Blomfield have correctly remarked. Hence H. should have read Νῦν μ' αὐτόν αἰνῶ—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1013-16. οὐτις μερόπων ἀσινῇ βίοτον

διὰ πάντ' εὐθυμος ἀμείψει,

τέκνον, ἐς μόχθον δ'

ὁ μὲν αὐτίχ', ὁ δ' ὕστερον, ἦξεν.

No one of voice-dividing beings shall pass with
good spirits through a life wholly harmless,
my child; but one has rushed on the instant
to trouble, and another subsequently.¹ . . P. 177 1.5

1017. ἀλλ' ὥς ἂν εἰδῇτ', οὐ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅπη τελεῖ—

But that ye may know—for I do not know
where [things] will end—² 177 9

1018-20. ὥσπερ ξὺν ἵπποις ἡνιοστρόφον δρόμον

ἐξωτέρω φέρουσι γὰρ νικώμενον

φρένες δύσαρκτοι.

Feelings ill-controlled carry [me], as a char-
ioteer overcome, together with his horses,
out of the course.³ 177 10

1020-1. —————πρὸς δὲ καρδίαν φόβος

ἄδειν ἔτοιμος, ἣ δ' ὑπορχεῖσθαι κρότῳ.

And fear is ready to sing to the heart, which
[is ready] to dance with the noise.⁴ 177 12

1028. [After παρέντα δ', H. puts the mark of an

aposiopesis.] 177 20

1029. τόξῳ γὰρ οὐτις πημάτων προσθίζεται.

For no one will touch upon calamities with
an arrow.⁵ 177 21

¹ So H., with the view of equalizing the antistrophical measures, has introduced from conjecture τέκνον after ἀμείψει, and ὕστερον before ἦξεν, and altered ἄτιμος ἀμείπεται into εὐθυμος ἀμείπει. He either got the idea from, or suggested it to Erfurdt, who, in the Heidelberg Journal for 1809, p. 294, proposed to insert τέκνον, and, with Schütz, ὕστερον, and to read ἐντιμος—

² H. adopts ὥς ἂν εἰδῇτ', οὐ γὰρ οἶδ', as suggested by Emper and Martin, in lieu of ἄλλος ἂν εἰδῇ τοῦτ' ἄρ', in MSS.

³ So H., by taking away the stop after ἐξωτέρω—as if γὰρ could thus be found after the seventh word in a sentence—and by adopting Schütz's ἡνιοστρόφον in lieu of ἡνιοστρόφον. And yet how easy was it to read ὥς γὰρ and φέρουσιν ἐμὲ instead of ὥσπερ and φέρουσι γὰρ—

⁴ H. reads, with Emper, ἣ δ' ὑπορχεῖσθαι κρότῳ, where κρότῳ is due to Abresch. But δὲ could not thus follow the relative ἣ, although it might ἦ, in the sense of αὕτη.

⁵ H. adopts Meineke's προσθίζεται in lieu of προσίξεται. But in this

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 1034-5. ———— οὐδ' ἐφέστιον
 ἄλλη τραπέσθαι
 Nor as a person at the hearth to turn by an-
 other road.¹ P. 177 l. 29
- 1036-7. τὰ δ' ἐν χρόνῳ μοι πάντας Ἀργείους
 λέγω
 ἐκμαρτυρεῖν ἢ μέλε' ἐπορσύνθη κακά.
 I say that all the Argives will in time testify
 in what way unhappy evils have been fur-
 nished by me.² 178 1
1039. [After this verse, H. has, with Paley, marked
 with asterisks a lacuna.] 178 3
1046. ποῖαι γυναῖκες αἶδε
 What women are these—?³ 178 8
1048. τίνες σε δόξαι, φίλτατ' ἀνθρώπων πατρὶ
 What visions, O thou dearest of men to thy
 father—⁴ 178 11
1053. ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐσοι παραγμὸς ἐς φρένας πίτνει
 From these a perturbation falls on thy mind⁵ 178 17

formula the perpetual phrase is ἐφικνεῖσθαι or προσικνεῖσθαι. Hence Schütz's ἐφίξεται, adopted by Blomfield, is preferable.

¹ H. elicits ἄλλη from ἄλλην, and retains ἐφέστιον in MSS. But I confess I do not understand how a person, who was at the hearth, could be said to turn by another road, without any mention being made of the place to which Orestes was to go.

² H. alters καὶ μαρτυρεῖν μοι μενέλεως ἐπορσύνθη κακά, in MSS., into ἐκμαρτυρεῖν ἢ μέλε' ἐπορσύνθη κακά, and thus rejects his former reading—ὥς μέλε'—adopted by Paley. He conceives, however, that something has been lost here.

³ H. has given ποῖαι for Δμωαῖ, as he had tacitly corrected in his Dissertation attached to his edition of Aristotle's Poetics, p. 224. But he should have adopted Δειναῖ rather, as I suggested on Eum. 95; for δμωαῖ could scarcely have been corrupted into ποῖαι.

⁴ So H. in the text; but in the notes he gives up his previous alteration πάτρας for πατρὶ, although it had been adopted by Schütz, and proposes to read φίλτατ' ἀνθρώπων, κέαρ Στροβοῦσιν. But had he turned to my note on Eum. 95, he would have seen that I had already suggested φίλτατ' ἀνθρώπων, περὶ, which is nearer to the old πατρὶ than his κέαρ—

⁵ H. reads σοι for τοι—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1056-7. εἰς σοι¹ καθαρμός · Λοξίου δὲ προσθιγῶν
ἐλεύθερόν σε τῶνδε πημάτων κτίσει.

There is one purification for thee; and laying
hold of Loxias, it shall render thee freed
from these calamities.²P. 178 l. 20

1066. μόχθοι τάλανες.

Wretched troubles.³ 178 29

¹ H. adopts *εἰς σοι*, elicited from *εἰσσο' ὁ*, in MS., by Erfurdt and Ahrens.

² H. retains *κτίσει*; but he does not explain the syntax, which, as Ritschl saw, requires *κτίσεις*, if *προσθιγῶν* is to be applied to Orestes; and so it must be applied, for assuredly the purification did not touch Apollo, although it came from him.

³ H. omits *τε Θνέσπου*, as he had suggested in Opusc. I., p. 112.

THE FURIES.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
6.	Τιτανὶς ἄλλη, παῖς Χθονὸς— Another Titanian, a daughter of Earth ¹ . . . P. 179	1.5
21.	[After ἀναστροφὰὶ H. has marked a supposed lacuna by asterisks, but without assigning any reason for doing so.] 180	8
32.	—————κεῖ πάρ' Ἑλλήνων τινὲς— And if there are present any of the Greeks— ² 180	14
45.	λήνει μεγιστοσωφρόνως ἐστεμμένον— Crowned with wool in a very modest manner ³ 181	3
50.	[After τύποις H. marks the absence of a verse, which Wakefield first attempted to supply from the Schol.] 181	7
55.	ρέγκουσι δ' οὐ πλαστοῖσι φνυσιάμασιν. And they snore with breathings not feigned ⁴ . 181	10

¹ So H., with Stanley and Wakefield.

² So H., with Abresch. But *πάρα* is never found with a plural noun in the sense of *πάρεις*, nor is the last syllable elided when it is united to a noun singular.

³ H. reads *μεγιστοσωφρόνως* in lieu of *μεγίστῳ σωφρόνως*, and refers to *μεγιστότιμος* in Suppl. 679. Drake, in his recently published edition of this play, would read *λήνει μὲν εἰς τὸ σῶφρον ἐξεστεμμένῳ*, where *μὲν* is due to Hemsterhuis, as stated by Valckenaer on Phœn., 994.

⁴ H. retains *πλαστοῖσι*, which every one else, since the time of Schütz, who first proposed *πλατοῖσι*, had rejected; and this, too, without H. explaining what he understood by “not-feigned breathings;” as if the breathings of the Furies would be represented in any other light than real.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

56. ἐκ δ' ὀμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλῇ λίβα
And they distill disagreeable rheum from their
eyes¹ P. 181 l. 11
61. ————— μὴ μεταστένειν πόνον
So as not to groan after its labor—² 181 15
70. [After H. had, in Opuscul. VI., p. 23, asserted
that πεσοῦσαι was a nominative absolute, he
discovered that the aorist principle could not
be so used; and hence he conceived that a
verse of this kind has fallen out: 'Εν τοῖςδε
τοῖς θρόνοισιν ἀσθενεῖς πάρα, i. e., "In
these seats here are weak."] 182 6
72. Νυκτὸς παλαιαὶ παῖδες
Ancient children of night—³ 182 7
79. βιβῶντ' ἀν' ἀεὶ τὴν πλανοστιβῇ χθόνα—
Stalking through the earth ever-trodden by
wanderings—⁴ 182 12
95. ——— σέβει τοι Ζεὺς τόδ' ἐκνόμων σέβας,
Zeus reverences this honor of lawless per-
sons—⁵ 182 27

¹ H. adopts my λίβα, which he calls an egregious emendation, although he once labored to defend βίαν, the reading suggested by Sophianus, in lieu of διὰ, and by so doing misled Wellauer and his followers.

² H. adopts Arnald's πόνον for πόνων—

³ H. adopts Νυκτὸς in lieu of Γραῖα, the conjecture of Valckenaer; but how such a mistake could have arisen it is difficult to understand. The poet evidently wrote Γραῖα, πάλαι τ' ἄπαιδες, as I suggested thirty years ago.

⁴ So reads H., and compares Plato, Legg. VIII., p. 832, c., ἄρχει σὺν ἀεὶ τινι βία. But, though ἀεὶ might be thus inserted between σὺν and τινι, it could not be between σὺν and τῇ. Moreover, as βιβῶν is an Epic form, it can not be shown to be a dramatic one by quoting, as H. does in its defense, the Lyric Pindar.

⁵ H. retains ἐκνόμων σέβας, and renders ἐκνόμων "lawless," since Suidas explains Ἐκνόμοις by παρανόμοις; and he observes that the whole passage means that pity is not wanting to the wicked, when assisted by a faithful companion. But how such a meaning can be elicited from the Greek words I must leave for others to discover, especially as H. never hit upon it, when he suggested, in Opuscul. VI., p. 25, ἐκνόμως, what he has subsequently rejected, even after it had been adopted by Dindorf.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 99-100. ————— ὧν
 ὄνειδος
 A disgrace on account of whom—¹, P. 183 1.5
106. ὄρα δὲ πληγὰς τὰςδε καρδίας ὅθεν—
 But see these blows of the heart from whence
 [they are]² 183 10
108. ἐν ἡμέρᾳ δὲ μοῖρ' ἀπρόσκοπος φρενῶν
 But in the day the lot of the mind is not fore-
 seeing—³ 183 11
- 117-18. ἀκούσαθ'· ὥς ἔλεξα τῆς ἐμῆς πέρι
 ψυχῆς. Φρονήσατ'—
 Hear; since I have spoken of the danger of my
 soul. Reflect—⁴ 183 19
122. φίλοις γάρ εἰσιν, οὐκ ἐμοὶ, προσίκτορες.
 For to relations, not to me, there are deities
 presiding over suppliants⁵ 183 22
128. τί σοι πέπρακται—
 What deed has been done by you⁶ 184 1

¹ H. has edited ὧν for ὥς, as suggested by Wakefield and Tyrwhitt. But how ὄνειδος ὧν can have that meaning, I can not understand.

² Such is the literal version of the text of H., which Müller would not, although Dindorf would, receive; while Schæmann is content with καρδία σέθεν, found in three MSS., as I had edited long ago.

³ H., in lieu of βροτῶν, reads what the Schol. leads to, φρενῶν, whose words are ἡ τῆς φρενὸς μοῖρα οὐ προορᾷ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ.

⁴ H. retains ὥς, which Schütz had altered into ὧν—

⁵ So H. understands this passage by altering ἐμοῖς into ἐμοὶ. But φίλοις does not mean “relations;” nor, if it did, would the ghost of Clytemnestra speak of her son, who had murdered her, by the title of φίλοις; nor, lastly, could προσίκτορες mean “presiding over suppliants,” unless the name of a deity was introduced. The alteration and interpretation, it seems from Paley’s note, are due to Müller.

⁶ H. retains πέπρακται, despite the fact that πέπρωται, suggested by Stanley, is confirmed by Τί γὰρ πέπρωται Ζηνὶ πλὴν ἀεὶ κρατεῖν in Prom. 518.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

140-2. σὺ δ' αἵματηρὸν πνεῦμ' ἐπουρίσασα τῷδ'
ἔπον, μάραινε δευτέροις διώγμασιν,
ἀτμῷ κατισχναίνουσα, νηδύος πυρί.

But do thou sending to this person a favorable
breath blood-flowing, waste him away by
second pursuits, making him thin by a va-
por, the fire of the belly¹ P. 184 l. 10

165-6. κρατοῦντες, τὸ πᾶν δίκας πλέον,
φονολιβῇ θρόμβον

Ruling over the blood-distilling gore, altogeth-
er more than is just² 184 27

174. ἐμοί τε λυπρὸς καὶ τὸν οὐκ ἐκλύσεται—

And he is both grievous to me, and he shall
not liberate him³ 184 34

176-7. ποτιτρόπαιος ὦν δ' ἕτερον ἐν κάρᾳ
μιάστορ', ἔστιν ὃν, πάσεται.

But being impious he shall possess another
avenger, it is whom, on his head.⁴ 185 2

187. παίδων τε χλοῦνις ἡδ' ἀκρωνία κακῶν.

The castration of boys and the climax of
ill—⁵ 185 11

¹ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered τῷ into τῷδ', through his conceiving, what he could not support by a single passage, that τῷδ' could thus end one verse if the next began with a vowel; while, to prevent the ambiguity that would arise from τῷδ' thus coming before ἀτμῷ, he has changed the order of verses 141, 2.

² S. adopts Wakefield's θρόμβον for θρόνον, and unites θρόμβον with κρατοῦντες.

³ H. reads ἐμοὶ for κάμοι, and applies τὸν, in the sense of τοῦτον, to Orestes. But, had Æschylus alluded to Orestes, he would have written rather τόνδε τ', not καὶ τὸν—

⁴ Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he once wished to read ἔστιν οὗ—

⁵ H. adopts the emendation suggested by Fritzsche, Παίδων τε χλοῦνις ἡδ' ἀκρωνία κακῶν, to which he was led, as the son-in-law of Hermann should have stated, by my correction, Παίδων τε χλοῦνις καὶ κακῶν ἀκρωνία. For ἡδὲ is a Homeric word, never found except in corrupt passages in the extra-choral parts of Greek tragedy, as Valckenaer was the first to remark, whose doctrine I have supported sufficiently against the objections of Porson.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

188. λευσμόν τε καὶ μύζουσιν
And persons moan a stoning—¹ P. 185 l. 12
- 193-4. ἐν τοῖςδε πλησίοισι χρηστηρίοις
In these neighboring oracular shrines—² 185 17
199. ἀλλ' εἰς τὸ πᾶν ἔπραξας, ὥς παναίτιος
But you singly have done all, as being the en-
tire cause³ 185 20
212. ————— καὶ παρ' οὐδὲν ἤκέ σοι
And of no account have come to you—⁴ 186 13
219. τὸ μὴ τίνεσθαι μηδ' ἐποπτεύειν κότῳ
So as not to punish nor to look upon them
with anger—⁵ 186 19
226. τιμὰς σὺ μὴ σύντεμνε τὰς ἐμὰς ψόγῳ
Do not cut short my honors by abuse—⁶ 186 26
230. ————— κάκκυνηγετῶ.
And I hunt him out.⁷ 186 30
- 236-8. οὐ προστρόπαιον, οὐδ' ἀφοίβαντον χέρα
ἄλλοισιν οἴκοις καὶ πορεύμασιν βροτῶν.
ἀλλ', ἀμβλὺς ἤδη προστετριμμένον μύσος—
Nor uncleansed as to hand in other houses and
journeyings of men; but already blunted as
to a pollution, worn down—⁸ 187 2

¹ H. retains λευσμόν and unites it to μύζουσιν, as Kühner wished to do. But those scholars should have produced at least one passage to prove that μύζουσιν could be thus introduced between τε καὶ and οἰκτισμόν.

² So H. retains πλησίοισι, and refers πλησίοισι χρηστηρίοις to the places near the temple, where the Chorus were then supposed to be, after having been driven out of it by Apollo.

³ H. reads, with Canter, εἰς for εἰς, and retains ὥς against Wakefield's ὧν, which Dindorf attributes to one Martin.

⁴ H. reads ἤκέ σοι in lieu of ἤρκέσω in MSS.

⁵ H. adopts Meineke's alteration of γενέσθαι into τίνεσθαι, and endeavors to support it by Œd. C., 994, εἰ πατήρ σ' ὁ καίνων ἦν [vulg. ἦ] τῖνοι' ἂν εὐθέως. But he forgot that as τίνεσθαι is "to revenge one's self," it could not be applied to the Furies. Bad, however, as is the proposed reading, it is better than πένεσθαι, "to be in poverty," formerly suggested by Schütz, and adopted by H.

⁶ H. reads ψόγῳ for λόγῳ—

⁷ H. has edited Erfurdt's κάκκυνηγετῶ in lieu of κάκκυνηγέτης in MSS.

⁸ Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he transposes two

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
253.	ὄρα, ὄρα μάλ' αὖ, λεῦσσε τε πάντα— Look, look much again, and look at every thing— ¹	P. 187 l. 15
254.	ὁ δ' αὖτέ γ' ἀλκὰν ἔχων— ² He having protection again—	187 17
257.	ὑπόδικος θέλει γενέσθαι χρεῶν Is willing to become amenable in a lawsuit for debts ³	187 18
283.	[The verse Χρόνος καθαιρεῖ πάντα γηράσκων ὁμοῦ is considered spurious by H., as it was by Musgrave ; and so, too, it is by Dindorf.]	188 20
289.	ἀλλ' εἴτε χώρας ἐν τόποις Λιβυστικοῖς But whether in the Libystian places of a coun- try ⁴	189 5
291.	τίθησιν ὀρθὸν ἢ κατηρεφῇ πόδα. Places her foot erect or covered— ⁵	189 6
299.	ἀναίματον βόσκημα τῶνδε δαιμόνων. The bloodless food of these deities ⁶	189 13
310-11.	τοὺς μὲν καθαρὰς καθαρῶς χεῖρας προνέμοντας On those who put forth purely pure hands ⁷ . .	189 21
346.	ἀθανάτων δίχ' ἔχειν γέρας— To have honors apart from the immortals ⁸ . .	190 4

verses, and reads *μύσος* instead of *τε πρὸς*, which he once changed into *πάρος*, adopted by Schütz and Reisig, and subsequently into *τε πρὸς*, as others likewise had done.

¹ H. alters *λεύσσετον* into *λεῦσσε τε*—

² H. reads *αὖτέ γ'* instead of *αὖτε γοῦν* in some MSS., and *αὖτέ γ' οὐκ* in others. But *γε* could not thus follow *αὖτε*.

³ H. in the text adopts Scaliger's *χρεῶν*, but in the notes he prefers *χερῶν*.

⁴ So H. reads with an antiptosis—

⁵ So H. in the text, explaining *κατηρεφῇ* by “cloud-covered”—for he probably remembered the expression in Horace: “Nube candentes humeros amictus”—but he observes in the notes that my *κατωφερῇ*, from which Fritzsche got his *κατηφερῇ*, is not an improbable conjecture.

⁶ H. reads *τῶνδε δαιμόνων*, rejecting *σκιὰν* after *δαιμόνων* as a gloss.

⁷ H. supplies *καθαρῶς* after *καθαρὰς*—

⁸ So reads H., where *γέρας* is due to Evers, as stated by Müller, in lieu of *χέρας*—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

348. παλλεύκων πέπλων δ' ἀγέραστος ἄμοιρος
ἄκκληρος ἐτύχθην.

And I have been formed without the honor
and the share and the lot of very white gar-
ments.¹ P. 190 1.4

352-4. ἐπὶ τὸν, ὦ, διόμεναι,
κρατερὸν ὃν ἔθ' ὁμοίως
μαυροῦμεν νέον ἄλμα.

After whom, alas! pursuing, we render equally
obscure the young leaping, although it is
strong² 190 8

355-7. σπενδομένα δ' ἀφελεῖν τινὶ τάςδε μερίμνας
Μοῖρ' ἀτέλειαν ἐμαῖσι λιταῖς ἐπικραίνει
μηδ' εἰς ἄγκρισιν ἐλθεῖν.

And for me, making a libation to take away
from some one these cares, Fate has accom-
plished a non-efficiency to the prayers ad-
dressed to myself, and to come not even to
a trial.³ 190 10

358-9. Ζεὺς γὰρ δειματοσταγὲς ἀξιόμισον ἔθνος
τόδε λέσχας
ἄς ἀπηξιώσατο—

For Zeus has thought this race, fear-shedding,
hate-deserving, not worthy of his converse.⁴ 190 13

363-4. σφαλερὰ τανυδρόμοις γὰρ
κῶλα—

For limbs are unsteady to the quick running⁵. 190 15

366. τακόμενοι κατὰ γᾶς—

Wasted away below the earth⁶ 190 17

¹ H. supplies from conjecture ἀγέραστος before ἄμοιρος.

² Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own present text; for, in Opuscul. VI. 2, p. 73, he had suggested another refiction of the passage which is commonly read at its close, μαυροῦμεν ὑφ' αἵματος νέον.

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has altered σπενδομεναι into σπενδομένα, and τινὰ into τινὶ. But what he understood himself by the passage, as thus edited, he does not state, nor can I discover.

⁴ H. alters αἵματοσταγὲς into δειματοσταγὲς—

⁵ H. inserts γὰρ, as Paley was the first to suggest.

⁶ H. reads κατὰ γᾶς, for κατὰ γᾶν as Paley first suggested.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

384-5. -----ἐτι δέ μοι

μένει γέρας παλαιὸν

Still to me remains the ancient honor¹. P. 190 l. 31

397. κῶλοις ἀκμαίοις τόνδ' ἐπιζεύξασ' ὄχον.

After having united this car to limbs in their

prime.² 191 9

405-6. λέγειν δ' ἄμομφον ὄντα τοὺς πέλας κα-

κῶς—

But for a person, who has no cause of blame,

to speak ill of his neighbors—³. 191 15

406. [Although H. has in the text ἡδ' ἀποστατεῖ

θέμις, yet in the notes he prefers the read-

ing of Abresch, ἡδ' ἀποστατεῖ θέμις.] 191 16

452-3. -----ποικίλοις ἀγρεύμασιν

κρύψας, ἃ λουτρῶν ἐξεμαρτύρει φόνον.

Having concealed with cunning means of cap-

ture, which witnessed the murder at the

bath—⁴. 192 23

452. εἰ μή τι τῶνδ' ἔρξαιμι τοὺς ἐπαιτίους

Unless I did something to the parties, who are

the causers of these things.⁵ 192 28

462-3. τὸ πρᾶγμα μεῖζον ἢ εἴ τις οἶεται τόδε

βροτὸς δικάζειν.

The matter is greater than if any mortal thinks

to decide this.⁶ 193 32

¹ H. inserts from conjecture μένει after μοι. He formerly supplied ἐστίν after παλαιὸν—

² H. adopts Wakefield's κῶλοις in lieu of πῶλοις—

³ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his present text—*Λέγειν δ' ἄμομφον ὄντα τοὺς πέλας κακῶς*—where he has adopted ἄμομφον from Rob., as recommended by Elmsl. on Med., p. 93.

⁴ H. has edited *Κρύψας, ἃ λουτρῶν ἐξεμαρτύρει φόνον*, as he suggested in *Opuscul.*, tom. iv., p. 339. Schoemann, however, and Franz, prefer *Κρύψασα, λουτρῶν δ' ἐξεμαρτύρει φόνον*, as I had edited long ago from the conjecture of Scaliger, whose supplement of δ' after λουτρῶν has been confirmed by three MSS.

⁵ So H. in the text; but in the notes he proposes to alter *εἰ μή τι τῶνδ' ἔρξαιμι* into *Εἰ μὴ ἀντιδρῶν ἔρξαιμι*; for he saw, as I was the first to point out, that there was nothing to which τῶνδε could be referred.

⁶ H. reads *μεῖζον ἢ εἴ τις οἶεται*, where after *μεῖζον* he has inserted ἢ, which he once conceived to be unnecessary. See my *Poppo's Prolegom.*, p. 200.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

465-7. ἄλλος τε καὶ σὺ μὲν κατηρτυκῶς δρόμοις
ἰκέτης προσῆλθες, καθαρὸς ἀβλαβῆς δόμοις
ἐμοῖς· ἄμομφον ὄντα δ' αἰδοῦμαι πόλει.

Especially since, after having been worn down
by runnings, thou hast come as a suppliant,
purified and guileless, to my house; and I
feel a pity for a person, who is without blame
from the city.¹ P. 194 1.1

469-71. καὶ μὴ τυχοῦσαι πράγματος νικηφόρου,
χώρα μεταῦθις ἰδὲ ἐκ φρονημάτων
πέδῳ πεσὼν ἄφερτος αἰαντὴ νόσος.

And not meeting with a victory-bringing suit,
hereafter poison from our thoughts, falling
on the ground, [shall be] a disease painful,
not to be borne by the country.² 194 4

472-3. τοιαῦτα μὲν τάδ' ἐστίν· ἀμφοτέρω μένειν
πέμπειν τε, δυσπήμαντ' ἀμηχάνως ἐμοί—

Of such kind are these things; both acts to re-
main and to send, are, as being very calam-
itous, without a plan for me.³ 194 7

474-7. ἐπεὶ δὲ πρᾶγμα δεῦρ' ἐπέσκηψεν τόδε,
φόνων δικαστὰς ὀρκίους αἰρουμένη
σέβειν κελεύσω τῶν ἐμῶν ἀστῶν πόλιν,
θεσμὸν, τὸν εἰς ἅπαντ' ἐγὼ θήσω χρόνον.

But since this matter has come, like a thunder-
bolt, hither, I will, after selecting sworn
judges of murders, *order the state of my
citizens to reverence* the ordinance, which
I will lay down for all time.⁴ 194 8

¹ So H. transposes the verses, and adopts δρόμοις from two MSS. in lieu of ὁμος, and ἐμοῖς, the conjecture of Linwood and Franz, in lieu of ὁμως, and alters αἰροῦμαι into αἰδοῦμαι—

² Such is the literal version of the text of H., where χώρα μετ' αὐθις, the conjecture of Wellauer, elicited from χώραι μετ' αὐθις in MSS., has been adopted, even though the verb required for ἰδὲ is wanting in this sentence, and in the preceding one another verb to agree with τυχοῦσαι.

³ Such is the literal version of the text of H., who has adopted Scaliger's δυσπήμαντ' in lieu of δυσπήματ'.

⁴ So H., partly in the text and partly in the notes, where he has given the Greek words Σέβειν κελεύσω τῶν ἐμῶν ἀστῶν πόλιν, answering to the English between the asterisks. But that Æschylus, or any other poet, would have written τῶν ἐμῶν ἀστῶν πόλιν, even H. himself, were he alive, would scarcely have undertaken to prove.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

479. ——— ἄρωγὰ τῆς δίκης θ' ὀρκώματα.
And oaths the aiders of Justice.¹ P. 194 l. 11
482. ὄρκον πορόντας μηδὲν ἔκδικον φράσειν.
Giving an oath not to say any thing unjustly.² 194 13
495. πάντ' ἐφήσω μόρον.
I will send every destruction.³ 195 4
- 496–500. πεύσεται δ' ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν, προφω-
ῶν τὰ τῶν πέλας κακὰ,
λῆξιν ὑπόδυσίν τε μόχθων·
ἄκεα δ' οὐ βέβαια τλά-
μων μάταν παρηγορεῖ.
One shall hear from one quarter, and another
from another, while proclaiming the ills of
neighbors, an end and remission of labors,
and an unhappy one vainly advises remedies
not firm.⁴ 195 5
- 510–12. ἔσθ' ὅπου τὸ δεινὸν αὖ
τις φρενῶν ἐπίσκοπον
δειμανεῖ καθήμενον.
It is where a person will again dread what
is terrible, that sits as the inspector of
thoughts⁵ 195 11
- 515–16. τίς δὲ μηδὲν ἐν δέει
καρδίαν ἔτ' ἀνατρέφων—
Who nourishing not at all his heart still in
fear—⁶ 195 13

¹ H. adopts Wellauer's ἄρωγὰ τῆς δίκης θ' ὀρκώματα; but the copulative could not be thus found after the third word in a sentence.

² So H. elicits πορόντας from περῶντας, by the aid of the Scholiast's διδόντας, and adopts Markland's φράσειν for φρεσίν. But ὄρκον πορεῖν is not a Greek phrase; and, if it were, it would mean, like ὄρκον διδόναι, "to tender an oath to another," not "to make oath," as the reading of H. would require.

³ H. tacitly retains ἐφήσω, to which not a few critics have justly objected.

⁴ Such is the literal version of H.'s last refiction of the text, which differs but slightly from the equally unintelligible one which he had given in Opuscul. VI. 2, p. 82.

⁵ H. has now edited αὖ in place of εὖ, which he had previously retained from MSS., and he is now content with δειμανεῖ, which he had previously altered into δεῖ μενεῖν.

⁶ H. adopts δέει for φάει, as suggested by Auratus, and inserts ἔτ' before ἀνατρέφων—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

526-8. ἐκ δ' ὑγείας
αὐ φρενῶν ὁ πάμφιλος
καὶ πολύευκτος ὄλβος.

But on the other hand, after health of mind,
wealth all-loved and much-prayed-for—¹. P. 195 l. 19

542-5. τὸν ἀντίτολμον δέ φημι καὶ παραιβάταν
τὰ πολλὰ παντόφυρτ' ἄνευ δίκας
βιαίως σὺν χρόνῳ καθήσειν
λαῖφος—

And I say that the man of opposite boldness,
and a transgressor,² [as regards] the majori-
ty of things all confused without justice,
will the sail let down with violence in
time—³ 195 26

556. εἴτ' οὖν διάτορος Τυρσηνικῇ

Whether the piercing Tyrrhene trumpet—⁴ . . 196 7

560-63. σιγᾶν ἀρήγει καὶ μαθεῖν θεσμοὺς ἐμοὺς
καὶ τὸν διώκοντ' ἠδὲ τὸν φεύγονθ' ὁμῶς
πόλιν τε πᾶσαν, εἰς τὸν αἰανῇ χρόνον
ἐκ τῶνδ' ὅπως ἂν εὖ καταγνώσθῃ δίκη.

It is an advantage to be silent, *and for both
the pursuer (plaintiff), and the flyer (de-
fendant) equally,* and for the whole city, to
learn my statutes, in order that the suit may
be decided upon correctly by these for all
time.⁵ 196 9

¹ H. alters φρενῶν ὁ πᾶσι φίλος into αὐ φρενῶν ὁ πάμφιλος—

² H. has edited, what he proposed in Opuscul. VI. 2, p. 84, φημι καὶ παραιβάταν, and rejects his previous φημι παρβάταν, although the latter has been adopted by his followers, little dreaming that they would be eventually deserted by their guide.

³ Such, I presume, is the version that H. intended of his text, where κατὰ is to be supplied before τὰ πολλὰ; or perhaps he meant λαῖφος to be the object, not the subject of καθήσειν; and, in that case, the version would be, "will let down the sail."

⁴ H. marks here a lacuna between διάτορος and Τυρσηνικῇ, which, he says, can not be supplied in any sure manner; and though he conceived that his own supplement, proposed in Opuscul. VI. 2, p. 85, Εἴτ' οὖν διάκτωρ διάτορος Τυρσηνικῇ, is not unworthy of the poet, he has not shown what he understood by διάκτωρ, thus standing by itself, and he has even confessed it is a word not to be found elsewhere.

⁵ So H. has marked in the text a lacuna, which he has supplied in the

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

566-7. ————— ἔστι γὰρ νόμῳ

ἱκέτης ὁδ' ἀνὴρ—

For by law this man is a suppliant—¹ P. 196 l. 15

570-1. ————— σὺ δ' εἰσαγε,

ὅπως τ' ἐπίστα.....δίκην.

Do you introduce the suit, and, as you
know² 196 18

583. πρὸς τοῦ δ' ἐπείσθης καὶ τίνος βουλεύμασιν ;

By whom were you persuaded, and by the
counsels of whom?³ 197 15

586. καὶ δεῦρό γ'—

And to this date—⁴ 197 20

588. κάμοι γ' ἀρωγοὺς ἐκ τάφου πέμπει πατήρ.

To me, too, father will send aiders from the
tomb.⁵ 197 23

593. τί γάρ ;

What is this?⁶ 198 1

notes with his own Greek—Καὶ τὸν διώκοντ' ἡδὲ τὸν φεύγονθ' ὁμῶς—answering to the English between the asterisks. But he forgot that ἡδὲ was a Homeric, not a Tragic word, as shown on v. 187, n. 5, and that ὁμῶς is never, in correct Greek, used in the sense of ὁμοίως.

H., who once proposed to read καὶ τόνδ' ὅπως ἂν, and to refer τόνδε to Orestes, but afterward preferred Καὶ τοὺςδε, has now suggested Ἐκ τῶνδ', which he refers, with the Scholiast, to the Areopagites.

¹ H. adopts νόμῳ, edited long ago by myself, and suggested likewise by Erfurdt, in lieu of δόμων, for which H. once proposed θρόνων, and so, after him, did Elmsley on Med. 155.

² H. reads "Ὅπως τ' for "Ὅπως—

³ So H. in the text; but in the notes he says, "I have not thought proper to change πρὸς τοῦ δ' ἐπείσθης, although πρὸς τοῦ δὲ πεισθεὶς would come into the mind of any one," where he alludes to myself; for so I had edited and corrected καὶ τίνος into ἑκτανες, not only to avoid the tautology in τοῦ and τίνος, but to complete the sense.

⁴ So H. in the text; but in the notes he doubts whether Æschylus did not write Ναὶ δεῦρο γ', forgetting that καὶ—γε are frequently united with a word intervening, but ναὶ—γε are never so.

⁵ So H. reads Κάμοι γ' in lieu of πέποιθ', to which he was led by finding in the Schol. βοηθοὺς κάμοι πέμπει ὁ πατήρ.

⁶ So H. reads τί γὰρ for τοὶ γὰρ in some MSS., and τὸ γὰρ in others.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

622. [After δεδεγμένη H. has marked a lacuna by asterisks.] P. 198 l. 28
- 642-3. ———τὰ δ' ἄλλα πάντ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω
στρέφων τίθησιν οὐδὲν ἀσμένῳ μένει.
But turning all the rest of the things topsytur-
vy with a delighted power, he considers them
as nothing.¹ 199 17
655. [After Διδὸς H. has marked by asterisks a lacuna, first pointed out by Butler; and he observes that the sense of the missing verse was, "Ex capite Jovis armata prosiliens." Perhaps he meant to read, "Ἀκρου θοροῦσ' ἔνοπλος ἐκ κρατὸς Διός."] 200 1
673. ———ἀστικὸς λεῶς—
Ye people of the city—² 200 17
674. [After χυτοῦ H. inserts a tristich commonly placed after 698, ἐν τόποις.]
680. πάγον δ' ὄρειον τόνδ'—
But this mountain-hill³ 200 24
- 688-9. αὐτῶν πολιτῶν μὴ 'πικαινούντων⁴ νόμους
κακαῖς ἐπιρροαῖσι—
The citizens themselves not making new laws
by a vicious influx— 200 26
692. [H. retains περιστέλλουσι, but without stating what he understood by that word.] 201 2
719. σύ τοι, παλαιὰς διανομὰς καταφθίσας—
Thou then, having destroyed the ancient dis-
tributions—⁵ 201 30

¹ H. alters τίθησιν οὐδὲν ἀσθμαίνων μένει, read in some MSS., into τίθησιν οὐδὲν ἀσμένῳ μένει, and takes τίθησιν as τίθημι in Soph. El. 1270, δαιμόνιον αὐτὸ τίθημι ἐγώ.

² H. reads ἀστικὸς for Ἀττικὸς—

³ H. reads ὄρειον for Ἀρειον, and so, too, Dindorf. But the adjective derived from ὄρος is ὀρεινός, not ὄρειος, in correct Greek.

⁴ H. adopts Stephens's ἐπικαινούντων for ἐπικαινόντων, putting a colon after ἐπιρροαῖσι.

⁵ H. adopts διανομὰς, as quoted by the Schol. on Eurip. Alc. 10, first edited by Matthiæ.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

766. *καὺτοί γ' ἂν ἡμεῖς εἶμεν εὐμενέστεροι.*
And we ourselves would be with more kindly
feelings.¹ P. 203 1.6
- 774-5. *ἶδ' ἶδ' ἀντίπενθ-
ῆ μεθεῖσα καρδίας*
Sending down poison, poison, in return for the
grief of heart—² 203 13
776. ———— *χθόνιον, ἄφορον*—
Belonging to the earth, not bearing—³ 203 14
777. ———— *ὦ δίκη, δίκη*—
O Justice, Justice!⁴ 203 16
780. ———— *γελῶμαι πολίταις*
I am laughed at by the citizens—⁵ 203 18
781. *δύσοισθ' ἂ "παθον.*
Hard to be borne are what I have suffered—⁶ . 203 19
787. *αὐτός θ' ὁ φήσας αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ μαρτυρῶν*
And he who spake, was himself the witness—⁷ 203 25
- 789-90. *ὕμεῖς δέ τοι γῇ τῇδε μὴ βαρὺν κόπον
σκήψητ', ἀφείσαι δαῖων σταλαγμαμάτων⁸*
But do not ye hurl on this land, like a thun-
derbolt, heavy anger, sending off hostile drop-
pings⁹ 203 27
813. *καὶ κληῖδας οἶδα δώματος μόνη θεῶν*
I alone of the gods know the keys of a house¹⁰. 204 12

¹ H. alters *αὐτοῖσιν ἡμεῖς ἔσμεν* into *καὺτοί γ' ἂν ἡμεῖς εἶμεν*—² H. adopts *ἶδ' ἶδ' ἀντίπενθῆ* from three MSS.³ H. reads *χθόνιον, ἄφορον* for *χθονιαφόρον*.⁴ H. repeats *Δίκη*—⁵ H. adopts *γελῶμαι*, the conjecture of Tyrwhitt and Lachmann, in lieu of *γένωμαι*—⁶ H., rejecting what he had suggested in Opuscul. VI. 2, p. 101, reads *δύσοισθ' ἂ "παθον*—⁷ H. reads *φήσας* for *θήσας* in MSS.⁸ H. incloses within brackets, as being spurious, *μὴ θυμοῦσθε μὴδ' ἀκαρπίαν τεύξητ'*, commonly inserted between *σκήψητ'* and *ἀφείσαι*. But how those words came to be inserted there, H. has failed to unfold.⁹ H. adopts Pauw's *δαῖων* for *δαιμόνων*.¹⁰ H. reads *δώματος* for *δωμάτων*; for, says he, it is not likely that Zeus would have more than one magazine of lightning.

825. —————κατὰ τε γᾶν οἰχνεῖν
And to go below the earth—¹ P. 204 l. 21
830. τίς μ' ὑποδύεται τίς ὀδύνα πλευράς ;
What pain, what is going under [my] sides ?². 204 23
832. ———ἀπὸ γάρ με τιμᾶν ἀμᾶν—
For from my honors—³ 204 25
835. [H. agrees with Bothe in ed. 1, in considering
the verse Καίτοι γε μὴν σὺ κάρτ' εμοῦ σοφω-
τέρα as spurious, which he had attempted to
amend in Opuscul. VI. 2, p. 107. But he
has neglected to show from whence the re-
jected words could have come.] 204 26
844. [After στόλων H. has marked a lacuna by as-
terisks.] 204 33
848. μηδ' ἐκζέουσ' ὥς καρδίαν ἀλεκτόρων
Nor causing to boil, as the heart of cocks⁴ . . . 205 2
851. θυραῖος ἔστω πόλεμος ἢ μόλις παρών
Let war be outside the doors or present with
difficulty⁵ 205 5
879. —————τίνα με φῆς ἔχειν ἔδραν ;
What seat do you say that I possess ?⁶ 206 11
890. ὅποῖα νείκης μὴ κακῆς ἐπίσκοπα
Such as look upon a contention not bad⁷ 206 26

¹ H. alters οἰκεῖν into οἰχνεῖν.

² So H. repeats the second τις—

³ H. reads ἀμᾶν for δαμαίων in MSS.

⁴ H. adopts, in lieu of ἐξελοῦσ', the conjecture of Musgrave, ἐκζέουσ' ; which, he says, is to be taken in an active sense, as ἐπέζεσεν is in Eurip. Cycl. 392, Καὶ χάλκεον λέβητ' ἐπέζεσεν πυρί.

⁵ H. reads ἢ μόλις παρών in lieu of οὐ μόλις παρών, and says that there is an allusion to the battle of Marathon. But why such an allusion should be made here he has not explained, nor can I discover. Paley, in his recently published second edition of this play, admits the reading, but rejects the allusion.

⁶ H. retains ἔχειν, which Elmsley had altered into ἔξειν ; for he could not understand ἔχειν, nor can I.

⁷ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he considers νείκης as synonymous with νείκους, and ἐπίσκοπα with ἐπιμελητικά. But νείκη is never found in ancient Greek for νείκος.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 918-20. —————ὁ δὲ μὴ κύρσας
βαρέων τέκτων οὐκ οἶδεν ὅθεν
πληγαὶ βιότου προσέπαισαν.
But he, who does not happen to be a fabri-
cator of grievous things, does not know
from whence the blows of life have struck
him?¹ P. 207 1. 7
933. —————γόνος δ' ἀεὶ
And ever let a race²—..... 207 16
946. —————κύρι' ἔχοντες
[Ye gods] possessing power over marriages³ .. 207 26
947. θεαί τ', ὦ Μοῖραι,
And O ye Fates—who are goddesses—⁴..... 207 26
- 971-4. ἄρα φρονοῦσιν γλώσσης ἀγαθῆς
ὁδὸν εὐρίσκειν ἐκ τῶν φοβερῶν
τῶνδε προσώπων μέγα κέρδος ὁρῶ
τοῖςδε πολίταις ;
Do I not see a great gain to these citizens,
when they are wise to find the road of a
good tongue, from these terrible person-
ages?⁵ 208 7
976. καὶ γῆ καὶ πόλις ὀρθοδίκατοι
And the land and the state in uprightness and
justice⁶ 208 10

¹ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has altered τούτων into τέκτων, and supplied from conjecture προσέπαισαν after βιότου.

² H. adopts δ' ἀεὶ, which Musgrave was the first to supply.

³ So H. renders κύρι' ἔχοντες. But how such a sense is to be elicited from those words I can not understand, and least of all where θεοὶ is omitted.

⁴ So H. in lieu of θεαί τ' ὦ μοῖραι—to avoid the necessity of uniting ἔχοντες with θεαὶ—a violation of syntax that Kühner considers quite unexceptionable.

⁵ So H. renders his present text, where he has now adopted Pauw's εὐρίσκειν for εὐρίσκει, and rejected his former alteration, ἄρα φρονοῦσα.... εὐρίσκεις—where εὐρίσκεις is due to Rob.—and this, too, after it had been received as the very words of Æschylus by Dindorf and Paley.

⁶ So H. in lieu of καὶ γῆν καὶ πόλιν ὀρθοδίκατον—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 981-2. παρθένον φίλας φίλοις
εὐφρονοῦντες ἐν χρόνῳ.
With kind feelings after a time toward the
friends of the virgin their friend.¹ P. 208 l. 13
996. χαίρετε, χαίρετε δ' αὖθις, ἐπανδιπλοίζω
Farewell, and farewell again—I redouble [the
word]² 208 24
1009. [After πρεσβυτίδων H. has marked a lacuna
by asterisks.] 208 31
- 1021-2. δεῦρ' ἴτε, σεμναὶ, σὺν πυριδάπτῳ
λάμπᾳ.
Come hither, ye solemn deities, with the fire-
devoured torch—³ 209 9
- 1024-6. σπονδαὶ δ' ἐς τὸ πᾶν ἔνδαιδες οἴκων
Παλλάδος ἀστοῖς · Ζεὺς ὁ πανόπτας
οὔτῳ Μοῖρα τε συγκατέβα.
Libations for all time together with the light
of torches of houses from the citizens of
Pallas. So the all-seeing Jupiter and Fate
have come together.⁴ 209 11

¹ So H. in lieu of φίλοι σωφρονοῦντες—² So H. in lieu of αὖθις, ἐπιδιπλοίζω.³ H. inserts σὺν after σεμναὶ—⁴ Such is the literal and unintelligible English of the text of H. His Latin version is, "Pax in omne tempus cum lumine tædarum in sedibus [Furiarum] Palladis civibus. Juppiter et Parcæ sic consenserunt." But συγκατέβα means "have come down together," not "have agreed together," which would be, in correct Greek, συγκατέφαν.

THE SUPPLIANTS.

Line in G. Text.		Reference to Translation.
8.	<i>ἀλλ' αὐτογενεῖ φυξανορία</i> But through a flying from men of the same family ¹ P. 210 1.5	
24.	—————καὶ βαθύτιμοι And deeply-honored— ² 211 1	
38.	<i>σφετεριζόμενοι</i> — After having made as their own— ³ 211 10	
42-3.	—————ἱνιν βοὸς The offspring of the cow— ⁴ 211 12	
50-1.	—————γονέων ἐπιδείξω <i>πιστὰ τεκμήρια</i> I will show forth the credible proofs of pa- rents— ⁵ 211 17	

¹ H. adopts *αὐτογενεῖ φυξανορίᾳ*, the emendation of Bamberger, in *Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenschaft*, 1839, p. 878.

² Instead of βαρύτιμοι H. has βαθύτιμοι, which he refers to the heroes under the earth. But βαθύτιμοι would be scarcely a good Greek compound.

³ H. reads σφετεριζόμενοι, as edited long ago by myself, in lieu of σφετεριζόμενον, from the conjecture of an unknown scholar, whom I have designated by Lβ. From Hermann's words, "Scripsi σφετεριζόμενοι," it would seem as if he were the original proposer of the alteration.

⁴ H. omits τ' after *ἔτιν*, as I had tacitly edited.

⁵ H. reads γονέων ἐπιδείξω in lieu of τὰ τε νῦν ἐπιδείξω—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 51-2. ————— γαιονόμοισι δ', ἄ-
ελπτά περ ὄντα, φανεῖται
And what shall appear, although being unex-
pected, to those inhabiting the land¹ P. 211 l. 18
59. ἄτ' ἀπὸ χλωρῶν πετάλων ἐγρομένα
Who roused from the green leaves² 211 22
60. πενθεῖ νέοικτον οἶτον ἠθέων
In laments for the newly-grieved fate of her
haunts³ 211 23
61. καὶ ξυντίθησι δὲ
And composes—⁴ 211 24
65. δάπτω τὰν ἀπαλὰν εἰλοθερῇ παρειὰν
I tear my cheek, tender, warmed by summer
heat⁵ 211 26
- 68-9. γοεδνὰ δ' ἀνθεμίζομαι
δεῖμα, μένουσα φίλους—
With sobs I cull the flower of fear, while wait-
ing for friends—⁶ 211 28
- 73-4. ὕβριν δ' ἐτύμως στέγοντες εὖ
πέλοιτ' ἂν ἔνδικοι νόμοις.
But truly supporting insolence well, will ye be
just toward laws.⁷ 211 32

¹ H. elicits γαιονόμοισι from παντανόμοιοι. But γαιονόμος is scarcely a good Greek compound.

² So H. in lieu of ἄτ' ἀπὸ χώρων ποταμῶν ἐγρομένα, referring to χλωρῆς ἀηδῶν. . . . Δενδρέων ἐν πετάλοισι καθεζομένη, in Od. XIX., 518; while to ἐγρομένα he applies διωκομένη in the Schol., not perceiving that it belongs evidently to κερκηλάτου.

³ H. reads νέοικτον οἶτον for νέεν οἶκτον. But νέοικτον is scarcely a good Greek compound.

⁴ H. inserts δὲ after ξυντίθησι—

⁵ H. adopts Emper's conjecture εἰλοθερῇ in lieu of νειλοθερῇ, which Blomfield more correctly changed into Νειλοτραφῇ. Emper's εἰλοθερῇ was first suggested by Bothe in ed. 2, and subsequently by Winckelmann in Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenschaft, 1840, No. 157.

⁶ So H. in lieu of ἀνθεμίζομαι δειμαίνουσα φίλους. But what is meant by ἀνθεμίζομαι δεῖμα H. does not state, nor can I tell.

⁷ H. substitutes στέγοντες for στυγοῦντες, and νόμοις for γάμοις, and inserts εὖ with Heath. Perhaps, however, by στέγοντες he understood "concealing."

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

78. *ἰθείῃ Διὸς*
By the straight-forward [will] of Zeus—¹ ..P. 212 1.2
- 80-1. *πάντα τοι φλεγέθει καὶ σκότῳ μελαίν-
α τε τύχα μερόπεσσι λαοῖς.*
Every where [the desire of Zeus] shines, and
even in darkness and with a dark fate to
people voice-dividing.² 212 4
- 88-9. *βίαν δ' οὐτις ἐξαλύξει
τὰν ἄπονον δαιμονίων.*
And no one will escape the violence of the
deities, which is without trouble³ 212 9
- 90-2. *μνημον ἄνω φρόνημά πως
αὐτόθεν ἐξέπραξεν ἔμ-
πας ἐδράνων ἄγνων*
A mind above remembering has somehow
from itself avenged altogether, from holy
seats.⁴ 212 14
- 99-100. —————*ἄτ-
αν δ' ἀπάτα μεταγνούς.*
It shall know its fault, too late, deceived by
our flight.⁵ 212 15
100. *τοιαῦτα πάθεα μέλεα θρεομένα δ' ἐγὼ—*
And I lamenting such wretched suffer-
ings—⁶ 212 16

¹ So H. renders his own conjecture *ἰθείῃ* for *εἰθείῃ*, referring to Hesych. *Εἰθειῖα· δικαιοσύνη*.

² Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he reads *μελαίνα τε τύχα* in lieu of *μέλαιναι ξυντύχαι* in MSS., observing that *ξυν* came from some interpolator, who fancied that preposition to be wanting.

³ So H. in lieu of *οὐ τιν' ἐξοπλίζει....ἄπονον*, where *οὐτις* is due to Auratus and *ἄπονον* to Wellauer.

⁴ Such is the literal version of the text of H., in lieu of *ἤμενον ἄνω.... ἐφ' ἄγνων*, where *ἀφ'* is due to a V. D. mentioned by Spanheim.

⁵ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, *ἄταν δ' ἀπάτα μεταγνούς*. But how those words can convey such a meaning, I must leave for others to discover.

⁶ H. adopts *δ' ἐγὼ*, the alteration of Enger, for *λέγω*. But *δ'* could not thus be placed after the fourth word in a sentence.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

105. καρβᾶν' αὐδὰν ὦ γᾶ κοννεῖς

O foreign land, thou knowest well the word¹. P. 212 l. 25

121-2. —————πατήρ

παντάρχας παντόπτας

And the father all-ruling, all-seeing, will in
the end of time kindly make—² 213 2

128. ἔχοντα σέμν' ἐνώπι' Ἀρτεμις

Artemis having a solemn visage—³ 213 5

129-30. παντὶ δὲ σθένει διωγμ-

οῖς ἐμοῖσιν ἀσχαλῶσ'

And with all strength indignant at my being
pursued⁴ 213 6

136-9. εἰ δὲ μὴ, μελανθές

ἡλιόκτυπον γένος

Ζῆνα τὸν γαῖον—

But if not, we, a black-flowered race, sun-
struck...to Zeus the earthy—⁵ 213 8

144-5. ὦ Ζῆν, Ἰοῦς ἰῶ μῆνις

μάστειρ' ἐκ θεῶν.

O Zeus, through the hatred of Io, there is a
heaven-sent anger a seeker-out.⁶ 213 18

¹ So H., where γᾶ κοννεῖς is due to Boissonade and Bamberger, both of whom were indebted to my εἴ γε κοννεῖς, while καρβᾶν' ὦ, substituted by H. for κάρβανον, is evidently incorrect, since it was not the land, but the word βούνις, which was "foreign."

² H. inserts αὐ before ἐν, and παντάρχας before παντόπτας, as in Soph., Œd. C., 1058, Ζεῦ, θεῶν πάνταρχε, παντόπτα.

³ H. alters ἀσφαλῶς into Ἀρτεμις; but by no mistake of a transcriber could those two words be interchanged.

⁴ H. reads with Heath παντὶ δὲ σθένει for παντὶ δὲ σθένουσι, and changes ἀσφαλέας into ἀσχαλῶσ'—

⁵ Such is the literal version of the text of H. But as no flower is black, except the smut in wheat, there could be no such compound as μελανθές. The gl. in Hesych. Μελανθές· μέλαν, is evidently an error for Μελανθέν· μέλαν. Moreover, since ἡλιόκτυπος would mean "sun-struck," just as Διόκτυπος means "Zeus-struck," the expression ἡλιόκτυπον γένος would signify only "a race that had suffered from a sun-blow," which is a very different thing to being merely "sun-burnt." Lastly, since Γάϊον means one who is "on the earth," or "earthy," it could not be applied to Pluto, who is "under the earth."

⁶ So H. renders his own text, where he says that ἰῶ, literally "poison,"

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 158-9. —————*κοννῶ δ' ἄταν*
γαμετᾱς σαῖς οὐρανόνικον
 I know the heaven-conquering calamity, which
 comes from thy wife—¹ P. 213 l. 19
180. *αἰδοῖα καὶ γοεδνὰ καὶ ζαχρεῖ' ἔπη*
 Words of reverence and moaning, and very
 necessary² 214 10
187. ————*τὸ τῇδε, κάρτ' ἐπίφθονον γυνή.*
 With regard to this point, a woman is a thing
 very much exposed to blame³ 214 14
- 194 and foll. [The speeches are arranged as marked
 in the note,⁴ and the loss of a verse indi-
 cated by asterisks, where H. conceives that
 mention was made of a cock, the symbol of
 the Sun.] 214 20
- 214-15. *πῶς δ' ἄν, γαμῶν ἄκουσαν ἄκοντος πάρα,*
ἀγνὸς γένοιτ' ἄν;
 How shall a person, marrying a damsel unwill-
 ing from an unwilling, be pure?⁵ 215 10
218. [After *δίκας* H. has marked the lacuna which
 he had pointed out in the Vienna Review,
 vol. C., p. 179.]
222. *πέπλοισι βαρβάροισι καὶ πνκάσμασι*
 By barbaric dresses and coverings⁶ 215 18

is to be taken in the sense of "hatred," while by "a seeker-out" we are to understand "a pursuer of us." But *ἰδὲς* never does, nor ever could mean, by itself, "hatred."

¹ Here, again, I have rendered into English the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has inserted *σαῖς* from conjecture.

² H. adopts *ζαχρεῖ'* as proposed by Bamberger, in lieu of *τὰ χρεῖ* in Turneb.

³ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where he has substituted *γύνῃ* in the place of *γένος*; for, says he, from whence did Danaus, who had lately come to Argos, learn that the Argives were *ἐπίφθονον γένος*?

⁴ ΔΑ. Ἰδοίτο.... ΧΟ. θέλοιμ'.... ΔΑ. μή νυν.... ΧΟ. ὦ Ζευ....
 ΔΑ. κείνου.... ΧΟ. ΔΑ. καὶ Ζηνὸς

⁵ So H. with the common text, where Dindorf has adopted my *πατρὸς*, for which, says H., there is no sufficient reason.

⁶ H. adopts *πνκάσμασι*, found in Lβ', in lieu of *πνκνώμασι*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

225. ————— οὐδὲ κηρύκων ὑπο
Not even by heralds—¹ P. 215 l. 22
230. μόνον τόδ' Ἑλλάς χθὼν συνήσεται στόχῳ
The land of Greece will comprehend this alone
by a guess² 215 25
231. καὶ τᾶλλα πού μ' ἐπείκασαι δίκαιον ἦν
And the rest of things somewhere it were just
for me to conjecture³ 215 26
235. ἢ τηρὸν Ἑρμοῦ ῥάβδον
Or a staff, the preserver of Hermes—⁴ 215 30
- 241-2. καὶ πᾶσαν αἶαν, ἧς δι' ἀγνὸς ἔρχεται
Στρυνμών—
And all the land through which the pure Stry-
mon passes—⁵ 215 35
242. ——— τὸ πρὸς δύνοντος ἡλίου κρατῶ.
That which is toward the setting sun, I rule
over⁶ 216 1
246. ——— τῶνδε τὰπὶ τάδε κρατῶ
Of these on this side I am the ruler⁷ 216 5
253. ——— ἀνῆκε γαῖα μηνιταῖ' ἄκη
The earth sent up consolations for anger⁸ 216 10

¹ Instead of οὐδὲ, H. thinks that Æschylus wrote οὔτε, as I edited tacitly, seeing that οὐδὲ could not be introduced between ὅπως τε and ἀπρόξενοί τε.

² H. reads *συνήσεται* in lieu of *συννοίσεται*. But the middle *συνήσεται*, from *συνίημι*, is not a Greek word; and if it were, it could not be united to *στόχῳ*.

³ H. reads *πού μ'* for *πόλλ'* in MSS.

⁴ So H., who says that by *τηρὸν Ἑρμοῦ ῥάβδον* is meant a "herald." But he should have shown how *τηρὸς* either is, or could be, a Greek word.

⁵ H. adopts *αἶαν ἧς δι'* from Turneb., and alters *ἄλγος* into *ἀγνὸς*, referring to Pers. 492, *ἀγνοῦ Στρυνμόνος*.

⁶ H. reads *τὸ* for *τοῦ*; but *τὸ* could hardly thus follow *πᾶσαν αἶαν*, although it is partly confirmed by MS. Med.

⁷ H. elicits *τὰπὶ τάδε* from *τᾶπειτα δὲ* in Rob., and considers *ἐπὶ τάδε* as one word. But how *τὰ ἐπὶ τάδε* could thus follow *τῶνδε* he has not explained, and hence, in Præf. Hec., p. 39, he formerly suggested *τῶνδε καπὶ τὰ κρατῶ*.

⁸ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, *μηνιταῖ' ἄκη*, elicited from *μηνεῖται ἄκη* in MSS. But he has not shown

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

258. ἔχοντες ἤδη—

Ye having now—¹ P. 216 l. 14

263. καὶ ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ πάντα προσφύσω λόγῳ.

And all these things I will fit to a discourse,
that they may appear true—² 216 19272-3. Ἰνδοὺς τ' ἀκούων....
οἶμαι.And hearing of the Indians...I think³ 216 25274-6. καὶ τὰν ἀνάνδρους κρεοβόρους Ἀμάζονας
. κάρτ' ἂν ἤκασα
ὑμᾶςAnd unmanly flesh-devouring Amazons I should
have conjectured you to be—⁴ 216 26278-82. XO. κληδοῦχον Ἥρας φασὶ δωμάτων ποτὲ
'Ιὼ γενέσθαι τῇδ' ἐν Ἀργεΐα χθονί.BA. ἦν ὥς μάλιστα, καὶ φάτις πολλὴ κρατεῖ.
μὴ καὶ λόγος τις Ζῆνα μιχθῆναι βροτῶ;XO. κάκρυπτά γ' Ἥρας ταῦτα τὰμπαλάγ-
ματα.CH. They say that Io was once the key-bearer
of the houses of Juno in this Argive
land. 216 31KING. She was as much as possible, and a
great report prevails. Is there not a
report that Zeus had a connection with
a mortal?CH. Yes; and that this intercourse was not
concealed from Juno.⁵ 216 35

where μηνιταῖος is to be found, nor how μηνιταῖ' ἄκη could bear the meaning he assigns to those words.

¹ H. reads ἔχοντες in lieu of ἔχον δ' ἂν in MSS. But ἔχοντες could not be united to ἐξεύχοιο, unless the first sentence be taken absolutely.

² So H. renders the words of the text, which mean, literally, "And I will fit all these true things to a discourse."

³ H. adopts my οἶμαι in lieu of εἶναι—

⁴ H. changes καὶ τὰν in MSS. to καὶ τῶν. But as τῶν is τοι ἂν, the particles καὶ τοι would have no meaning here. He next adopts κρεοβόρους, the reading of an unknown critic, and of Lobeck in Paralipom., p. 260, in lieu of κρεοβρότους.

⁵ So H. by rearranging the speeches, and by altering ἦν into ἦν, and καὶ κρυπτὰ into κάκρυπτα, and τῶν παλλαγμάτων in Turneb. into τὰμ-

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

293.	<i>οἷστρον καλοῦσιν αὐτὸν Ἰνάχου πέλας.</i> They call it œstrum, near Inachus. ¹	P. 217	1.9
296.	[After ἵκετο H. has marked the absence of a line by asterisks.]	217	15
300.	[After ἐπώνυμος H. has again pointed out by asterisks a lacuna.]	217	21
322.	<i>τίς δ' ἂν φιλῶν ὠνοῖτο τοὺς κεκτημένους;</i> What person loving would purchase his mas- ters? ²	218	6
324.	<i>ναὶ, δυστυχούντων γ' εὐμαρῆς ἀπαλλαγῇ.</i> Yes, there is an easy liberation— ³	218	9
336-7.	<i>λυκοδίωκτον ὥς δάμαλιν</i> As a fawn wolf-pursued— ⁴	218	22
340.	<i>νεύονθ' ὄμιλον τόνδ' ἀγωνίων θεῶν.</i> This nodding band of the gods, presiding over contests ⁵	218	23
346.	<i>σὺ δὲ παρ' ὀψιγόνου μάθε γεραιόφρων.</i> But do thou with an old mind learn from one born later. ⁶	218	30

παλάγματα. But what is the meaning of the words, "She was as much as possible," as applied to Io, or "It was as much as possible," to the report, H. has not explained.

¹ So H., who says that as *οἷστρος* is a Greek word, it is false to attribute it to the Egyptians; and that, if it be an Egyptian word likewise, it is absurd to introduce the mention of it here. Accordingly, he has elicited *Ἰνάχου* from *οἱ νεῖλον*, forgetting that the *οἱ* could not be dispensed with.

² H. reads *φιλῶν* for *φίλους*.

³ H. reads *ναὶ* for *καὶ*, but what is got by the change it is difficult to discover.

⁴ H. elicits *λυκοδίωκτον* from *λευκόδικτον*. But neither he nor any one else ever saw or heard of a doe crying out when pursued by a wolf; for, instead of crying out, it runs away as fast as it can, as shown by Theocritus, *Φεύγεις, ὥσπερ οἷς πολιδὸν λύκον ἀθρήσασα*, and by Horace, "*Cervus uti...visum lupum fugies.*" Hence I suggested *λύκῳ δερκτὸν*, "seen by a wolf," or *λύκῳ δηκτὸν*, "bitten by a wolf."

⁵ Such is the version of the text of H., where *νεύονθ'* has been suggested by Bamberger in lieu of *νέον θ'*, and *τόνδ'* by H. instead of *τῶνδ'*. But how the band of the gods could be said to nod under the shade of the boughs, it is difficult to understand.

⁶ H. adopts my *γεραιόφρων* in lieu of *γεραφρόνων*.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 347-9. ποτιτρόπαιον αἰδόμενος οὐ πενεῖ
 * καλλιπότμου τύχας * ἱεροδόκα * πέλει *
 θεῶν λήματ' ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς ἀγνοῦ.
 Pitying a suppliant thou wilt not be in want
 of a fortune with a good fate. The disposi-
 tion of the gods is sacrifice-receiving from a
 pure man—¹ P. 218 l. 31
- 384-5. ————— κοῦ μήποτε
 εἴπη λεῶς . . .
 And never shall the people say² 219 27
402. μῶν σοι δοκεῖ—
 Does it not seem to you—³ 220 6
- 418-19. ————— μένει δορὶ τίνειν
 ὁμοῖαν θέμιν.
 It remains for equal Themis to pay with the
 sword⁴ 220 15
424. στρέβλαισι ναυτικαῖσιν ὥς προσηρμένον.
 As if fitted together by twisted naval [tools]⁵. 220 22
426. καὶ δώμασιν μὲν, χρημάτων πορθουμένων,
 γένοιτ' ἂν ἄλλα κτησίου Διὸς χάριν,
 ἄτης τε μείζω καινὸν ἐμπλῆσαι γόμον.
 And to houses, property being destroyed, there
 would be other things, through the favor of
 Zeus, who presides over property, and to fill
 a new freight greater than calamity⁶ 220 23

¹ Such, I presume, is what H. meant by his text, where all the words between the asterisks have been inserted from conjecture, and οὐ πενεῖ elicited from οὐνπερ, by the aid of οὐ πτωχεύσεις in the Schol. But how λήματα can be said to be ἱεροδόκα, it is impossible to understand; for ἱεροδόκα is applied only to altars or temples, as I have shown in my note on this passage.

² H. adopts κοῦ μή ποτε, the alteration of Wordsworth, in lieu of καὶ μή ποτε—

³ H. reads Μῶν σοι δοκεῖ in lieu of Μῶν οὐ δοκεῖ—

⁴ H. adopts δορὶ τίνειν, suggested by Boissonade, in lieu of δρεικτίνειν, and reads ὁμοῖαν with Klausen. But δορὶ τίνειν would mean “to pay for wrong by a spear,” not “to punish;” while the Homeric form ὁμοῖαν is justly repudiated by Dindorf, to say nothing of the fact that Justice was not represented by the ancients as holding a spear, like Pallas, although she was seen with a sword.

⁵ H. reads προσηρμένον, the conjecture of Scaliger, for προσηγμένον.

⁶ Such is the literal version of the text of H., where he has transposed

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

431. *μὴ ἀλγεῖν, ἃ θυμοῦ κάρτα κινητήρια*
So that the things, which are exciting anger
greatly, may not be a pain.¹ P. 220 l. 27
- 437-8. *ἦ κάρτ' ἀνοικτος τοῦδ' ἐγὼ παροίχομαι.*
πολλῶν ἀκουσον τέρματ' αἰδοίων λόγων.
CH. Surely I pass very much unpitied by this
person. Hear thou the finish of many
modest words.² 220 31
441. — *τάχ' ἂν γυναικὶ ταῦτα συμπρεπῇ πέλοι*
These would perhaps be becoming to a wom-
an³ 221 1
445. *εἰ μὴ τι πιστὸν τῷδ' ὑποστήσεις στόλῳ.*
Unless you shall undertake for this migrating
band something to be relied upon⁴ 221 6
449. *ἤκουσα δακνιστῆρα καρδίας λόγον*
I have heard a speech, a biter of the heart.⁵ 221 13
464. *Ἴθ' ὥς τάχιστα τήνδ' ἐρημώσας ἔδραν—*
Go as quick as possible, and make a desert of
this seat⁶ 221 25

the second and third verses, and altered *χρήμασιν μὲν ἐκ δόμων* into *δώμασιν μὲν χρημάτων*, and *γε μείζω καὶ μέγ' ἐμπλήσας* into *τε μείζω καινὸν ἐμπλήσαι*, and adopted *ἄτης* for *ἄτην* from Turneb.

¹ H. has altered *ἀλγεῖν* ἃ θυμοῦ into *μὴ ἀλγεῖν ἃ*, but forgotten to show on what *μὴ ἀλγεῖν* depends.

² H. has placed the verse *Ἡ κάρτα νείκους τοῦδ' ἐγὼ παροίχομαι*, which commonly follows *πημονῆς ἄκη*, after *γνώμην ἐμὴν*, and altered it into *Ἡ κάρτ' ἀνοικτος τοῦδ'*, although he was content formerly, on Med. 964, to read *Καὶ κάρτα νείκους*, without any other alteration.

³ H. adopts *Τάχ' ἂν*, the conjecture of Marckscheffel, in lieu of *τύχαν* MSS., and he reads, himself, *γυναικὶ* for *γυναικῶν*. But the question is not about what would be, but what is befitting.

⁴ H. adopts, in lieu of *ὑποστήσει*, my *ὑποστήσεις*, which he attributes to Wellauer, while Paley takes the credit of the alteration to himself.

⁵ H., in lieu of *μακιστῆρα*, reads *δακνιστῆρα*, a word that is certainly not found elsewhere, nor probably could be. H. quotes, indeed, Pers. 569, *στένε καὶ δακνάζου*. But there it is easy to read *πύκν' ἄζ' ὦ*; for *ἄζειν* is “to cry *αἶ*,” as *οἰμώζειν* is “to cry *οἶμοι*.”

⁶ H. has introduced this verse of his own composition, evidently modeled after Agam. 1037, *Ἴθ' ὦ τάλαινα, τόνδ' ἐρημώσας ὄχον*; although he says himself not a word about the imitation.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

465. ————— *ἄψ ἐν ἀγκάλαις λαβὼν*
Taking back in [your] arms—¹ P. 221 l. 26
466. *βωμοὺς προνάους καὶ πολυξέστους ἔδρας*
Altars before the temples, and much-polished
seats—² 221 26
470. *καὶ γὰρ τάχ' ἄν τις οἰκτίσας, ἰδὼν τάδε—*
For perhaps some one, feeling pity, after seeing
these things³ 221 29
482. ————— *μὴ θράσος τέκη φόβον.*
Lest [my] boldness produce a fear [on the part
of the people]⁴ 222 1
486. *καὶ ξυμβόλοισιν—*
And to those who meet⁵ 222 5
488. ————— *καὶ τεταγμένος κίοι*
And may he ordered go.⁶ 222 7
498. *ἀεὶ δ' ἀνάρκτων ἐστὶ δεῖμ' ἐξαίσιον.*
The fear of persons without a ruler is ever un-
reasonable.⁷ 222 23

¹ H. reads *ἄψ* for *αἰψ'*; for though Valckenaer had remarked in *Dia-trib.*, p. 139, that *ἄψ* was a word never heard on the Attic stage, yet H. asserts that the language of this play approaches rather close to that of Homer; an assertion it would be difficult to prove, at least in the extra-choral parts.

² H. reads *πολυξέστους* in lieu of *πολίσσουχων*. But why mention should be made of "much-polished seats," H. has not thought proper to explain.

³ So H. reads, as Linwood suggested, whose name is, however, omitted, in lieu of *οἰκτος εἰσιδὼν τάδε—*

⁴ So H. explains the common text, and rejects *φόνον*, proposed by Pauw and adopted by nearly all subsequent editors.

⁵ Although H. has edited *ξυμβόλοισιν*, yet in the notes he doubts whether the poet did not write *ξυμβολοῦσι*, but without stating that the same correction had been suggested by myself in the *Classical Journal*, and by Valckenaer in *Not. MSS.*

⁶ So H. in text, but in the notes he prefers *κίει*, the conjecture of Schütz, to *κίοι*; for the optative is scarcely intelligible here.

⁷ H. alters *ἀνάκτων* into *ἀνάρκτων*, which he refers to the daughters no longer under the rule of their absent father.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

500.	<i>ἀλλ' οὐτι δαρόν σ' ἐξερημώσει πατήρ</i> But not for a long time shall father leave you deserted. ¹	P. 222	1. 24
511.	<i>πιθοῦ τε καὶ γενέσθω</i> Be persuaded and let it be. ²	222	33
515.	<i>τὸ πρὸς γεναρχᾶν ἐπιδῶν</i> Looking on the side of ancestors ³	222	36
520-1.	<i>δίας τοι γένος εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι</i> <i>γᾶς ἀπὸ τᾶςδ' ἔνοικοι.</i> We boast to be a race from this divine land, being settled [in it]. ⁴	223	2
524.	<i>ματέρος ἀνθονόμους ἐπωπᾶς</i> The flower-feeding lookings-out of her moth- er— ⁵	223	4
534.	<i>Λύδιά τ' ἄν γύαλα</i> And through the hollows of Lydia— ⁶	223	10
535.	<i>καὶ δι' ὄρων Κιλικίων</i> And through the boundaries of Cilicia— ⁷	223	11
537.	<i>γᾶς ποταμοὺς ἀενάους</i> The ever-flowing rivers of the land ⁸	223	12

¹ H. reads *δαρόν σ' ἐξερημώσει* in lieu of *δαρόν χρόνον ἐρημώσει*—

² So H. in the text, but in the notes he mentions the ingenious conjecture of Lobeck on Soph. Aj., p. 283=250, *Πειθοῦ τι, καὶ γένει σῶ* in lieu of *καὶ γενέσθω*.

³ H. reads *τὸ πρὸς γεναρχᾶν* in lieu of *τὸ πρὸς γυναικῶν*—

⁴ H. retains *δίας*, which Porson had altered into *δι' αἶς*—

⁵ H. adopts the interpretation, given by Paley of *ματέρος ἀνθονόμους ἐπωπᾶς*, and refers to Steph. Byz. in *Ἐπωπή*, which was a name applied to Acrocorinthus, because it was the look-out of Sisyphus. But as a look-out is always on the highest ground, and as the highest ground has the fewest flowers, and as a cow does not, like a goat or a sheep, prefer the short grass upon high grounds to the long grass of low grounds, the interpretation of Paley seems to be perfectly untenable, and at variance with *λειμῶνα βούχιλον*, “a meadow with much fodder.”

⁶ H. alters *τε γάυλα* into *τ' ἄν γύαλα*, as Paley, whose name is not mentioned, had already suggested.

⁷ H. reads *ὄρων* for *ὀρέων*, forgetting that *ὀρέων* is the very word suited to the mountainous Cilicia.

⁸ H. reads *γᾶς* for *τᾶς*, as I had edited long ago.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

540. *ἰκνεῖται δ' ἐγκεχριμένα βέλει*
And she arrives pricked by the dart—¹ P. 223 l. 14
- 547-8. ————*ὀδύναις τε κεντροδαλ-
ήτισι θυιᾶς Ἥρας.*
And excited by the goading and destructive
pains from Juno.² 223 15
552. *βοτὸν κακόχαρι δυσχερὲς*
A cow disgusting, intractable³ 223 21
- 558-9. *δι' αἰῶνος κρέων ἀπαύστου
πράκτωρ τῶνδ' ἐφάνη Ζεύς.*
Zeus, who rules through ceaseless ages, has
appeared the doer of these acts.⁴ 223 24
560. *δύα δ'
.
παύεται*
And calamity.....is stopped⁵ 223 25
- 560-1. ————*δακρύων δ' ἀπο-
σχάζει πένθημον αἰδῶ.*
And [she] lays open the grief-producing shame
of tears—⁶ 223 26
576. *εὖτε γε πατὴρ*
When the father⁷ 223 34

¹ H. alters *εἰςικνουμένη* into *ἐγκεχριμένη*, and refers to Prom. 564, *Χρίει....με....οἷστρος*—

² H. reads *κεντροδαλήτισι* with Erfurdt, and *θυιᾶς* with MS. Med., in lieu of *κεντροδαλήτοις θείαις*. But *κεντροδαλητὶς* is scarcely a good Greek compound.

³ So H. inserts hesitatingly *κακόχαρι* before *δυσχερὲς*—

⁴ H. reads *δι' αἰῶνος* with myself, although my name is not mentioned, and supplies from conjecture *πράκτωρ τῶνδ' ἐφάνη Ζεύς*, similar to *Κύπρις τῶνδ' ἐφάνη πρᾶκτωρ* in Soph. Trach. 862, and to *Ζεὺς ὅτου πρᾶκτωρ φανῇ* in 251.

⁵ H. reads *δύα* for *βία*, and he might have referred to my note on Prom. 534, where I have made a similar correction.

⁶ Such, I presume, is the version of the text of H., which he has substituted for *δακρύων δ' ἀποστάζει πένθημον αἰδῶ*. His own explanation is, "Pudor cum dolore et lacrimis conjunctus, quod forma humana privata erat."

⁷ H. supplies the lacuna by reading *Εὐτέ γε*—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

588.	<i>δήμον κρατοῦσα χεὶρ ὅπερ πληθύνεται.</i> For which matter the prevailing hand of the people has become numerous. ¹ P. 224	1. 8
603.	<i>λέγων διπλοῦν μίασμα πρὸς πόλεως φανέν</i> Saying that a double pollution, appearing on the part of the city ²	224 22
607-8.	<i>δημηγόρους δ' ἔλυσεν εὐπιθεῖς στροφὰς</i> <i>δῆμος Πελασγῶν.</i> And the Pelasgian people set free the well- persuading turns of the public-speaker. ³ . . .	224 25
608.	————— <i>Ζεὺς δὲ κράνειεν τέλος.</i> And may Zeus perfect the end. ⁴	224 27
616.	————— <i>τάνδε Πελασγίαν</i> This Pelasgian ⁵	224 34
618.	————— <i>ἀρότοις.....ἐν ἄλλοις—</i> In other plowed fields ⁶	224 35
625.	<i>δῖον ἐπιδόμενοι πράκτορα πάνσκοπον</i> Looking up to the divine all-seeing avenger— ⁷	225 3
626-7.	————— <i>ὅστις ἂν δόμος ἔχη σφ'</i> <i>ἐπ' ὀρόφων λαύοντα</i> Whatsoever house shall have it sleeping on the roof. ⁸	225 4

¹ So H. in lieu of *χεὶρ ὅπως πληθύνεται* in Turneb. But how *ὅπερ* can be governed by *πληθύνεται*, we are not informed.

² H. reads *πρὸς πόλεως* for *πρὸ πόλεως*—

³ H. changes *ἤκουσεν* into *ἔλυσεν*—

⁴ So H. in lieu of *Ζεὺς δὲ κράνειεν τέλος*; for, says he, how did Danaus know that Zeus had brought the affair to an end? A wish is rather required here. Hence he might have read, *Ζεῦ δὲ πᾶν κραίν' εὖ τέλος*—"and do thou, Zeus, well bring all to an end."

⁵ H. reads *τάνδε Πελασγίαν* for *τὴν Πελασγίαν*, and rejects *πόλιν*—

⁶ So H. in the text, but in the notes he prefers *ἐνάλλοις*, suggested by Pauw, to *ἐν ἄλλοις*. But what are "the other" or "strange plowed fields," where Mars is the reaper, we are yet to learn.

⁷ H. reads *πράκτορα πάνσκοπον*, with the aid of the Schol., *Διὸς σκοπὸν τὸν Διὸς ὀφθαλμὸν τὸν πάντα σκοποῦντα*.

⁸ So H. in lieu of *ὅν οὐτις ἂν δόμος ἔχοι ἐπ' ὀρόφων μιαίνοντα*. But if the divine avenger were sleeping on the house-top, it would ill merit the appellation of the "all-looking," which H. himself had just given to it.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

636-7. μήδ'.....στάσις

———αἵματίσαι

Nor let revolt blood-stain—¹.....P. 225 l. 10642-3. καὶ γεραροῖσι πρεσβυτοδόκοι προβούλ-
οις θυμέλαι φλεόντων.And let the altar-places, receiving old men, be
full with honored counselors²..... 225 13644-6. τῶς πόλις εὖ νέμοιτο
Ζῆνα μέγαν σεβόντων
τὸν ξένιον δ' ὑπέρτατον.So may be well directed the city of those wor-
shiping the great Zeus, and the highest god,
presiding over hospitality.³ 225 15648-9. τίκτεσθαι δὲ φόρους γᾶς
ἄλλους εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.And we pray for other produce of the land to
be brought forth⁴ 225 17

662. πρόνομα δὲ βοτὰ γᾶς

And may the cattle feeding over the land⁵ ... 225 25

663. τὸ πᾶν τ'.....θάλοιν

And may they flourish altogether—⁶..... 225 26¹ H. adopts στάσις, which Bamberger would supply here.² So reads H., inserting from conjecture προβούλοις in lieu of πρεσβυτοδόκοι γεμόντων θυμέλαι φλεόντων θ'. But why the altar-places should be filled by counselors we are not informed; as if the proper place for such "most potent, grave, and reverend seignors," as they are called in Othello, were not the council-hall rather.³ H. reads τῶς πόλις with Rob., and μέγαν with Ald., and retains δ' ὑπέρτατον, with the MSS. and edd. pr., against Canter's Δί' ὑπέρτατον.⁴ H. adopts Ahrens's reading, Τίκτεσθαι δὲ φόρους, elicited from Τίκτεσθαι δ' ἐφόρους in MSS.⁵ H. reads βοτὰ γᾶς in lieu of βοτά τως in Turneb., a tacit correction of βρότατος in MSS.⁶ H. reads θάλοιν in lieu of λάθοιν in MSS., although he confesses that ἔθαλον is an aor. 2 not to be found except in Pseud-Homeric H., Pan. 33.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

664-5. εὐφήμοις δ' ἐπὶ βωμοῖς
μοῦσαν θείατ' αἰδοί

And let the minstrels compose a strain at the
altar with good-omened words.¹ P. 225 l. 27

668. φυλάσσοι τ' ἀρτέμεια τιμάς

And let soundness guard honors² 225 28

669. τὸ δῆμιον, τὸ πτόλιν κρατύνει

The people, that rules the city—³ 225 29

697. ἴσως γὰρ ἂν κήρυξ.....μόλοι

For perhaps a herald.....will come⁴ 226 14

720. δολόφρονες δ' ἄγαν—

And with very deceitful minds⁵ 227 4

724. εἰ σοί τε καὶ θεοισὶν

If both to you and the gods—⁶ 227 8

730-1. ἀλλ' ἔστι φήμη κρείσσονας λύκους κυνῶν
εἶναι

But there is a saying that wolves are better
than dogs.⁷ 227 13

¹ H. alters μοῦσαι θεαί τ' into μοῦσαν θείατ'. But as the middle voice, θείατο, would be incorrect, Ahrens suggested θεῖεν—

² H. alters ἀτιμίας into ἀρτέμεια, to which he was probably led by ἀτρεμαῖα, suggested by Paley.

³ So H. in the text, but in the notes he would read τὸ δῆμιον τε πτόλιν κρατύνουσι, partly with Bamberger, while in the next verse he reads προμηθεῖς, a form, he says, found in Antholog. Palat. XIII., 7, 5, as applied to the name of a woman.

⁴ So H. reads with myself ἂν κήρυξ....μόλοι in lieu of ἦ....μόλοι, although he had, on Viger., p. 784, asserted that μόλοι could be used in a potential sense without ἂν.

⁵ H. alters δὲ καὶ into δ' ἄγαν to suit the ἄγαν in the antistrophé.

⁶ So H. in the text, but in the notes he prefers Εἰ σύν γε καὶ. But σύν γε καὶ θεοῖσιν—"together with the gods likewise"—would be ill suited to the train of thought.

⁷ So H. He should have read τοὺς λύκους κρείσσονας, found in MS. Med., where, from the other reading, κρείσσων, came κρείσσονας in Rob., or, what is preferable, H. should have adopted my 'Ἀλλ' ἔστι φήμη τις....λύκους; for, in such a proverbial expression, the article would be inadmissible.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

- 732-3. ἔμπας ματαίων ἀνοσίων τε κνωδάλων
ἔχοντας ὀργὰς χρὴ φυλάσσεσθαι κράτος.
It is altogether requisite to guard against those
who possess the rage of silly and unholy
monsters.¹ P. 227 l. 15
735. οὐδὲ πεισμάτων σωτήρια
Nor a safety for cables² 227 18
741. καὶν ἢ γαλήνη νήνεμος δ' εὖδῃ κλυδών
Although there is a calm, and the wave wind-
less sleeps³ 227 18
747. ἰὼ γὰρ βοῦνις—
O hilly land—⁴ 227 28
752. τὸ πᾶν δ' ἀφάντως ἀμπετῆς εἰς ἄος, ὥς
Altogether invisibly stretching out to the air⁵
as— 227 31
- 754-5. ἄλυσκτον δ' οὐκ ἔτ' ἂν πέλοι νόαρ·
κελαινόχρων δὲ πάλλεται πρὸ καρδίας.
The phantom would not be perplexed any
longer; but is tossed about of a dark color
before the heart.⁶ 227 32

¹ H. reads from conjecture ἔμπας in lieu of ὥς καὶ, and from Turneb. ἔχοντας for ἔχοντες—

² H. adopts in the text Scaliger's πεισμάτων σωτήρια, similar to ναύδετα....πρυμνᾶν in Eurip. Tro., 810, but in the notes he would read πείσματος σωτηρίου, conceiving that a verse had dropped out.

³ This supplement, suggested by Paley, has been adopted by H., where καὶν ἢ γαλήνη have been elicited from καὶ γαλήνη, preserved by Plutarch II., p. 1090, A., and νήνεμος δ' εὖδῃ κλυδών, invented by Paley, who doubtless remembered Agam., 549, πόντος....κοίταις ἀκύμων νηνέμοις εὖδῃ πεσών.

⁴ H. reads with Pauw βοῦνις in lieu of βουνῖτι.

⁵ H. here elicits ἀφάντως ἀμπετῆς εἰς ἄος ὥς from ἄφαντος ἀμπετήσας δόσως in MS. G., and quotes ὄμμα ἀμπετὲς ἀκλήϊστον from Heli-odorus in Stobæus XCVIII. (C. Herm.), p. 540, and Hesych., Ἄος· πνεῦμα ἢ ἱαμα, correcting there ἢ ἄημα. But as nothing is known of the strange word Ἄος, it would be hazardous to introduce it here; and the more so, as it is easy to read in Hesychius Ἀοῦς ἄημ' ἦν· πνεῦμα, "There was the breath of morn;" for the gl. is a fragment of a Doric poet, probably of Epicharmus, who added, I suspect, ἡδὺ, and thus the whole fragment would mean, "Sweet was the breath of morn;" in Greek, Ἀοῦς ἄημ' ἦν ἡδὺ.

⁶ Such is the literal version of the text of H.; but what he understood

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

759. *πρὶν ἄνδρ' ἀπενκτὸν τῷδε χριμφθῆναι χροῖ.*
Before an abominable man comes close to this
skin¹ P 228 1.3
762. *πρὸς ὃν κύφελλ' ὑδρηλὰ γίγνεται χιών.*
At which the misty and watery clouds become
snow.² 228 5
- 767-8. *πρὶν δαΐκτορος βία με
καρδίας γάμου κυρῆσαι*
Before I meet in defiance of my heart with a
killing marriage.³ 228 8
- 775-6. *ἢ τίν' ἀμφυγὰν ἔτ' ἢ πόρ-
ον τέτμω γάμου λυτῆρα*
Or what escape or road shall I discover as the
freer from marriage—⁴ 228 12
- 777-80. *ἵνζε δ' ὀμφὰν, οὐράνια
μέλη, θεοῖσι λίτανα, καὶ
τέλεα δύας πελόμενά μοι
λύσιμα.*
Moan out a voice, heavenly strains, prayers to
the gods, and [pray] for them to be the re-
leasers from calamity—⁵ 228 16
780. *μάχαν δ' ἔπιδε, πάτερ,*
And look upon the fight, father,⁶ 228 16

by those words I must leave for the reader to discover, especially as *νόαρ* is not only never found in any good Greek author, but is a manifest corruption, in the opinion of Lobeck, in *Paralipom.*, p. 176, as H. states himself; who, however, says that the whole passage alludes to the imagined appearance of the dark crew, spoken of in the speech of Danaus, when he first descried their approach.

¹ H. adopts *τῷδε χριμφθῆναι* from MS. P., and *χροῖ* from MS. E.

² H. adopts Dindorf's alteration of *νέφη δ' ὑδρηλὰ* into *κύφελλ' ὑδρηλὰ*, which is, however, repudiated by Dindorf himself in *Steph. Thesaur.*, where he now prefers *νέφη δίνδρα*; for he had discovered that *κύφελλα* was only Alexandrian Greek. What Æschylus really wrote, it would not be difficult, perhaps, to discover.

³ H. inserts *με* between *βία* and *καρδίας*—

⁴ Such is the text of H. in lieu of *τίν' ἀμφ' αὐτᾶς ἔτι πόρον τέμνω γάμου καὶ λυτῆρια*.

⁵ Such, I presume, is the version of the text of H., where he has adopted from Rob. *ἵνζε....οὐράνια μέλη λίτανα θεοῖσι*, and *καὶ τέλεα* from Ald., and substituted *δύας* for *δέ μοί πως*—

⁶ H. changes *μάχιμα* into *μάχαν*—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

781. βίαια μὴ στέρξης ὁρῶν

Do not love to look on forcible acts¹ P. 228 l. 16

785-9. γένος γὰρ Αἰγύπτειον ὕβρι
 δύσοιστον ἀρσενογενὲς, οἷ
 μετὰ με δρόμοισι διόμενοι
 φυγάδα μάταισι πολυθρόοις
 βίαια δίζηνται λαβεῖν.

For an Egyptian insulting race, hard to be borne,
 of male birth,² who, pursuing me an exile by
 their racing, seek to lay hold of me violently
 through their very clamorous acts of folly.³ 228 19

793. στρ. δ'.

Ἡμιχορ. α'. ὦ, ὦ, ἄ, ἄ,

ὁ δὲ μάρπτis ὁ νάιος, γάιος,
 ἦέ, ἦέ.

τῶν πρὸ σὺν, μάρπτi, κάμνοις.
 ὁσιόφρονα λύσιν καββασίας ὀλωλ-
 νῖα βόαμα φαίνω.

Hemichor. 1. Oh, oh! ah, ah! the seizer [is]
 here, by sea and land. Oh! oh! in return
 for which, may you, seizer, be in trouble. I
 am lost, and show forth a crying out, the
 holy-thinking deliverance from a descent
 [upon land.]⁴ 228 21

799. ἀντιστρ. δ'.

Ἡμιχορ. β'. ὁρῶ, ὁρῶ.

τὰ δὲ φροίμι' ἐμῶν βιαίων πόνων
 ἦέ ἦέ.

βαῖνε φυγᾶ πρὸς ἀλκάν.

βλοσυρόφρονι χλιδᾶ δύσφορα ναῖ τὰ γ-
 γαῖ', ἀναξ, προτάσσουν.

¹ H. alters μὴ φιλεῖς—an abbreviation, as he supposed, for μὴ φιλήσης—into στέρξης—

² So H. reads, in lieu of γένος γὰρ Αἰγύπτειον ὕβριν δύσφορον, and considers ὕβρι as a neuter adjective.

³ In this remodeled text διόμενοι and δίζηνται are furnished by Rob., and οἷ is added from conjecture.

⁴ In these verses, where the MSS. and early editions present only a continued series of corruptions, it will be sufficient to give Hermann's remodeled text, with a literal English version, leaving the inquisitive reader to discover from Hermann's notes the reasons that have led to the alterations, and by which they are supported.

Hemichor. 2. I see, I see. These are the preludes
of my compulsory troubles. Oh! oh! go in
flight toward strength, O king, with a haugh-
ty-minded pride, do thou be ordered things
hard to be borne on ship-board and on land. P. 228 l. 24

805. στρ. ε'.

KHPΥΞ. σοῦσθε, σοῦσθ' ἐπὶ βᾶριν ὅπως ποδῶν.

XOP. οὐκοῦν, οὐκοῦν μεσῶδ.

τιλμοὶ, τιλμοὶ καὶ στιγμοὶ,

πολυαίμων φόνιος ἀποκοπὰ κρατός.

HERALD. Rush, rush, to the bark, as quick
as you can with feet. 229 1

CHO. There are then tearings and scratch-
ings, and the cutting-off of heads with much
gore and blood. 229 2

809. ἀντιστρ. ε'.

KHP. σοῦσθε, σοῦσθ' ὀλοὰ μέγ' ἐπ' ἄμαλα.

HER. Rush, rush, ye lost greatly, to the sea-
cutting [vessel]. 229 4

810. στρ. ζ'.

Ἡμιχορ. α'. εἴθ' ἀνὰ πολύρντον

ἀλμιόεντα πόρον

δεσποσίῳ ξὺν ὕβρει

γομφοδέτῳ τε δόρει διώλου.

αἶμον' ἴσως σέ γ' ἐπ' ἄμαλα

ἥσει δονπίαν τὰπὶ γᾶ.

KHP. κελεύω βία μεθέσθαι σ' ἵχαρ,

φρενὸς ἄφρονα τ' ἄγαν.

Ἡμιχορ. β'. ἰού, ἰού,

λεῖφ' ἔδρανα, κί' ἐς δόρν,

ἀτίετος ἀνὰ πόλιν ἀσεβῶν.

Hemichor. 1. I wish that along the much-
flowing and briny path thou hadst perished
utterly with thy lordly insolence and the bolt-
bound bark. Perhaps the [forces] on land
will send thee with blood to the noisy ship.. 229 6

HER. I command thee to give up thy desire
to force, and the silly indignation of mind.. 229 8

Hemichor. 2. Oh! oh! Leave the seats. Go
to the ship thou, who art in no honor, be-
having impiously through the city. 229 11

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

821. ἀντιστρ. ζ'.

Ἡμιχορ. α'. μήποτε πάλιν ἴδοιμ'
 ἀλφεσίβοιον ὕδωρ,
 ἔνθεν ἀεζόμενον
 ζώφυτον αἶμα βροτοῖσι θάλλει.
 γεῖος ἔχω βαθυχάϊος
 βαθρείας, βαθρείας, γέρον.

KHP. σὺ δ' ἐν ναῖ, ναῖ βάσει τάχα
 θέλεος, ἀθέλεος.

Hemichor. 1. Never may I again behold the
 cattle-feeding water, where the life-blood be-
 ing increased is in vigor for mortals. I pos-
 sess, as an indigenous person of a high Achæ-
 an [origin], seats, seats, old man. P. 229 l. 13

HER. But thou on board, on board, shalt go
 quickly, willing [or] unwilling. 229 17

Ἡμιχορ. β'. βία, βία.
 φροῦδα πολέα βᾶθί μοι,
 πρόκακα πάθ' ὀλόμενε παλάμαις.

Hemichor. 2. Violence, violence. Out of sight!
 go far off from me; suffer, thou lost one! pre-
 viously evils from hands. 229 18

830. στρ. ζ'.

Ἡμιχορ. β'. αἰαῖ, αἰαῖ.
 εἰ γὰρ δυσπαλάμωσ ὄλοιο
 δι' ἀλίρρυτον ἄλσος
 κατὰ Σαρπηδόνιον χῶμ-
 α πολὺψαμμον ἀλαθεῖς
 Ἀερίαισιν αὔραις.

KHP. ἵνζε καὶ λάκαζε καὶ κάλει θεούς·
 Αἰγυπτίαν γὰρ βᾶριν οὐχ ὑπερθορεῖ,
 χέουσα καὶ πικρότερον οἷζύος νόμον.

Hemichor. 2. Alas! alas! Would that thou
 hadst perished by sad hands in the open
 space, where the sea flows, while wandering
 along the mound of Sarpedon, [caught] by
 the gales from Aeria (Egypt). 229 20

HER. Moan and tear thy dress and call upon
 the gods. For thou shalt not overleap the
 Egyptian bark, while pouring forth a strain
 of woe still more bitter. 229 23

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

841. ἀντιστρ. ζ'.

Ἡμιχορ. β'. οἰοῖ, οἰοῖ.

λυμανθεῖς σὺ πρὸ γᾶς ὑλάσκοις

περίκομπα βρυάζων.

ὁ δὲ βώτας, ὁ μέγας Νεῖλ-

ος ὑβρίζοντά σ' ἀποτρέψ-

ειεν ἄοιστον ὕβριν.

KHP. βαίνειν κελεύω βᾶριν εἰς ἀμφίστροφον,

ὅσον τάχιστα, μηδέ τις σχολάζετω.

ὀλκὴ γὰρ οὗτοι πλόκαμον οὐδ' ἀμ' ἄζεται.

Hemichor. 2. Woe! woe! mayest thou, ill-treated before the land, howl out, although making great boasts. May the nourisher, the great Nile, overturn thee, while insulting with insult not to be borne. P. 229 l. 26

HER. I order thee to go to the bark, rowed on both sides, as quickly as possible. Nor let any one delay. For a dragging pays no regard at all to the locks of hair. 229 29

850. στρ. η'.

Ἡμιχορ. α'. οἰοῖ πάτερ,

βρέτεος ἄρος ἄτα.

ἀμαλάδ' ἄγει μ',

ἄραχνος ὡς βάδην νόαρ, νόαρ μέλαν.

ὁ το το το τοῖ

μᾶ Γᾶ, μᾶ Γᾶ, βοᾶ

φοβερὸν ἀπώτρεπε.

ὦ βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ.

KHP. οὗτοι φοβοῦμαι δαίμονας τοὺς ἐνθάδε·

οὐ γάρ μ' ἔθρεψαν, οὐδ' ἐγήρασαν τροφῇ.

Hemichor. 1. Alas! father! The protection of an image is a calamity. A phantom, a dark phantom, is dragging me, step by step, like a spider, to the sea-cutting bark. Mother Earth! mother Earth! through my clamor turn aside what is frightful, O King Zeus, son of the Earth! 229 32

HER. I do not fear the deities who are here. For they have not brought me up, nor have they caused me to grow old by their nurture. 230 3

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

860. ἀντιστρ. η'.

Ἡμιχορ. β'. μαιμᾶ πέλας

· · · · ·
 δίπους ὄφεις,
 ἔχιδνα δ' ὥς μέ τις πόδ' ἐνδακοῦσ' ἔχει.
 ὁ το το το τοῖ.
 μᾶ Γᾶ, μᾶ Γᾶ, βοᾶ
 φοβερὸν ἀπότρεπε.
 ὦ βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ.

KHP. εἰ μή τις ἐς ναῦν εἴσιν αἰνέσας τάδε,
 λακὶς χιτῶνος ἔργον οὐ κατοικτιεῖ.

Hemichor. 2. There is a raging near.....a
 two-footed serpent, and like some viper it is
 laying hold of and biting my foot. Alas!
 mother Earth, mother Earth, through [my]
 clamor turn aside what is frightful, O King
 Zeus, son of the Earth!P. 230 1.6

HER. Unless a person goes to the ship, endur-
 ing these things, a tearing shall not pity the
 work of a garment. 230 9

870. στρ. θ'.

Ἡμιχορ. α'. ἰὼ πόλεως ἀγοὶ πρόμοι, δάμναμαι.

KHP. ἔλξειν ἔοιχ' ὑμᾶς ἀποσπάσας κόμης·
 ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀκούετ' ὁξὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων.

Hemichor. 1. O leaders [and] chiefs of the city,
 I am overcome. 230 10

HER. It seems I shall drag you away, pulling
 you by the hair; since you do not hearken
 quickly to my words. 230 17

873. ἀντιστρ. θ'.

Ἡμιχορ. β'. διωλόμεσθ'· ἄελπτ', ἀναξ, πάσχομεν.

KHP. πολλοὺς ἀνακτας, παῖδας Αἰγύπτου, τάχα
 ὄψεσθε· θαρσεῖτ'. οὐκ ἐρεῖτ' ἀναρχίαν.

ΒΑΣ. οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς; ἐκ τίνος¹ φρονήματος—

Hemichor. 2. We are destroyed; O king, we
 are suffering things unexpected. 230 15

HER. Kings many ye will quickly see in the
 sons of Ægyptus. Be of good cheer, ye will
 not call it an anarchy.² 230 12

¹ In lieu of ἐκ ποίου, H. adopts ἐκ τίνος, as suggested by Briggs.

² H. arranges the speeches as recommended by Heath, whom Dindorf has improperly refused to follow.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

	KING. You, fellow, what are you doing? From what high thoughts—	P. 230	1. 19
882.	[After ἐπίστασαι H. marks the loss of a distich by asterisks.]	230	26
895.	λέγοιμ' ἂν ἐλθὼν— I will, after coming, tell— ¹	231	1
900.	[The tetrastich, which is commonly read here after στόλον, H. transposes after 913, αἵρεσ- θαι νέον. And so I had edited, although H. says nothing of what I had done.]	231	7
902-3.	τί σοὶ λέγειν χρὴ τοῦνομ'; ἐν χρόνῳ μαθὼν εἴσει σύ τ' αὐτὸς— Why need I tell you the name? Learning it in time, both you shall know it yourself— ²	231	17
913.	εἰ σοὶ τόδ' ἡδὺν, πόλεμον αἵρεσθαι νέον If this is agreeable to you, to undertake a new war— ³	231	22
926.	εἰ θυμός ἐστιν εὐτύκους ναίειν δόμους. If you have a mind to inhabit well-built abodes. ⁵	231	29
930.	ἄτρεστὶ λωτίσασθε Take without fear— ⁶	231	31
939-40.	πᾶς τις εὐτυκος Every one is prepared ⁷	232	5

¹ H. adopts Heath's λέγοιμ' ἂν in lieu of λέγοις ἂν—

² In lieu of εἶσθι γ' αὐτὸς or ἴσως γ' αὐτὸς, H. adopts Bothe's εἴσει σύ τ' αὐτὸς, which he wrongly attributes to myself; while both Haupt and Ahrens have taken the credit of the restoration to themselves.

³ In lieu of ἴσθι μὲν τάδ' H. reads εἰ σοὶ τόδ' ἡδὺν, and he imagines that a distich has been lost after νέον, of which the sense was, "See, then, whether you are looking well to the benefit of your people, should you, for the sake of women, involve them in a war."

⁴ Here, again, H. supposes the existence of a lacuna after βίων, but without attempting even to guess at the sense of the missing matter.

⁵ So H. in lieu of Εὐθυμεῖν ἐστιν εὐτυχεῖς ἢ ναίειν, where Εἰ θυμὸς is due to Bothe, and εὐτύκους to Porson.

⁶ H. reads ἄτρεστὶ λωτίσασθε in lieu of πάρεστι λωτίσασθαι. But he does not state that he was indebted to Canter for λωτίσασθε, and to myself for ἄτρεστα, for which he has substituted ἄτρεστὶ, although he confesses that ἄτρεστὶ is not to be found elsewhere.

⁷ H. reads, with Spanheim, εὐτυκος in lieu of εὐτυχος. But how εὐ-
τυκος could be here applied to a person we are not informed.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

940. [After τὰ λῶστα H. supposes a tristich to have been lost; for otherwise the two anapæstic systems will be of a different length.] . . . P. 232 1. 7

944-7. ———καὶ ἀμηνίτω
βάξει λαῶν τῶν ἐγχώρων,
τάσσεσθε, φίλαι, δμῳίδας οὕτως
ὥς

And with the not-angry language of the people of the country put in order,¹ O female friends, the house-maids in such a way, that—² 232 8

952-3. καί μοι τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα πρὸς τοὺς ἐκγε-
νεῖς
μάλ' οὐ πικρῶς ἤκουσαν αὐτανεψίους.

And they have heard not very bitterly what has been done by me toward degenerate cousin-germans. 232 13

958-9. τοιῶνδε τυγχάνοντας ἐν πρύμνῃ φρενὸς
χάριν σέβεσθαι τιμιωτέραν θέμις.

And for persons obtaining things so great, it is just to reverence in the steering-place of thought the favor with greater honor.³ 232 20

960. καὶ ταῦθ' ἄμ' ἐγγράψασθε πρὸς γεγραμμένοις
And these to boot inscribe ye in addition to what has been written⁴— 232 21

¹ H. alters λαῶν ἐν χώρῳ into λαῶν τῶν ἐγχώρων, and takes τάσσεσθε in an active sense, as in Eurip., Heracl. 664, Androm. 1099.

² So H. in lieu of καί μοι τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα πρὸς τοὺς ἐκτενεῖς φίλου πικρῶς ἤκουσαν αὐτανεψίους in MS. Med., and he renders ἐκγεγενηῖς, to which he was probably led by Heath's ἐγγεγενηῖς, "degenerate," referring to Soph., Œd. T. 506, where Dindorf would read ἐκγεγενηῖς instead of ἐγγεγενηῖς.

³ H., in lieu of εὐπρυμνῇ φρενὸς . . . τιμιωτέραν ἐμοῦ, has given ἐν πρύμνῃ φρενὸς—τιμιωτέραν θέμις—observing that Paley had likewise suggested ἐν πρύμνῃ, and so I had edited long ago from my own conjecture and that of Valckenaer in Not. MSS., who refers to τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀκρόπολιν in Plato, Rep. VIII., p. 560, B.

⁴ So H. instead of ταῦτα μὲν γράψετε. But as the daughters are not told where they are to inscribe the advice of their father, I prefer my conjecture, ταῦτα νῶ' γγράψετε—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

963. ————*γλῶσσαν εὐτυκον*
A well-modeled tongue—¹ P. 232 l. 24
968. *θήραις δὲ κηραίνουσί νιν βροτοί· τί μὴν;*
And with hunting mortals hurt it. How not?² 232 28
969. [After this verse H. has placed between aster-
isks the supplement of another—
καὶ νηκτὰ πάντως ἐστὶν ἀρπάζοντ' ἰδεῖν
“And it is possible to see swimming animals
seize it altogether”—³]. 232 29
971. *καρπώμαθ', ἃ στάζοντα κηρύσσει Κύπρις,*
κᾶωρα κωλύουσά θ' ὥς μένειν ὄρω·
Fruits which Venus proclaims as distilling with
drops and unripe, and prohibiting so as to
remain in a boundary.⁴ 232 29
1002. ————*γάμος* *Κυθήρειος*
A Cytherean marriage⁵ 233 18
1003. *στυγερῶν πέλοι τόδ' ἄθλον.*
May this be the prize of persons hated.⁶ 233 19
1012. *δέδοται δ' ἀρμονία μοῖρ' Ἀφροδίτας*
The power of Aphrodité, leading to concord,
has been given.⁷ 233 23

¹ Here, again, H. has adopted *εὐτυκον*, the conjecture of Spanheim, in lieu of *εὐτυχον*. But as *γλῶσσα εὐτυκος* is quite unintelligible—at least, it is not found elsewhere—H. should have preferred my *γλῶσσαν εὐτροχον*, found likewise in Eurip., Bacch. 264, and similar to *ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγορεύεις*, in Il., Γ. 213.

² In lieu of *θήρες* H. adopts Wieseler's *θήραις*, and Linwood's *τί μὴν* for *τιμήν*, although he has neglected to refer to Linwood's note on Eumen. in Addend., p. 199.

³ To this verse, inserted after *πεδοστιβῆ* from conjecture, it may be objected that, except in the case of Andromeda, we have not heard of a fish coming out of the sea to seize upon a maiden; and even that monster was destroyed by Perseus before it laid hold of the lady.

⁴ Such is the literal, and, to myself, unintelligible version of the text of H., where, to say nothing of *τε*, which follows *κωλύουσα* and couples nothing, H. seems to have forgotten that unripe fruits can not be said to distill drops.

⁵ So H. with one MS., observing that *γάμος Κυθήρειος* means “an honorable marriage;” an assertion more easily made than proved.

⁶ So H. has corrected *στυγερόν* in Turn.

⁷ Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text. But how such a meaning can be elicited from the Greek, I must leave for others to discover.

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.

1013. ψέδυραι τρίβοι τ' ἐρώτων
And the whispering paths of Loves¹ P. 233 l. 24
1014. φυγάδεσσιν δ' ἐπινοίαις
On account of my design in flying² 233 25
- 1017-18. τί ποτ' ἐκπλοϊαν ἔπραξαν
ταχυπόμποισι διωγμοῖς
Why have they made a sailing away with a
quick-moving pursuit?³ 233 26
- 1022-3. μετὰ πολλῶν δὲ γάμων ἄδε τελευτὰ
προτερᾶν πέλοι γυναικῶν
But with many marriages of former women
may this end take place⁴ 233 29
1033. τὰ θεῶν μηδὲν ἀγάζειν
Not to bear with difficulty things sent by the
gods⁵ 234 2
- 1036-7. ————— ἐλύσατ' εὖ χειρὶ παι-
ωνία
Has freed well with a healing hand⁶ 234 4

¹ In lieu of ψεδυρὰ in two MSS. H. has edited ψέδυραι, referring to Hesych.—ψέδυρος· ψίθυρος.

² Such is the English of the Latin version by H. of his own text, where I was the first to edit φυγάδεσσιν, for the sake of the metre, in lieu of φυγάδες, an emendation attributed by Scholefield to Wellauer, and by Paley to Haupt, while Ahrens takes the credit of it to himself. With regard to the sense, by no process could the words φυγάδεσσιν ἐπινοίαις mean what H. fancied they did.

³ Instead of εὐπλοϊαν H. reads ἐκπλοϊαν, and refers διωγμοῖσι, not to the pursuit of the daughters of Danaus, but to the running away of the sons of Ægyptus. But as διωγμός never has such a meaning elsewhere, it would be hazardous to take it in that sense here, even if the train of ideas did, what it does not, admit of such an interpretation.

⁴ Such is the literal, and, to myself, unintelligible version of the text of H., who has altered πρότερον into προτερᾶν; for, most assuredly, the wish in πέλοι, which relates to a future time, is at variance with προτερᾶν, which relates to a past.

⁵ H. adopts, with Paley, Stanley's interpretation of ἀγάζειν, which Hesych. explains by βαρέως φέρειν.

⁶ So H. inserts εὖ before χειρὶ—

Line in
G. Text.Reference to
Translation.1037-8. —————καταστροφὰν
εὐμενεῖ βία κτίσαςMaking a catastrophe with a kindly force¹. P. 234 1.5

1041. καὶ δίκη δίκας ἔπεσθαι

And for justice to follow justice.² 234 9

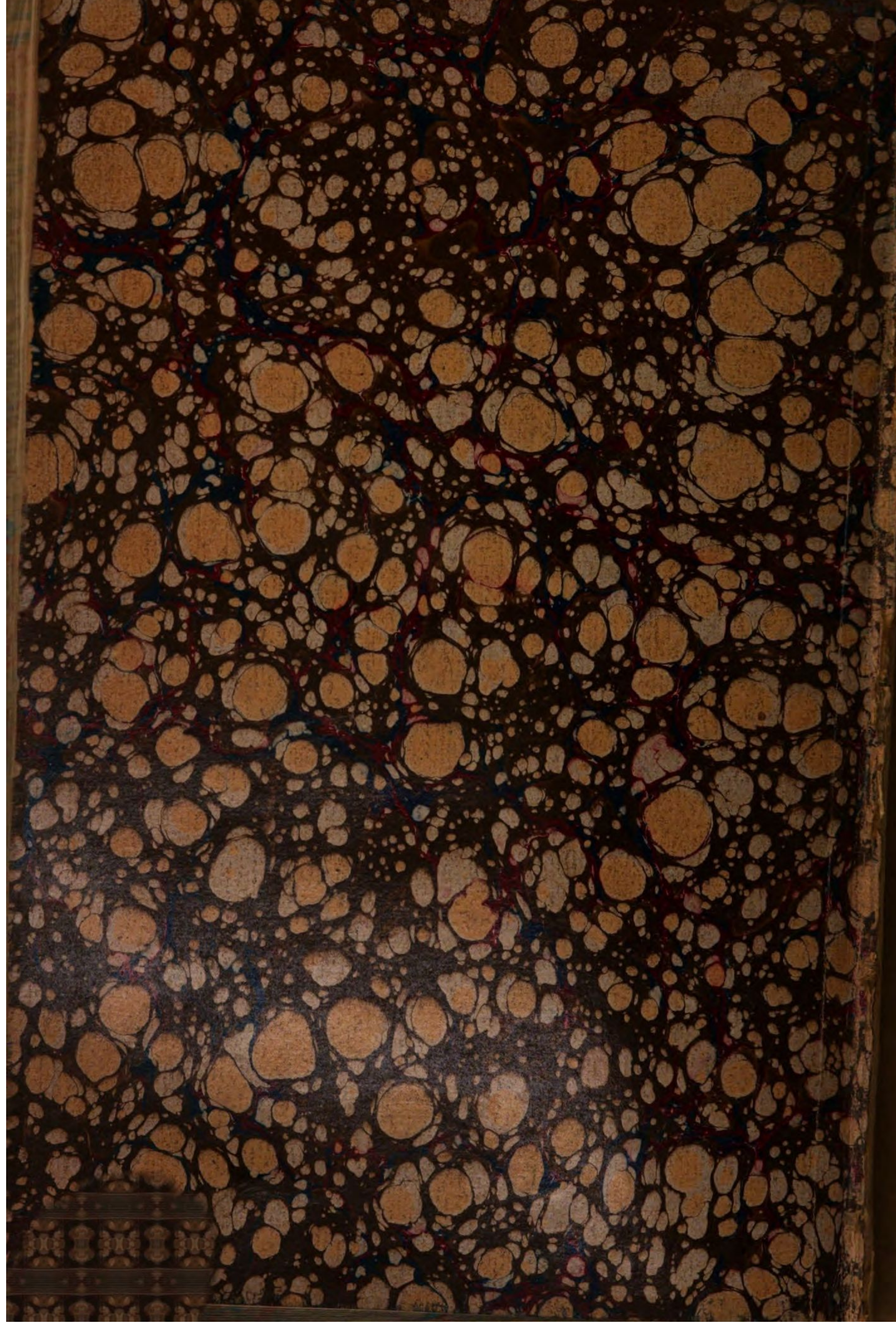
¹ H. alters κατασχεθὼν into καταστροφὰν, which means, he says, either "a simple change" or "a refuge."

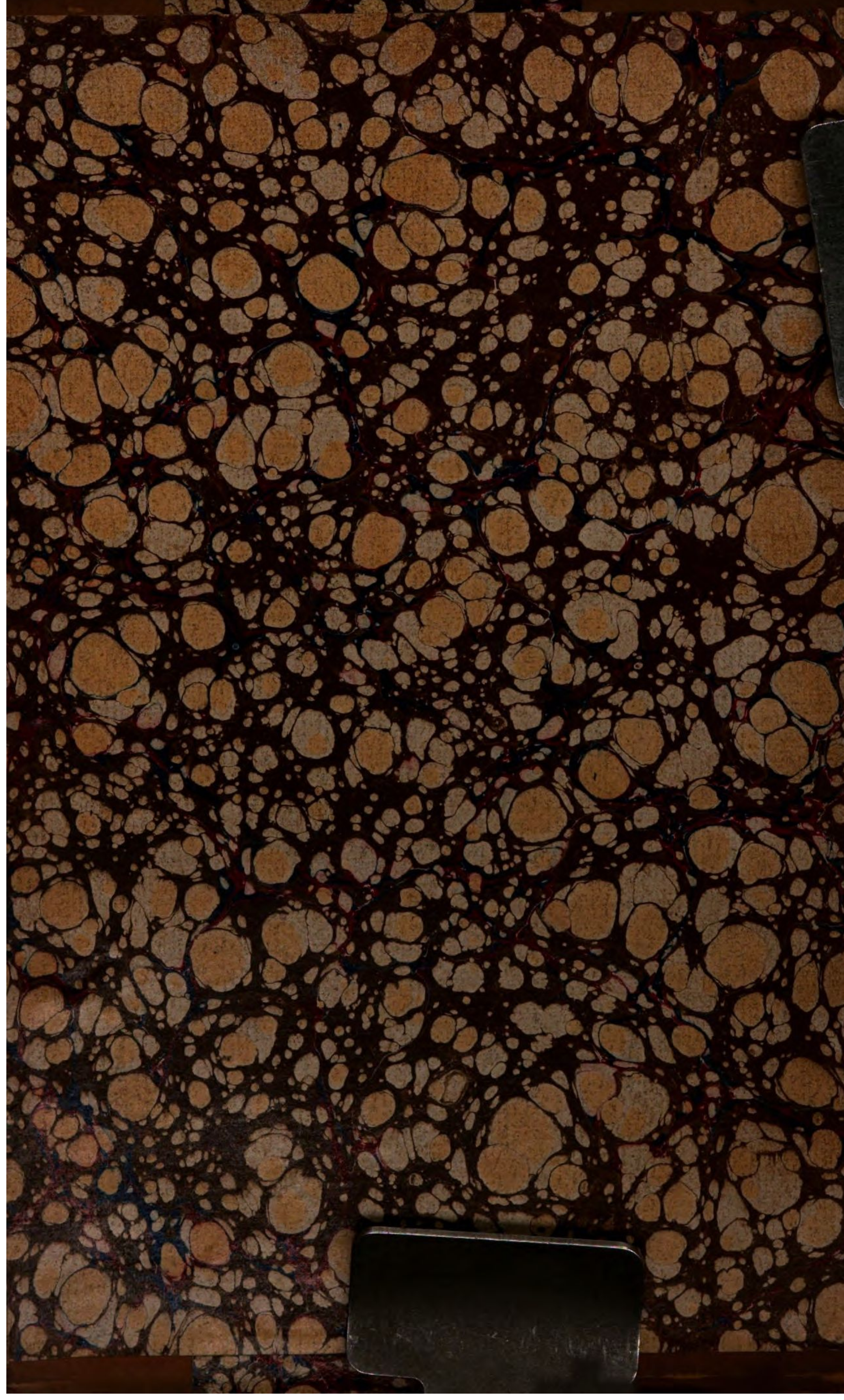
² So H. in the text ; but as he says in the note, "Emendavit Burgesius," it is evident that he intended to write δίκη τύχας, for such is my emendation.

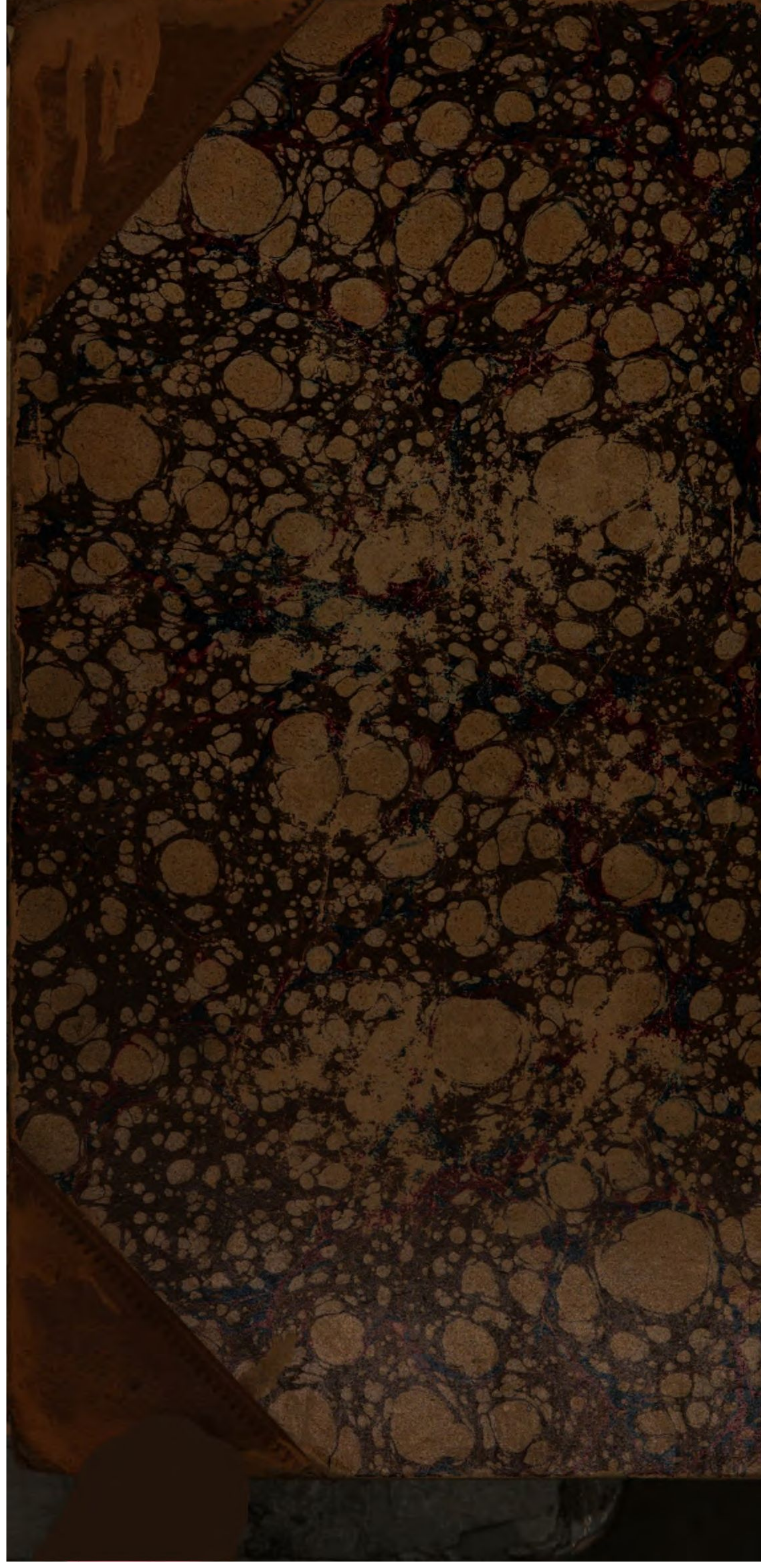
THE END.



83. V. me







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